

THE KNOWLEDGE OF USEFULNESS

to future trade for them; catering to none, when that shall mean humility; remembering at all times that commercial equity means the exchange of one hundred cents' worth of skill and material for a dollar; proud of every effort, but letting my work be its own messenger of quality: thus am I able to appreciate the glory of working and the knowledge that I, too, am of some use.—Adolph Lehmann.



WEATHER FORECAST
FOR FORT WAYNE
AND VICINITY.

FAIR AND WARMER TONIGHT;
SUNDAY, PROBABLY
SHOWERS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

ONLY FORT WAYNE EVENING PAPER WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

ESTABLISHED 1833

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

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SATURDAY, 5 CENTS.



CZAR SENDS NEW ARMY IN

RIVAL CLAIMS MAKE SITUATION A TANGLE

London, Oct. 3.—(1:40 p. m.)—Unusual activity in the publicity departments of the German and Austrian army headquarters has furnished an account of the results of current battles differing so radically from those from the camps of their opponents as to render the widely divergent statements irreconcilable.

In regard to the battle of the Aisne there is only a single point on which the French and German reports agree and that is that Gen. von Kluck still is going northward, though at a snail's pace, and that he is so powerful that Gen. Joffre has been forced to admit that the German commander has been able to make a French detachment debouching from Arras to fall back.

Claims at Variance.

Further south, in the neighborhood of Roye, according to the German staff, the French have been dislodged from their positions, but the French Communiqué declares that all the German assaults there were shattered.

Again, the Germans assert they have fought their way southward and have made substantial advances in the Argonne district and the French countered this by claiming to have made progress there; while on the far eastern end of the line around the river Meuse the French claim to have driven the last Germans back across the river, and the invaders say they have defeated all attacks of the French in that quarter.

Each side thus is furnished the news it wants to hear. For the neutral observer the only certainty is that there is intermittent conflicts along the immense line furnish only a series of cumulative results which gradually tend in a given direction and to an outcome which will be duly determined when the present process of attrition completes its course.

Each Gives Lie to Other.

The first Austrian staff report with any details, issued by Field Marshal Potiorek, gives flat denial to the Serbians' vivid stories of victory, but it is only fair to say that the Serbs are equally emphatic in giving the lie to the Austrian claims.

According to Field Marshal Potiorek the process of clearing up the Serbian litter in the province of Bosnia is progressing apace while the Austrian offensive in Serbia is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Serbians and their Montenegrin allies, however, maintain that they have Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, almost in their grasp.

New Russian Army.

The new army of Emperor Nicholas is on the march and, according to the

GRIPPED BY POMP OF WAR

Little Specks of Islands in
West Indies are Now
All A Thrill.

FEAR ATTACK BY
GERMAN WARSHIPS

Motley Lot of Barefoots in
Amusing Sidelight to
Great Struggle.

New York, Oct. 3.—The steamer Karona today brought a cargo of war tales from the West Indies. Every native there sleeps with his gun under his pillow, said the Karona's sailors. Little specks of islands that no one ever heard of north of the tropic of Cancer are throwing up towering earthworks. Barefooted natives, yesterday's neophytes, are today's generals; rustabouts are soldiers; every town has a guard; every island distrusts every other island; ten thousand rusty flintlock muskets rule the land; and from the sea come tales of strange men of war threading in and out among the islands, always seeking and never finding one another. This was the war gossip current among sailors from other ports whom they met on the docks at St. Lucia.

"One of the interesting things," said Frank De Lagarde, the Karona's assistant purser, "was the native guard. Every native on the island is happy these days, for he takes a gun, rides on a bicycle and marches behind a brass band, and the government pays for it all."

The Bicycle Squadron.

"Some of the strangest looking bicycles I ever saw have been commandeered by the authorities. Some of them are the old high wheel affairs that our daddies rode; some of them have no tires, most of them are red with rust and all of them squeak. I heard the troops coming two blocks away. And

Prominent Fort Wayne Man Dead After Long Illness.



JOHN W. SALE

PRUSSIAN GUARDS HEROIC FIGHTERS

London, Oct. 3.—(4:06 a. m.)—"Details are just available of the heroic engagements of Prussian guards at Snippen (in the French department of Marne) a fortnight ago," says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail. "It arose out of the German attempt to cut the railway connecting Rheims and Verdun."

"This attempt failed and the Germans were in danger of being brought between the French infantry and cavalry. It was at this moment while the greater part of the German troops were retiring in the direction of Rheims that a regiment of Prussian guards threw it-

self desperately upon the lines of the French cavalry.

"Not once but five times did the devoted regiment hurl itself against the solid French front. After the fifth charge there were only a hundred men left surrounding their flag. With signs of reluctance they gave the signal of surrender and it was then found that nearly all of the hundred were wounded."

"In the course of this engagement the guards lost 3,000 men, it is stated."

PRISON REFORMERS MEET.

American Association Opens Convention at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3.—With delegates from all parts of the country present the annual convention of the American Prison Association will open here tonight and continue until next Thursday night.

DEATH CALLS JOHN W. SALE

Man Long Prominent in Ft.

Wayne Business Circles
Passes Away.

SERVED COUNTRY
DURING THE WAR

Death Due to Stroke of
Paralysis Sustained
Two Years Ago.

John W. Sale, seventy-four years of age and for many years prominently identified with the lumber industry of Fort Wayne, well known in Grand Army circles and enjoying a wide acquaintance in Northern Indiana, died Saturday morning at 1 o'clock at Hope hospital from the effects of paralysis, with which he was stricken two years ago.

Up to ten years ago Mr. Sale was engaged in buying timber for the Hoffman Brothers company, of Fort Wayne, severing his connection with the concern after a service that began in 1874 and since that time he had not been actively engaged in business.

Most of the two years preceding his demise had been spent at local hospitals, where he was under treatment for the malady that eventually caused his death.

Born Near Attica, Ind.

Mr. Sale was born near Attica, Ind., and was the son of Francis A. Sale, a Methodist minister, and spent his youth in the various cities and towns in which his father held pastorate.

He finished his education at the Fort Wayne M. E. college and in the meet-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5.)

Today's War News Given in Summary.

French and German reports agree that fighting on the western end of the battle line in France continues without decisive advantage to either side.

In an announcement made at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Paris, the French war office says that a violent action progressed in the region of Roye where the allies have repulsed all German attacks on the left wing.

A statement from the German army headquarters issued last night said that the right wing of the German army in France had repulsed renewed efforts on the part of the allies to outflank it. To the south of Roye the French had been dislodged from their positions, it was declared. German advances in the Argonne region were recorded, while the situation on the center was reported unchanged.

Today's French statement says that the army of the crown prince has been driven back in the Argonne district and slow, but continuous, progress is being made by the allies in the Woëvre district. Nothing, it says, is to be noted on the line from Rheims to the Argonne region.

Reports from the eastern area of the war continue conflicting; accounts of Russian successes with a new invasion of east Prussia emanate from Petrograd and other Russian sources.

On the other hand it is claimed that the German army, which drove the Russians from East Prussia, is making a serious invasion to the east and that an important engagement along the river Nieman is imminent, while other German and Austrian forces are checking the westward movement of the Russians in Russian Poland and Galicia.

The most dependable reports indicate that the really great battle is being fought at Cracow, where an unnumbered Russian force is attacking the Germans and Austrians there nited in immense strength.

Still farther apart are the contrary claims regarding the struggle of the Austrians against the armies of Serbia and Montenegro. An official statement from Serbia says that the Balkan allies have gained a brilliant victory at Vafressenitz. According to Austrian reports the invaders of Bosnia are being scattered, while the counter invasion of Serbia proceeds sufficiently.

A new German casualty list adds names to the dead, wounded and missing. The wounded include Prince Joachim, the emperor's youngest son.

Tokio announces that another Japanese mine-sweeper has been sunk by a German mine in Japanese waters. The Japanese army is said to be continuing its preparation for a general assault on Tientsin. The Japanese are being shelled by the forts and the German warships in the bay at Kiao Chow.

FOUR DIE IN FIRE NEAR HAMMOND

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 3.—Four were burned to death and one other was seriously burned in a fire which destroyed a farm house ten miles south of this city early today.

Four others were saved from the flames by a 13-year-old boy. The dead: MRS. ELIZABETH STOLLY, 72, an invalid.

MARY STOLLY, 13.
FRED STOLLY, 9.
TRACY STOLLY, 6.

The injured: Philopena Stolly, aged 11, burned about face and body.

Those rescued from the fire were Joseph Stolly and his wife and their daughters, Catherine, 6, and Cora, 16.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Joe Stolly, the 13-year-old son of Joseph Stolly, had been to a party and returning home found smoke pouring out of the house. Before he could alarm the inmates flames burst from the second story, where the occupants were asleep. Those who escaped leaped from the windows.

SUBMIT PLANS TO CURB THE FLOODS

Standard Protective Works
Are Recommended for
Fort Wayne.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 3.—The completion of a topographical map of Indiana and the installation of sixty-one stream gauging stations are recommended in the report of W. K. Hatt, engineer of the Indiana flood commission, named by Governor Ralston to study flood conditions in this state and report to the 1915 legislature, made to the commission.

It was stated in the report that stream gauging stations will cost \$150 a year to operate. A topographical map completion would cost \$500,000, one half to be paid by the state and one half by the federal government. The engineer says this sum would not have to be expended at once, but that an annual appropriation of \$20,000 would provide for an early completion.

Plans, diagrams and drawings made

by the engineer's assistants were included in the report. The following comments were made on these diagrams:

"It is apparent that the rainfall follows a determined cycle of thirty-four years. It appears that we have been passing through a series of years of deficient rainfall, and may expect in the near future years of heavy floods. These will be accentuated because of (a) the increased drainage of our lands, and (b) the increased obstruction in the river beds near cities."

"The key maps for flood protection plans recommended for various cities illustrate the construction of standard flood protection work. These include Peru, Fort Wayne, Kokomo, Indianapolis and the Brevoort levee district near Vincennes."

NO AMERICANS LEFT.

All Have Left Rheims, So American Consul Quits the Place.

Paris, Oct. 3.—(2:05 p. m.)—William Bardel, the American consul at Rheims, accompanied by his wife, daughter and son, left Rheims today for Troyes. There are no more Americans in Rheims, nor any other reason why he should stay; consequently he is seeking safety elsewhere. Just before the Bardels left a shell burst near where Mrs. Bardel was walking in the street and killed three persons.

LAST-MINUTE NEWS

STARVING UNDER BOMBARDMENT

Berlin, Oct. 3.—(Via London, 2:45 p. m.)—A correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, who has witnessed the military operations in the Argonne forest and north of Verdun, telegraphs his paper that the bombardment of Verdun still continues. Much activity at the Verdun railroad station has been noted, and there are three captive balloons over the city. The population of the district is starving.

GERMAN AVIATORS RESCUED AT SEA

London, Oct. 3.—(3:35 p. m.)—A dispatch to the News from Copenhagen says the captain of the Swedish steamer Rima, from Gothenburg to Loebeck, reports rescuing from the sea two German aviators who had been in the water fourteen hours.

HERE'S AN AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

Vienna, Oct. 2.—(Via London, Oct. 3.—12:40 p. m.)—An official communication signed by Field Marshal Potiorek, has been given out here as follows:

"Up to the present time our offensive movements in Serbia against the enemy, who is strongly fortified in positions further protected with barbed wire entanglements, have proceeded slowly but favorably."

ZAPATA REFUSES TO JOIN VILLA

Washington, Oct. 3.—Zapata will not join Villa, according to a report to constitutionalist headquarters here from a Carranza agent in San Antonio. He reported that "Ismael Palafox, Zapata's representative said yesterday in San Antonio, after having conferred with General Villa that Zapata never would join Villa because Angeles and many federalists with Huastecas and Felicitas and other reactionary elements are joining Villa and will soon control him using him as a tool."

says that General Domingo Arista, a Carranza supporter defeated General Urbana in Durango.

MISTAKES MAN FOR BEAR; KILLED HIM DEAD IN TREE.

Harrisonburg, Va., Oct. 3.—David Reid, a confederate veteran, hunting bear through the Allegheny mountains near here, today thought he had his quarry up a tree and fired. To his horror, a little Lily, 23, fell dead from the boughs, where he had been gathering chestnuts. Distracted with grief Reid attempted to kill himself, but was prevented from doing so by the dead man's cousin who was nearby.

Some of the Active Figures in District Christian Endeavor Society Convention in Fort Wayne.



—Sentinel Staff Photo.

Front row, left to right—O. F. Gilliom, district secretary and treasurer; Pauline Roth, reception committee chairman; Hazel Stanley, registration committee chairman; Tia Maxwell, secretary; Rev. H. D. Dieffenbach, Bluffton, vice-president of Indiana C. E. Union.

Second row, left to right—C. R. Aiken, reception committee; Evelyn Roberts, entertainment committee chairman; Ruth Markley, Bluffton, county secretary of Wells county; Maud Clark, missionary superintendent; Leslie A. Jacobs, music committee chairman; May Lansdown, Junior and Intermediate superintendent; and Ethel L. Kirby, reception committee.

In the rear—G. A. Lamm, of Bluffton, O., in charge of the music for convention.

NEWS OF FORT WAYNE'S NEIGHBORS

OTHERWISE LITTLE HAPPENED.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 3.—George Shoenaker received a letter from Charles Suddeth, who fell on the motorcade at Omaha, Neb., a week ago, stating that he was improving and that he would try to race tomorrow if the burn on his hands were better by that time. He said that with four large splinters in his stomach, many burns over his body, caused by sliding on the motorcade, he is able to sit in a chair and let his wife feed him. At the time of the accident he was going at the rate of 91 miles an hour and he slid about one-eighth of a mile when he fell. A board in the track broke, letting the rear wheel into the opening and demolishing the rear part of the motorcycle. He was thrown through the air for a short distance and, when he alighted, slid for 600 feet.

NORTH WEBSTER MAN DIES.

Warsaw, Ind., Oct. 3.—John C. Strombeck, one of the leading business men of North Webster, and who was very well known throughout the county and especially in Warsaw, died in the general hospital in Elkhart at 3 o'clock on Friday morning.

Mr. Strombeck was about 38 years of age and is survived by a wife and daughter, Iris, six years of age. He was an important factor in the business circles at North Webster, where he owned considerable property. He owned and operated a big grist mill in that city. For many years he was a member of the firm of Strombeck & Kuhn and was part owner of the hardware store operated by that firm.

WARSAW YOUTH RELEASED.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 3.—James Mullin, of Warren, who was arrested about ten days ago at the request of authorities in Montana, has been released from jail. The Montana authorities did not show up to claim the prisoner and the legal limit of time that he could be held expired. As no word came concerning the officer who was supposed to be on his way to Huntington county, the prisoner was released. A message from Brad, Montana, had claimed that Mullin stole \$200 from a friend, using the money to pay expenses of a trip to see his parents at Warren. It was reported after his arrest that he admitted the theft.

WOMAN BADLY HURT.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 3.—Mrs. George Higman, residing one mile south of the city, fell at her home and suffered a broken shoulder. Mrs. Higman had been riding in one of the farm wagons and as she attempted to climb down off the rear end of the wagon she tripped and fell, alighting on her left shoulder.

MEET NEXT IN KENDALLVILLE.

Kendallville, Ind., Oct. 3.—John W. Miller, of this city, was selected president of the organization of Company E, 10th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at the annual regimental reunion held at Anderson, Ind., last week.

"77" FOR GRIP, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, SORE THROAT COLDS

"I have used Humphrey's 'Seventy-Seven' Grip and Cold remedy for eight years, and have given it to others and find it to be all that you claim."

Send me free Dr. Humphrey's Medical Book," writes a British Columbian.

To break up a Cold take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, till the Cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer.

Two sizes, 25c and \$1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphrey's Homeo. Medicine Co., 359 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

DR. WELLS

Dr. Wells treats all chronic and private diseases of men and women, including Male and Female Weakness, Cancer, Gout, Rupture, Rectal Diseases, Blood Poison, Varicose, Hydrocele, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Sterility, Discharges, Skin Diseases, Open Sores, Tubercular Glands, Catarrh and Deafness, Eye Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung and Throat Diseases, Tuberculosis, Liquor and Opium Habits.

Consultation free and confidential. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5, and 7 to 8. Office, 229 E. Berry St.

Low One Way Colonist Fares West Via
NICKEL PLATE ROAD
Sept. 24 to Oct. 4 Inclusive. Get full information of Ticket Agent or write
F. P. PARNIN, D. P. A., Fort Wayne, Indiana

REMOVED

Dr. Read, Dentist, Formerly of 1930 South Calhoun has removed to 2110 South Calhoun. 29-66.

Men Who Are in War Game Today

Gen. Gallieni

France's grand old man was peacefully spending his last years in retirement at his place on the Mediterranean when war broke out. When the army of the Kaiser forced its way across the border and threatened the capital of the nation all Paris set up a cry for Gen. Joseph S. Gallieni as its protector.

By acclamation of the populace the senior old veteran was compelled to go to Paris as the city's protector. With General Gallieni as military governor the city felt safe. General Michael, occupying the office at the time, responded gracefully to the popular appeal and stepped out.



Gen. Gallieni

Then the old man who ruled his soldiers with a rod of iron, whose method was not unlike that of Napoleon, took charge of the military defenses of the city and Paris felt safe.

The general received his first experience out of that with distinction. In the following forty years when France was playing the great colonial game, Gallieni became one of her foremost figures. He saw service in Algeria, China, the Sudan and in Madagascar.

When France decided to place Madagascar under its protection in 1893 Gallieni was sent to handle the job. Not so much a fighting man as one skilled in pacification and organization was needed. Gallieni proved himself the man.

After a few short battles his army gained control of the island. He advised that Queen Ranavalona, who objected to French intervention, be sent to Algeria on a pension and that Madagascar be made a colony instead of a protectorate. Both these things were done.

In 1900 he had the island well under control and established a school system. As a result Madagascar became a rich, peaceful province, instead of a troublesome dependency.

On his return to France and his subsequent retirement he spent his time in studying the defenses of Paris until the country recognized that the aged general knew more about defending the city than the younger general officers.

Therefore he was called from his peaceful villa to save Paris from another siege.

Spalding were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas, near New Haven.

Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Mentzer and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Erick were entertained at 6 o'clock dinner Sunday evening at the Wayne hotel, in Fort Wayne, by Mr. Chas. Colerick and Mrs. Carrie Futler, of Fort Wayne.

L. P. Walters, of Churubusco, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Edwards Friday.

Wm. Williams, of Winchester, Ind., spent part of the week with his brother, S. M. Williams and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunsicker, of Bluffton, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hunsicker.

SPENCERVILLE NEWS.

Spencerville, Ind., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Jacob Grill and Mrs. David Baughman and children spent Wednesday and Thursday at Garrett, the guests of their son and brother, Henry Grill, and wife.

Herman Hatch and wife and Miss Ella Simon, of Huntington; Dr. Metcalf and wife, of Fort Wayne, and Raymond Rhodes and wife were Sunday guests of Daniel Metcalf and family.

Mrs. Barton and Miss Eva Metcalf, Mrs. Audrey Wade and Mrs. Jane Butler were among the Fort Wayne shoppers Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherm Adams, of Butler, came Monday evening and visited with Mrs. Adams' grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Grill. On Tuesday Mrs. Adams and Miss Sadie Astry, of Chicago, were Fort Wayne shoppers.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Braden, of Logansport, are here visiting J. W. Henderson and wife and other relatives.

Those of the F. G. M. N. Embroidery club who went to Auburn Monday evening to arrange their display were Mesdames Shook, Heffner, Samuel Steward, Fischer, DuVall, Frank Butler, George Henderson and John Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Monte Wildfield and two children, Leone and Clarence, Misses George and Allen Rhodes were St. Joe visitors Tuesday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Markle, Wednesday—a son.

The ladies of the C. C. Embroidery club who were at Auburn Monday to help arrange their display of fancy work were Mesdames Charlie Henderson, Fannie Beams, Robert Beams, Misses Annula and Jennie Steward, Hazel Steward, Ruth Henderson and Mrs. John Benninghoff.

George Henderson, J. W. Henderson and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Braden motored to Fort Wayne Monday.

F. L. Beams had his house wired for electric lights Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Cora Steward made a business trip to Fort Wayne Wednesday.

Gen. Winter Advances to Birng New Misery to War-Harried Europe Now

Snow Flurries and Sleet Storms Already Felt on the Firing Line—Can Ten Million Soldiers Be Kept Comfortable in Cold?

New York, Oct. 3.—Have you considered the effect cold weather will have upon the warring armies of Europe? Have you thought of the suffering it will bring? Of the misery to follow, both on the battlefield and among the people in war deluged countries?

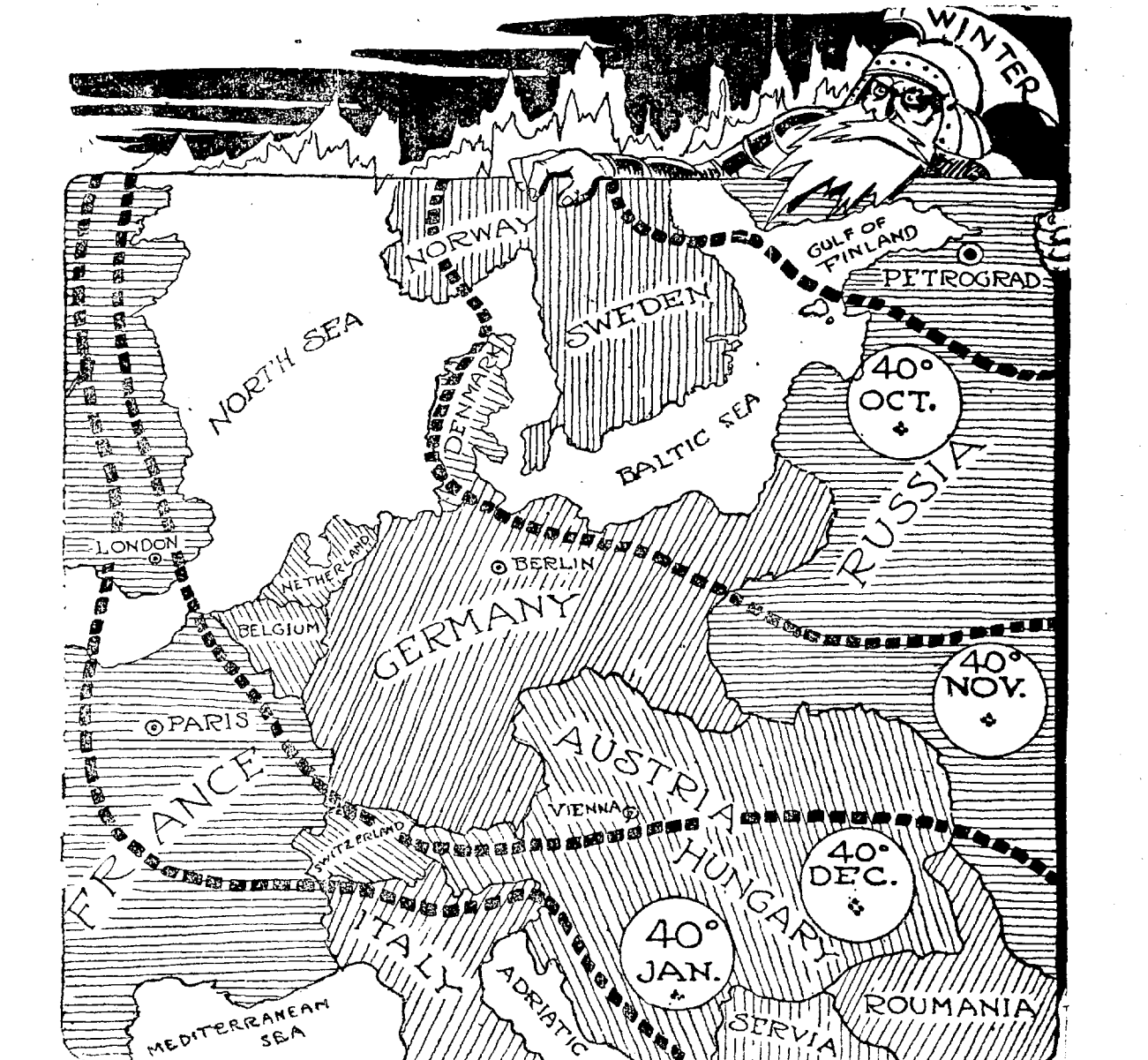
Winter is the greatest general of all. Throughout the ages armies have succumbed to his irresistible advance. He even defeated Napoleon after the Corsican had vanquished Europe. Now he is moving in overwhelming force down the continent.

Freezing weather, you know, is the worst foe that soldiers have to contend with. Ice and fogs and snow are dreaded far more than bullets. Bad weather causes epidemics of pneumonia, dysentery and some of the other ailments that take men out of the firing line, while men who escape actual sickness are often so weakened by exposure that they haven't the stamina necessary to recover from wounds. The dread of lying wounded and exposed to the merciless weather, perhaps freezing to death, takes the heart out of the strongest man, yet that is the fate that will overtake the thousands during the winter fighting.

While the main army of winter—snow and ice—is still far to the north, its advance guards have begun to make their presence felt. Frightful weather has been recorded on the continent for the past ten days. Soldiers in France have had to fight in trenches knee deep in water and there have been snow flurries and sleet storms in Galicia.

Vienna reports epidemics of cholera and dysentery so bad that 1,000,000 krone have been appropriated for isolation hospitals for the stricken soldiery. And that is but the beginning! Autumn, remember, is not two weeks old. The dead of winter is almost three weeks away. When it sets in the suffering among the soldiers may only be compared to Napoleon's Russian army. You remember that story of horror: how, in 1812, the Corsican invaded Russia with 400,000 picked men. Winter trapped him and only 20,000 survivors straggled into France in the spring.

While winter weather in the theater of the present war is not so cold as that



How cold weather sweeps down from the Arctic to Central France in irresistible monthly marches from October until January. All territory north of the successive "battle lines" is subject to a temperature of 40 degrees or colder. This is the winter weather of the Central United States.

encountered by Napoleon, it is the worst imaginable for men compelled to live in the open. The temperature is higher than that of corresponding latitudes in America, but icy winds from the north are converted into freezing fogs which penetrate to the very marrow. Rains so cold that the drops cause more suffering than honest winter weather.

The accompanying diagram shows the march of winter month by month from his base in the Arctic southward through the European continent. As early as October he makes his presence felt and from then on he moves gradually southward until his furthest lines are well into France.

Everything to the north of the battle lines shown is subject to an average temperature of 40 degrees or colder. This is the weather which prevails in the central part of the United States in January. The country covered by the average is wide, however, and the mercury varies from an average of 17 degrees in Petrograd, where the temperature often drops to 29 below zero, to an average of 38 degrees in London, where it rarely gets colder than 10 above.

Of course everything possible is being

done to insure the comfort of the fighters. Women of all classes all over Europe are knitting woolen caps and socks and mittens. Factories are turning out overcoats and sweaters by the hundreds, but to supply six to ten million men in the field by the time cold weather sets in is a hopeless task.

The armies may go into winter quarters as the Americans did during the civil war and as the Russians and Japanese did in 1904, but such strategy is hardly probable in 1914. Food is too scarce on both sides, money is too tight, the job to be done is too big.

at South Milford, with Mr. and Mrs. Clark Woodward at Kendallville and with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Timbrook, of Auburn.

Mrs. Samuel Milliken received word that Mr. and Mrs. Fred Livingston had gotten as far as Omaha, Neb., on their way to California, and that her sister, Mrs. Livingston was standing the trip fairly well.

The Junior C. E. society of the Presbyterian church are arranging to go to Fort Wayne Sunday afternoon in autos to attend a special junior meeting at the district convention. Miss Augusta Fatscher, who is superintendent of these young people, has done excellent work with the juniors and the organization now numbers forty-nine members.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sparks, Miss Ruth Sparks and K. A. Sparks will go to Huntington Sunday to attend a picnic at College park in company with Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, Sanford Slawsky, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jacobs, Miss Iva Jacobs and Mrs. Lizzie Banister and sons Morse and Glen.

Over 400 invitations were issued for the marriage of Miss Magdalene Springer, daughter of Charles Springer, to Charles Lipp, son of Michael Lipp, which took place Thursday at 2 p. m. at the St. Mark's German Lutheran church. A very elegant wedding feast was enjoyed by 375 guests at the Springer home.

Miss Helen Numbers was taken suddenly very ill while at school Wednesday morning, suffering from heart and nervous trouble. Miss Numbers became unconscious and was taken to her home by Dr. Wybourn in his auto.

Miss Mary Harter and Miss Dorcas Glass visited in Fort Wayne Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lower will go to Decatur Thursday to visit relatives, leaving Ossian permanently on Friday for their new field of work at Bourbon.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

The last opportunity to register is Monday, Oct. 5, 1914. Polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. If you fail to register you cannot vote on Nov. 3, 1914.

2-21

The Wabash had a car load of horses and cattle through the city yesterday en route for Canadian seaports for export to Europe for the English army. There were 450 horses in the lot.

LADIES, SPECIAL!

Lilith Martin speaks of Socialism tonight, 8 p. m., court house assembly room.

"Shoot the Spy!"



THE THRILLING NARRATIVE OF A GERMAN SPY WHO PENETRATED THE BELGIAN LINE AS A COOK WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT IN EUROPE!

HOW HE SENT CODE MESSAGES TO THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE ON CABBAGE LEAVES—HOW HE FACED DEATH A HUNDRED TIMES!

AN AMAZING AND INTIMATE EXPOSE OF THE SPY SYSTEM IN TIMES OF WAR—

The Biggest War Feature Yet Printed!

BETTER THAN FICTION—DON'T MISS IT.

BEGINS IN THE SENTINEL NEXT MONDAY

THE SENTINEL'S DAILY SCRIPTURE READING.

11 Chronicles 3:1-10.

1 Then Solomon began to build the house of the Lord at Jerusalem in mount Moriah, where the Lord appeared unto David his father, in the place that David had prepared in the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite.

2 And he began to build in the second day of the second month, in the fourth year of his reign.

3 Now these are the things whereunto Solomon was instructed for the building of the house of God. The length by cubits after the first measure was three score cubits, and the breadth twenty cubits.

4 And the porch that was in the front of the house, the length of it was according to the breadth of the house, twenty cubits, and the height was an hundred and twenty; and he overlaid it within with pure gold.

5 And the greater house he ciled with fir tree, which he overlaid with fine gold, and set thereon palm trees and chains.

6 And he garnished the house with precious stones for beauty: and the gold was gold of Parvaim.

7 He overlaid also the house, the beams, the posts, and the walls thereof, and the doors thereof, with gold; and graved cherubims on the walls.

8 And he made the most holy house, the length whereof was according to the breadth of the house, twenty cubits, and the breadth thereof twenty cubits: and he overlaid it with fine gold, amounting to six hundred talents.

9 And the weight of the nails was fifty chekels of gold. And he overlaid the upper chambers with gold.

10 And in the most holy house he made two cherubims of image work, and overlaid them with gold.

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VOL. LXXXII

No. 18

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1914.

Last Call for Registration

Yes, Mr. Voter, Monday is the last day on which you can register in order to vote at the November election. As a patriotic citizen, it is your plain duty to see that your name is duly enrolled on the registration books. If it isn't already there for the present year, see that it is recorded on Monday without fail.

There are some tremendously important reasons why you will want to cast your ballot on November 3. There are congressional, state, county and township officers to be elected, as usual. More than this, you will have opportunity for the first time in your life to vote as a private citizen directly for a United States senator. The federal constitutional amendment has taken from the state legislatures the power to speak for you in the choice of United States senators and placed it directly in your hands. Your vote will be recorded for the occupancy of one of Indiana's seats in the upper house of congress precisely as it is recorded for your choice for representative or for township trustee. It will count directly in the choice of a senator.

Still more important in Indiana is the question of holding a constitutional convention next year to revise the old charter of Indiana, written in 1851, and give the state the advantage of modernized methods of government. Upon this issue you will be asked to vote "yes" or "no." In order to make the change the project must have not merely a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition, but a majority of all the votes cast at the election. Failure to express yourself upon the question of a constitutional convention, therefore, is practically a vote against it and may endanger the cause in which all political parties are in practical accord.

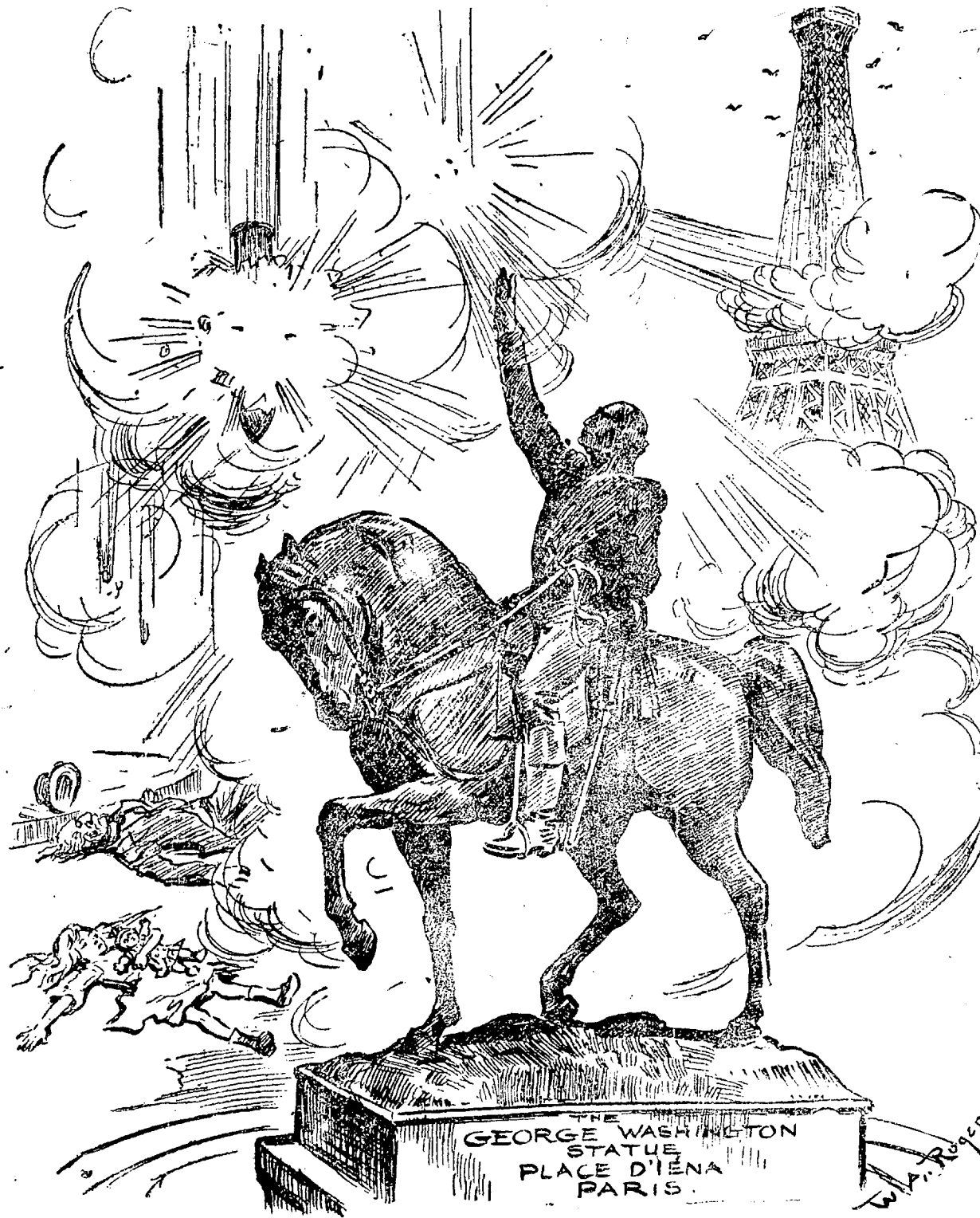
You will want to have your "say" as to the men and the measures before the people in November. You can exercise this privilege only if you have registered during the present year. Up to this date approximately half the voters of Allen county have registered. If you are in the half that is still outside the fold, remember that Monday is the last call for registration.

Surprise is manifested in some military quarters because the terrific war operations in Europe are overturning military tradition and developing phases wholly unexpected by military experts, who have gone wide of the mark in their predictions of what would happen. It must be remembered, however, that in making these forecasts the military wiseacres were without the advantage of more than theory to bolster up their opinions. Until the present conflict no man had observed first rank powers in clash under modern military conditions and with modern military equipment. No man knew precisely what would happen, and no man can estimate accurately until the answer shall be given by the conflict itself. The one remaining certainty in the situation is that war is precisely what General Sherman declared it to be a good many years ago. Modern development has not made it in any wise more desirable.

Doubtless before the incident is closed the Fort Wayne restaurant which appears to have added a poker game to its menu will conclude that it is much less expensive and altogether more desirable to restrict its operations to plain "ham and—" without attempting to mix gambling with its gastronomic service.

The only reason Fort Wayne isn't feeling unduly "puffed up" over the laudatory notices of the city now being printed by editors who attended the recent newspaper men's convention here is because all the good things they are saying of Fort Wayne are true.

A SILENT PROTEST



N. Y. Herald.

PRESS COMMENT ON AERIAL WARFARE.

A Crime.

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It may be permissible to drop bombs on fortified places which are under siege or on the decks of warships in active service. To drop them in the streets of peaceful cities is a crime against civilization and humanity."

Should Not Seek Sympathy.

Rochester Union and Advertiser: "The nation that resorts to this method of warfare should not seek the sympathy or the countenance of civilized men."

Impression Unfavorable.

Boston Advertiser: "The impression on neutral nations, whose citizens cannot understand the conditions that make bomb dropping appear fair to those that engage in it, is distinctly unfavorable."

The Art of Killing.

Poston Post: "The present war is fast demonstrating the universal demand for peace. Mankind has progressed in the art of killing to the point where the practice must be called to a halt for the preservation of the race."

Wanton Murder.

Watertown Times: "It is simply wanton murder and nothing else. It does not affect the general results of war in the least."

May Be Modern War.

Troy Times: "A bomb from an aeroplane dropped in Paris killed an old man and fatally wounded a little girl. This may be legitimate in modern war, but it illustrates the shocking nature of the present conflict."

Pretty Close to Home.

Philadelphia Bulletin: "When a bomb drops within a few hundred feet of the American Embassy, and also on the very spot which Ambassador Herrick had happened to traverse a few minutes before, it comes pretty close to home, in a way."

A PROPOSED HIGHWAY BORDER.

(Indianapolis Star.)

Appeals are being made to club women to state legislatures to plant native trees, shrubs and flowers along the new Lincoln highway, the distinctive growths of each state or region to appear in the district where they naturally belong.

Presumably the idea is not to plant these products haphazard along the right of way, but to place them in an orderly and systematic manner by the side of the paved thoroughfare and to provide for their proper care. The idea if such planting is a good one. Our forests are so rapidly dwindling and the land is so generally being cultivated that many native shrubs and plants have already

become rare and it is desirable that they should be preserved.

If the Lincoln highway is completed according to the plans there could be no better place for this wonderful variety of American growths than along its course. The old-time rail fence supplied a harbor for such plants, and though modern agriculture has ruthlessly cleared them away they made a wayside border very attractive to nature lovers.

If it were understood that weeds were to be kept out of the new highway "parking" farmers along its course would probably raise no objection to the plan. And yet a border of these native growths would lose half its charm if it were made too formal and artificial.

WINONA LAKE NEWS.

Winona Lake, Ind., Oct. 3.—Prof. Paul Roberts, who has been at Winona for the past week, returned to his home in Lafayette yesterday to fill a singing engagement. He has accepted a position with the National Male Quartet and will accompany the Biederwoll evangelistic party during the coming year. He was teacher of animal husbandry and dairying in the Winona College of Agriculture last year, but resigned his work to give his time to professional singing.

The annual congregational meeting of the Winona church was held in the Westminster chapel last evening. Among other items of business was the election of J. W. Hammond and George P. DeHoff as deacons, and Mrs. C. C. Van Nuy and Mrs. J. A. Gordon as deaconesses. These persons were added to the boards already existing. Various improvements were ordered to be made on the chapel, and a new piano was purchased.

F. L. Cropps, the new manager of the Winona grocery, is adding to his stock, and reports improvement along all lines in the business.

Mark Sney, agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at this place, has gone to Wisconsin on a fishing expedition. He will be absent for about two weeks.

Jesse Macbeth, of Fort Wayne, was at Winona transacting business Friday.

A new storm sewer is being constructed on Park avenue.

Eight new residences are nearing completion in the park. They represent a total cost of about \$27,000. Several others will be built early next spring.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

What the Sentinel Had to Say About Persons and Events Twenty-Five Years Ago.

Dan Harmon is attending the fair at Kendallville today.

R. B. Rossington and wife went to Kendallville today to attend the fair.

The Zollinger battery drilled last night.

John Greer, the carpenter, who was injured a couple of months ago by a fall, is now able to walk.

Charles B. Fitch, of the Jomey Electric works, left last night for Pittsburg on business.

The veterans of the Twenty-ninth Indiana battery held its reunion here today in St. Basil post hall.

The Bicycle club will hold a meeting tonight and members of the Athletic club will meet the wheelmen.

Will Bensman, clerk at the Bass boiler shops, has become a close student of Shakespeare.

This afternoon ex-Postmaster Muller, of Leo, had a narrow escape when his horse ran away at the Trentman whole-

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Avoid mistakes and losses; bank your money and pay with checks. Not a dollar was ever lost by deposit in an Indiana Trust Company Bank.

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Our plan is the safest possible. Please note this: Our loans are secured by mortgages on Allen County real estate. That is security for depositors in addition to capital stock surplus and all the safeguards of Bank Law.

We pay 4% on savings accounts or certificates of deposit and we can furnish you with first mortgage real estate bond note to net you 5%.

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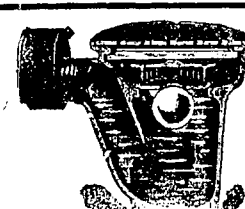
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IN THE CITY'S CHURCHES

PASTORS ARRANGE SPECIAL SERVICES

"Pray for Peace Sunday" to Be Observed in Fort Wayne.

Conforming with the proclamation issued by President Wilson that Sunday, October 4, should be observed universally as "Pray for Peace Sunday," pastors of the various churches of the city have arranged for special services of prayer. Many have prepared sermons appropriate for this occasion and as a whole the war situation will be uppermost in the day's program.

Many of the young people's societies have set aside fifteen minutes of their regular Sunday evening devotional services for prayer, at which time they will ask the Lord and ruler of all nations to restore peace in the European countries.

Some of the pastors and officials of the churches have arranged special programs for the Sunday evening services, consisting of musical selections and talks on the conditions that now exist in the countries that are in war and will show why peace should be restored. This Peace Sunday will be observed in all the cities of the United States.

LUTHERAN CITY LEAGUE.

The play, "Every Youth," will be repeated Thursday evening at St. Paul's.

The play, "Every Youth," will be repeated at St. Paul's auditorium on Thursday evening, October 8, and the proceeds realized from the event will be added to the Lutheran hospital fund. The play will be entirely new and costumes will be different. However, the same cast has been retained and is as follows:

Every Youth..... Arnold Spiegel
Work..... Otto Feindinger
Reason..... W. J. Koch
Vanity..... Flora Lindecolt
Temptation..... Miss Honeick
Conceit..... Hulda Hermann
Trouble..... Minnie Redbeck
Happiness..... Ruth Klingman
Love..... Mary Veldick
Pleasure..... Chester Hitzemann
Care..... Mr. Heine
Vice..... Clarence Spiegel

The Redeemer young people will have a social in the church basement on Wednesday evening. The ninth annual entertainment, "The Dream That Came True," will be staged by the society on October 15 at St. Paul's auditorium.

The Young Ladies of Trinity church will meet in regular business session Tuesday evening at the home of the Misses Ella and Zella (letter).

The Trinity Young Men's society will meet in regular session in the school hall Tuesday evening. A bowling league has been organized at this church.

The Concordia Young Ladies will have their regular business meeting Wednesday evening. These ladies are busy rehearsing for an entertainment to be given in the near future.

The Concordia Young Men's society will hold a business meeting Monday evening.

The First Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school will meet as usual at 9:45 a. m. promptly. The Men's Bible class is taught by the Rev. T. Piny Potts and the Woman's Bible class is always helpful and inspiring. The morning service is at 11, and the pastor will preach. The evening services commence this Sunday at 7:30. It is preceded by a song service led by Mr. Edward F. Yarnelle and the choir—a service which has been of great help to and inspiration to many in the past. The subject of the address will be the first of the three great Christian imperatives: "Come, Follow Me."

The musical program for Sunday is: Prelude—Preludium—Petrall Anthem—Deus Misericordia in E flat. Offertory Solo—The Ninety and Nine. Campion Postlude—Festal March. Teilmann Evening.

Anthem—Tarry With Me..... Baldwin Offertory Quartet—O Lord Most Holy Trinity

Mrs. Howard E. Moffet (soloist) four years at the First Presbyterian church, Springfield, Ohio, will sing the offertory solo at the morning service.

Bowser Free Methodist Church.

Prof. H. S. Stewart, principal of the seminary at Spring Arbor, Mich., will speak both the morning and evening services. Principal Stewart is one of the most forceful and able speakers now conducting an educational campaign through this and adjoining states. He is a "man with a message."

Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., public worship at 10:45 a. m., class meeting at 11:45 a. m., Junior society at 2:30 p. m. and afternoon business meeting at 3:00 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, 3112 S. Harrison street. Praise service at 7:30 p. m. Address by Principal Stewart at 8:00 p. m. The evening service as usual will be evangelistic.

Mid-week services at the church Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30. Cottage meeting Monday, Oct. 5, 8:00

p. m. at Mrs. Kumer's home, 2126 Smith street.

DEVOTIONS IN PROGRESS.

Rev. J. J. French, C. S. C., Delivered Stirring Sermon Friday Evening.

The forty hours devotion at the St. Patrick's Catholic church, which opened Friday morning, was in progress Saturday and in the morning masses were celebrated at 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7 and 8 o'clock. The holy hour was observed in the afternoon at 2:30 and services will be held Saturday evening at 7:30.

At the Friday evening sessions Rev. James J. French, C. S. C., one of the missionaries who are conducting the forty hours devotion, delivered a stirring sermon on the teachings of the Catholic church and was heard with interest by the large audience. The services will close Sunday evening.

St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Rally day will be observed at St. Paul's M. E. church, Sunday morning, which will extend into the morning worship hour. Sunrise prayer meeting at 5:45 a. m. Every officer and teacher is urged to be present. After the study of the lesson, beginning at 9:30 a. m., the program committee has arranged for a number of good things, some of which are: "The Sunday School of My Boyhood Days"—S. F. Spicer. "My First Impressions of St. Paul's Sunday School"—E. W. Hall. "The Board of Sunday Schools"—S. E. Cloudy, superintendent. "The Church in the Wilderness"—Male Quartet.

The brotherhood will hold its regular monthly meeting at 2:30 p. m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. leader, Nellie Birt-whistle. Evening service and worship at 7:30. Solo, "The Day of Prayer," by I. H. Freeman; sermon by the pastor, Rev. Freeman, on "Lessons From the Present War."

First Evangelical Church.

Peace Sunday will be observed in all the services at the First Evangelical church tomorrow. The pastor, Rev. E. J. Laudeman, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. The sermon subject for the morning is, "Peace, Heaven's Message to Earth." At the evening hour the theme will be, "The Rapid Strides of the World Towards Universal Peace." The optimistic spirit will prevail throughout this service. The Sunday school begins at 9:30. Miss Marie Furtmiller will lead the Young People's meeting at 6:45.

The men's bible class meets at 8:00 o'clock Monday evening at the home of Mr. John Grice, 2412 South Hanna street. Officers for the next six months will be elected at that time.

The regular business and social meeting of the Young People's alliance will be held at 8:00 p. m. Tuesday evening at the Metz home, 2212 South Calhoun street.

Bethany Presbyterian Church.

Sunday is Rally day at Bethany. The morning service and the Sunday school will be combined. Hour of meeting is 10 o'clock. An entirely different order of Rally day exercises has been prepared, which will be of special delight to all. At the close, as the conclusion of the program, will be the graduating exercises from the primary and beginners. The cradle roll "tots" will have their place in the program.

The call for prayer, issued by proclamation of the president of the United States, will receive attention at both morning and evening service. In the evening service, at 7:30, the pastor will speak on "Daniel's Confession." At this service the pastor will review the last issue of the "Appeal to Reason" and invites readers of that paper to be present.

First Baptist and Branch Churches.

Sunday school meets at 9:30 at the First Baptist church and the church worshipping at 10:45 with a sermon by Rev. C. R. Barber, of Indianapolis, who will bring a great message concerning the work of the state convention. At 6:30 the church training services will be held and at 7:30 the church serving with a sermon by the pastor, "The Lost Christ." The church praying meets Wednesday evening at 7:45 at which time a special training class in personal work will be launched.

The Sunday school at the Bloomingdale branch meets at 2:30 Sunday afternoon followed by preaching services at 3:30. Spy Run Sunday school convenes at 2:30 o'clock and preaching and testimony services Thursday evening at 7:30.

St. John Reformed Church.

The congregation will observe the annual harvest home and mission service, and Rev. Daniel Bughlhalter, the field secretary of the foreign mission board, will be the speaker of the day. Holy communion will be celebrated in connection with the morning and evening service, and a special offering for missions will be received. The program for the day is as follows:

Sunday school convenes at 8:45 a. m., fifteen minutes earlier than the usual time. Short preparatory service in the German language at 10 a. m., followed by services in the German language at 10:15 o'clock. In the evening there will be a short preparatory service in the English language at 7:15 o'clock, followed by services in the English language at 7:30. The church will be beautifully decorated by the Young Ladies' guild and the choir will render special music appropriate to the occasion.

Church of God.

This is rally day for the Sunday school and a large attendance is expected. The superintendent and his helpers have been making preparations for some time for a good day. There will be some special features of interest. The pastor will preach his first sermon of the new eldership year. His morning sermon will be on "High Purposes and High Endeavors." The evening sermon will be on "Home Department members of the Sunday school, 'Test Approaching the Cross.'" The Juniors

will meet at 2:30 p. m. The Christian Endeavor will meet at 6:30 p. m. There will be the usual midweek meetings, with teachers' meeting at 7:30 p. m. and prayer meeting at 8 p. m. on Wednesday. Regular council meeting on Monday evening.

EPWORTH LEAGUE SERVICES.

Special Program for the Young People of the First M. E. Church.

"A Song of Companionship" will be the subject presented by the Happy Gleamers' Bible class of the Sunday school of the First M. E. church at the regular Sunday evening devotional services of the Epworth league of the church.

In response to President Wilson's call for a day of peace the first fifteen minutes will be in the interest of worldwide peace. Miss Inez Chilcote, assistant teacher of the Happy Gleamers' class, will have charge of this part of the program which begins at 6:15.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ.

Bible school Rally day, combined Sunday school and church service, beginning at 9:30 a. m. There will be the regular class session, a special program of music and exercises and a sermon by the pastor. The Christian Endeavor societies will unite in the union meeting at the Grace Reformed church at 6:15 p. m. At 7:30 the evening services, with the second of the series of lessons, "The Saloon," the subject is: "What the Saloon Costs in Good Government." On Monday evening there will be a meeting of the congregation. The ladies will serve supper. Business will be transacted. Tuesday evening the Christian Endeavor society will hold its business meeting with Miss Georgia Bauer. Wednesday evening meeting of Sunday school workers and students of personal work. The Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Richwine, 1313 East Wayne street.

Third Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school will begin at 9:30 a. m. Morning worship will be at 10:45 a. m. There will be the celebration of the communion and the reception of members at this service. The regular meetings of the Junior and Senior C. E. societies will be omitted on Sunday on account of the district C. E. convention at the Grace Reformed church. The evening worship will be held at 7:30. This will be a peace service. The subject of the sermon will be "Things Which Belong Unto Peace." The communion will be administered at the close of the evening service for the benefit of those who are not able to be present in the morning.

The midweek prayer service will be held on Wednesday evening at 7:45. The topic will be "The Program of Training." This is the second number in a series on "The Program of the Church."

Wayne Street Methodist Church.

The services at Wayne Street Methodist church will be of special interest Sunday. At 9:30 a. m. the Sabbath school will be held. This is most helpful and interesting. At 10:30 a. m. the pastor, C. Claud Travis, will conduct the morning worship and preach, the theme being, "War." The call of President Wilson to pray for peace will be observed. Members of the congregation will respond. This service will be intensely interesting. Epworth league meeting at 6:30 p. m., to which old and young are invited. Evening hour of worship, 7:30, at which time the pastor will again preach. The choir will render a fine program of sacred music. All are invited to attend.

East Creighton Avenue Christian Church.

Bible school at 9:30, followed by communion at 10:30. There will be no preaching Sunday, but the men's Bible class have a meeting called for immediately after the morning services. Business of importance is at hand and the men are all expected to attend. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

The regular meeting of the church board will be held at the church at 7:45 Monday evening. Midweek prayer at 7:45 Wednesday evening, followed by the monthly meeting of Bible school workers.

A great deal of enthusiasm is being manifested in the Sunday school rally for October 11, and the 300 mark is going to be reached.

Salem Reformed Church.

English Sunday school at 9 a. m. This will be a special rally day service and full attendance is desired. Good music and short addresses by the Messrs. Geiser and Ruhl will make the Sunday school session a blessed one. Divine worship at 10:30 a. m. This service will be conducted in the English language and the Sunday school will attend in a body. The pastor will preach a sermonette on the theme, "An Early Acquaintance With God." Those having devotionals for dedications will please bring them in time for the Sunday school session. No evening service at Salem, owing to the mission festival at St. John's and the Christian Endeavor convention at Grace church.

Emmaus Lutheran Church.

Services, with celebration of holy communion, at 10 a. m. Confessional service at 9:30 a. m.

Acting upon the recommendation of the president of the United States the morning service will be a service of penance and prayer for peace upon earth. Rev. Fr. Wambagans will deliver the sermon, in which he will discuss the biblical view of war and bloodshed. Rev. Fr. Wambagans will deliver the confessional address.

Meeting of voting members at 2 p. m. After the meeting the members will be given opportunity to inspect the recently completed elaborate improvements of the church property.

South Side Baptist Church.

The opening exercises of the adult department in the Sunday school at 9:30 will be in charge of Mrs. Harris's class. The rally day of the school last Sunday broke all previous records, 406 being in attendance. This church will observe peace day at 10:45 and Pastor Tunison will preach on "A Plea for Peace." The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:45 will be led by the pastor. At 7:45 Rev. O. B. Barber, of Indianapolis, acting superintendent of missions, will preach.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

At 10:30 M. L. Buckley, the pastor, will preach on "The Christian That Feels Unworthy." The subject being at 7:30 the pastor's subject will be the

A Prayer for Peace Sunday.

(Tomorrow, Sunday, Oct. 4, has been proclaimed by President Wilson as a special day for the American people to pray for a return of peace to the world. The Sentinel offers the following to those of its readers who wish to offer up a prayer of peace in their own silent closets.)

All-wise and compassionate Father, the children of men bow before Thee humbly and sore perplexed. Where but lately were happy homes and smiling pastures, the hum of industry and the merry laughter of children at play, behold, today all is grim and gory. Rivers are dyed with the blood of the slain; fields are seared by awful scars; whole nations mourn and suffer and starve while in the sky the beauty of Thy sunshine is blotted by the smoke of funeral pyres and the scavenger hosts that follow the cruel wake of war.

It is incomprehensible to us, our Father. It presses upon our spirit like a pall. And yet we know that Thou art wise; that vast and profound are Thy designs. Into this great ordeal, into this hell of bloodshed and sorrow, Thou dost weave a useful purpose.

Give us faith, All Merciful Parent. Faith to continue our trust in Thee. Faith to endure what seems so cruel and so wanton until in Thy good time the purpose Thou dost have in mind shall be ready for human understanding.

Give us also, we pray Thee, a renewed measure of hope and love, that, through the crimsoned trenches of men's hates and prejudices, over the ramparts of mad ambitions, beyond the breastworks of the selfish

sport of kings profanely claiming in Thy name the right to send millions of Thy children to perish, we may move on toward the goal of a more perfect brotherhood, where the competitions of men shall be in loving service and the rewards untarnished by justice denied.

And while looking across the seas to scenes of desolation, let us not forget to lift up our hearts to Thee in loving thankfulness that Thou has vouchsafed to our dear land the fullest blessing of unchallenged peace.

We thank Thee for that wise, calm and firm-willed man whom Thou has set in a place of leadership over us, through whom Thou has kept our nation free from the entanglements which elsewhere lead to heritages of hate.

It is an inspiring privilege which Thou hast reserved to this people to be the chief bearers of the torch of civilization, humanity and justice while others stumble in the bog of war. Make us humble and reverent and forbearing; take from us, we pray, Thee, the demons of selfishness and undue pride. Preserve us from transplanted rivalries; make our widely recruited citizenship one in its loyalty to Thee and in its fidelity to the teachings of Thy holy Word. And bring us all, at last, to the knowledge of Thy perfect will and to the peace of Thy infinite spirit. Amen.

words of the apostle Peter, "Lord, to Whom Shall We Go?" The Christian Endeavor society meets at 6:30; subject, "The Trust Verse;" Lewis Ford will lead the meeting. Bible school meets at 9:30. The Loyal Women's and Brotherhood classes will have a picnic supper at the church Friday evening, Oct. 9.

Missionary Church.

The preaching services at the Bible Training school will be held at 10:20 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The pastor will give the morning message and Rev. C. W. Oyer will give the address of the evening.

Special chorus numbers will be furnished by the bible school choir which is directed by Prof. C. A. Geher with Miss Eva Quader pianist. The Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. and the young people's meeting at 7:00 p. m. The week services are as follows: Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., Students' Mission band; Wednesday 8:00 p. m., prayer meeting; Friday at 7:45 p. m., the bible class in typology in charge of Rev. C. W. Oyer.

Calvary United Brethren Church.

At the morning worship of Calvary U. B. church Rev. G. F. Byrre, the pastor, will speak on "The Supreme Test;" subject for the evening service, "Love and the Commandments." The Juniors will meet at 8:45; H. V. Cole, leader. The Sunday school will meet at 9:30; A. A. Boyser, superintendent.

The official board of the church will meet at the parsonage Monday evening. The Good Cheer Bible class will meet with Mrs. Zella Liver, 1310 Horace street, Tuesday evening.

First M. E. Church.

The Sunday school begins the last quarter of the year for the graded work. The day for prayer for peace will be observed and the pastor has chosen for his sermon theme, "Peace." The Junior league will meet at 2:30 in the afternoon with Mrs. Mohler in charge. The Intermediate league will be organized at 4 p. m. with Mr. and Mrs. A. Hughes in charge. Epworth league devotionals meet at 6:30, followed by a song and evangelistic service.

A great deal of enthusiasm is being manifested in the Sunday school rally for October 11, and the 300 mark is going to be reached.

Christian Science Church.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, holds services at 10:30 at the corner of West Wayne and Ewing streets; subject, "Unreality." Sunday school follows at 11:40.

The Wednesday evening testimony meetings are at 8 o'clock. The reading room for the free use of the public is open every afternoon except Sunday, from 12 to 5, and also Saturday evening from 7 to 9.

Will Preach at Hamilton.

Director Martin Luecke, of Concordia college, leaves for Hamilton Sunday morning, where he will deliver a sermon at the mission feast of the Lutheran church of that city. The following Sunday he will preach at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Trinity Lutheran church at Springfield, Ill.

Westfield Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school begins at 2:30 o'clock and will be in charge of the superintendent, Lyndon Persing. Rev. T. P. Potts will deliver the sermon at 3:30 and he will also continue his lectures on the Book of Ruth at the regular Wednesday evening prayer and bible study.

Rolling Mill Mission.

The Sunday school at the Rolling Mill Mission for foreign speaking people is held at 1:15 Sunday afternoon. The kindergarten class is conducted Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and at 3 o'clock there will be a mother's meeting in charge of Mrs. T. P. Potts. A sewing class for children will be conducted at 4 o'clock Wednesday.

Christ Lutheran Church.

Peace Sunday will be observed at Christ Lutheran church Sunday. Bible school at 9:30. Morning worship with sermon at 10:45 by the pastor, Rev. H. C. Hadley. Luther league at 6:55. Evening worship and sermon at 7:30. All services are in English. Everybody welcome.

Trinity M. E. Church.

Public worship with sermons at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject will be "Obedience." Evening theme, "Excuses." The Sunday school meets at 9:30. Junior and Intermediate leagues, 2:30. The Epworth league which will meet at 6:30 will be led by Mr. Ed Pierce.

Helpful music and cordial welcome to all services.

Full Gospel Mission.

The Full Gospel Mission situated at 1427 Broadway holds preaching services Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock and Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30. Bible and prayer study Thursday afternoon.

International Bible Students' Association.

A free lecture will be given at the G. A. R. hall, Lincoln Life building, under the auspices of the International Bible Students' association, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject will be the "Closing of the Times of the Gentiles."

Crescent Avenue Church.

Bible school meets at 9:30 and Young People's meeting at 6:45. The morning worship services meet at 10:45 and the subject of the sermon will be, "Lessons of the War." Evening service at 7:30 and sermon theme will be, "Is It Worth While to Pray?"

Gospel Mission.

Sunday school at 9:30. Evangelistic services Sunday evening at 7:45 in charge of Superintendent Potts. On Thursday evening at 7:45 he will give his first lecture on the Book of Philippians.

Ministers Will Meet.

The Ministerial association will meet at 4:30 Monday afternoon at the Westminster church. Rev. G. F. Byrre will read a paper on "The Teaching of the Parables."

DEATH CALLS

JOHN W. SALE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ings of the surviving graduates of the institution which have been held here in recent years he took a prominent part. In 1872 he was married to Miss Anne Eliza Hoffman, who preceded him in death in 1904, and afterward he made his home with a daughter, Miss Jessamine Sale.

Career as a Soldier.

Mr. Sale had an honorable career as a soldier and one of the most important epochs of his life centered around his years as a soldier in the ranks of the federal army in the civil war.

He became a member and was made lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Indiana infantry and when this regiment was depleted by the battles and hardships of the war he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh Indiana and was a lieutenant when he was mustered out of the service.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion and was affiliated with Lawton Wayne post at the time of his death. He carried with him through life the effects of a wound inflicted to his knee by a bursting shell in one of the engagements in which his regiment took part and left behind him a belt buckle that stopped the flight of another piece of shell that would most probably have inflicted a fatal wound had its course been even very slightly deflected.

Member of Vicksburg Commission.

Mr. Sale held a number of business interests after his retirement from the lumber trade and among other things was interested in the Fort Wayne rolling mills.

He was appointed and served as a member from Indiana of the Vicksburg Military park commission and was active in locating the monuments and markers placed upon the old battlefield of Vicksburg after it had been converted into a national park.

His familiarity with the conditions there and his vivid recollections made him a most valuable member of the park and the members relied greatly on his knowledge in selecting the sites for the monuments that adorn the park.

In 1910 he served as supervisor of the United States census and was located in Fort Wayne and the duties incident to this appointment were the last outside of looking after his private interests that he performed.

The Surviving Family.

Surviving members of the immediate family are H. Brooke Sale, of Fort Wayne; Francis B. Sale, of Mobile, Ala., and Miss Jessamine Sale, also of Fort Wayne, two sons and a daughter. James W. Sale, of Bluffton, one of the trustees of the Indiana school for feeble-minded youth, and Dennis Sale, of Marysville, Kas., are the surviving brothers.

Mr. Sale was prominently identified with the Wayne Street Methodist

church for a great number of years and was one of the trustees of the congregation. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In his business career and social life he maintained a high degree of right living and he carried with him in death the greatest love and esteem of a vast circle of friends.

GRIPPED BY POMP OF WAR

(Continued from Page 1.)

the arms they carried are in the same class.

"At Barbadoes, every negro and Chinaman on the island has joined the army. They have what they call a 'life guard' to protect the place. What they are afraid of, I don't know, but I heard that they had been told that the Kaiser was planning to send his fleet over and capture the possession. That was enough for those natives. They threw up a line of breastworks that the whole of Europe could not take. They fire a cannon every time a ship is sighted. They have burnt up a lot of powder that way, I understand. Whenever that old cannon cuts loose the army comes lickety-split for the shore. They line up behind the breastworks and their muzzle loaders and their derringers and you've got to show them you don't mean any monkey business."

Watch from Flaggpole.

"At Dominica, near St. Thomas, the natives have built a little fort just to fight the German navy when it does come over. There are not enough white men in Dominica to hold a meeting and not many colored. In the center of their fort they have planted a tall flag pole. Every morning at daylight a man pulls himself up to the top of that flag pole with a pulley, unfolds a camp stool and sticks there, looking out to sea for the German navy. Two hours later he comes down and another man takes his place. This has been kept up every day for weeks, from dawn till darkness."

"English, French and German warships chase each other around the islands and it's no wonder the natives are fidgety. At St. Lucia there were 19 ships tied up, all afraid to stir outside the harbor."

"At St. Lucia we saw the Hamburg-American liner Saxevald which was captured by the British cruiser Berwick. The Saxevald, loaded to the gunwales with prime South American beef was nosing around the islands when the Berwick spotted her about daylight one morning. The Germans didn't have a chance, so she lay to. When the British were launching their boats to send over a prize crew the Saxevald's captain got busy with the refrigerator and the machinery. He opened up the hatches and shut down the plant, and I heard he fixed it so that a lot of the beef spoiled. Then he threw a wrench into the wireless plant and put that out of commission."

RIVAL CLAIMS MAKE SITUATION A TANGLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Petrograd staff, the Muscovites once more have crossed the German frontier at Szczuczyn and Grajewo, Russian Poland. This is conceivably awkward for the German invaders, who are said to be retreating from the Suwalki district.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

Berlin Army Headquarters Gives Out a Statement.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Now Playing.
LYMAN H. HOWES
TRAVEL FESTIVAL
"A THRILL OF THRILLS"
DOWN INTO THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS
RIDE ON A RUNAWAY TRAIN
VENICE
GREECE
BIRD LIFE
ELECTROLYSIS OF METALS
20 BIG NEW FEATURES
 Night Prices 25c, 35c, 50c
 Seats Now Selling.

Monday, October 5.
 Matinee 10c, 25c.
FRED RAYMOND'S
 Most Successful Comedy.

"The Missouri Girl"
 WITH
"Zeke" and "Daisy"
 Night Prices, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Wednesday, Oct. 7
 The World Famous
SOUSA
 AND HIS
BAND
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor.
SOLOISTS:
 MISS VIRGINIA ROOT, Soprano.
 MISS MARGEL GLUCK, Violinist.
 HERBERT L. CLARKE, Cornetist.
 Change of Programme at Each Performance.
 Matinee 25, 50, 75c
 Evening 50, 75c, \$1
 Boxes \$1.50
SEATS SELLING.

Saturday, October 10
Kaskill & Mac Vitty (Inc)
 —Present—
 A Dramatization of the
 Most Talked of American Story
Harold Bell Wright's
THE CALLING OF DAN MATTHEWS
 Dramatized by
Mr. Wright and Elsbury W. Reynolds.
 Matinee 25c
 Nights 25c to \$1.00

TEMPLE TONIGHT 7:30 9:00
 Three Shows Saturday and Holidays
THE EIGHT FORGET ME NOTS
 The Biggest and Best Singing and Dancing Act in Vaudeville—Direct from the Majestic Theatre, Chicago.
THE ORIGINAL POTTS BROS. & CO.
 In Their Comedy Success
"A Double's Troubles"
 The Only Act of the Kind in the World—Direct from London.
ASH and SHAW
 Present Their Fantastic Absurdity, "Chinatown."
MASON & MURRAY
 Just Fun.
Jaunts & Journeys
 Karlton & Klifford
 Something New.
 Next Thursday, Ladies' Souvenir Matinee.

ORPHEUM
 CALHOUN and MONTGOMERY STS.
 TODAY
CHRISTY MATHEWSON
 Of the New York Giants, in "LOVE AND BASEBALL."
 "In the Clutches of the Villain"
 "The Pipes of Pan" and "The White Wolf"
 Always the Best Music in Town.
Try Sentinel Want Ads.

SOCIETY

Miss Irma Poole, of South Harrison street, gave a bridge party yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss McGee, who will be married during the coming week. There were players for four tables and a supper of tempting cuisine and pretty appointments of yellow baskets filled with yellow roses, was served after the game. Miss Poole and Miss Wilt are planning to give a tea soon at Miss Wilt's home in honor of Miss Bowser.

One of the most delightful parties of recent date was given at the Country club last evening when Miss Constance Keplinger and Miss Edna Heit gave a dance for Miss McGee and her fiancé, Herbert Miller. The guests numbered about one hundred. Out door flowers and foliage formed an artistic and appropriate decoration for the club house and porch. Good music and an elegant supper were details of the pleasure and merry time enjoyed.

Mrs. Frank Thompson, of East Pontiac street, gave a beautiful party this afternoon to announce the date of the approaching wedding of Miss Clara Belle Kierchner to Frank Cour, which will be October 10. The coloring of the decorations was orange with many orange marigolds in a Mexican basket and yellow and white snapdragons in crystal vases tied with tulle for the tables. Hand made baskets of white were filled with almonds and tied with tulle and an exquisite bouquet of flowers called "babyspread" and swansonia blossoms filled a basket vase at Miss Kierchner's place. The guests were dainty favors for the guests. During the afternoon the guests hummed songs for the bride-to-be who is to have a very quiet wedding. Mrs. Frank Sheets, of New Castle, Pa., was an out of town guest.

Misses Irma and Irene Compere, of Lake avenue, entertained a few close friends in honor of Miss Verne Bowser this afternoon at a thimble party of lovely arrangement. There were sixteen young women in the company. When the refreshments were served the guests were seated at small tables, each one being decorated with a bouquet of pink and white cosmos. Miss Bowser received a corsage bouquet of pink and white snapdragons. A matrimonial contest afforded a lot of fun during the afternoon. The place cards were pretty favors expressive of the same coloring as the decoration.

The wedding of Miss Helen McGee to Herbert Miller will take place on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGee. Intimate friends and relatives have been asked to witness the nuptials.

Mrs. J. C. Young, of State street, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. P. H. Houck, of Los Angeles.
 Miss Emma Kindt, of Asheville, N. C., is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. William P. Kindt, of 1703 Spy Run avenue.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wiegman, formerly of 1018 Erie street, will leave tomorrow to make their home in Milwaukee.
 Mrs. M. L. Pritchard, of Leipsic, O., is spending a few days with relatives in this city.

The Hope Hospital Alumni association will have a meeting on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
 Miss Adeline Wiegman has returned from a three months' visit with friends in the east.

Mrs. Thomas Lau has returned from Tarrytown, N. Y., where she accompanied her daughter, Miss Helen Lau, who is a student at a private school.

Mr. and Mrs. Willett Clayton will start tomorrow on a motor trip to Mansfield, O., to visit Mrs. Clayton's relatives.

Mrs. W. B. Shively and son, Forrest, have returned home from a month's visit with friends and relatives in Berlin Center, Akron and Mogadore, O.

Mrs. L. P. Drayor and Miss Hillis Drayor will start tomorrow noon for the east. Miss Hillis will enter English school at New Milford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Russell, of Toledo, O., are visiting Mr. Russell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Russell, of South Calhoun street.

Mr. and Mrs. David S. Vesey have returned from their wedding trip and in a few days will be at home in their residence in Kinnaird avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Sperry are planning to leave on Thursday for New York city to visit their daughter, Mrs. Paul Newell Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Greene, of Indianapolis, have returned home after a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Keller, of Thompson avenue.

The Three Links Social club will open the season at the Fort Wayne I. O. O. F. hall next Tuesday night, when they will dance and enjoy other amusements. This meeting will be for members only.

August Detzer, Jr., gave a box party at the Empress theater last evening and entertained Eugene Martz, Henry Fehling, Nelson Thompson, Ralph Brower, Carroll O'Rourke and Ralph Tomba.

Mrs. H. E. Davidson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is making her brother-in-law, Homer G. Davidson, of this city, a short visit. Mrs. Davidson is on her way west to join her husband.

Mrs. Edwin Orr and children, of Dallas, Texas, are here on a visit to Mr. Orr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Orr. Mr. Orr will join his family for the return trip.

The Lakeside Aid society will meet on Tuesday afternoon for its first meeting of the season, with Mrs. Mathews, 2002 California avenue. Every member is requested to be present.

Mrs. Chris Hahn, of West Main street, and little daughter, Catherine, is going tomorrow to Baltimore, O., to visit relatives for a week and will then go to Cleveland for a visit with Mr. Hahn's sister, Mrs. John Magy, Jr.

The Fortnightly club will meet on Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bowerford, of West Wayne street. The program will be a musical one in charge of a committee of whom Mrs. Leo Ninde is chairman.

The members of the O. C. C. club were pleasantly entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Ben Heaton in honor of Mrs. Gibson Sisco, of Columbus, Ohio, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sisco.

Mrs. W. W. Schofield, of Chicago, formerly Miss Marie Kelly, arrived in the city today for a visit with Miss Helen Magee, of Fairfield avenue. Mrs. Schofield is on her way to Winchester to visit her sister, Mrs. John Magy, Jr.

The Travel club will begin work on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lenford, Oak Knoll. The club will study Spain and Portugal this year. Miss Catherine Jay, Mrs. Florence Coverdale and Mrs. May Fox are the ladies who have the program for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crim, of Salem, this state, who motored here a few days ago for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sperry and Miss Sperry, left yesterday for their home. Mr. Crim lived in Fort Wayne a number of years ago and will be remembered by old school friends.

The Willing Workers Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. B. Baughman, 802 Huffman street, Tuesday afternoon. The assisting hostesses will be Mesdames E. Abery, G. Crow, W. O. Granger, R. B. Sharp, Fred Sellers, W. T. Schoch, C. Enslin and Mrs. Magley. All members are requested to be present.

One of the interesting social events of this week has been the tea hour from 4 to 5 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A., which the "new membership" committee is holding every day in honor of new members. This tea drinking social hour is to be kept up as long as there are new members to come in and thus receive a cordial greeting, so it behooves all interested to keep the membership list growing.

The normal students and pupils of the Lakeside Normal school with the principal, Miss Wilber, are preparing to some extent an entertainment to be given in celebration of Old Fort day, October 22, either in the park in Lakeside or on the dike. A dramatization of the history of Fort Wayne to the time of the dedication of the fort has been written by the Normal school students. All the teachers of the school, the normal young ladies and the pupils of the grades of the building will take part in the performance. If the weather should prove contrivance on the proper day for the dedication the first pleasant day afterwards will be used to give the dramatization.

Janorschke-Gillis.
 Miss Helen M. Gillis, of this city, and Mr. Frank J. Janorschke, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Janorschke, of Lakeside, were married in Kalamazoo, Mich., on the first of October. The bride and groom arrive today from a short trip and the groom's parents will have an informal reception for them. In a few days Mr. and Mrs. Janorschke will be at home in their own residence at 1121 Rivermet avenue, where they will immediately go to housekeeping.

Burns-Hull.
 Mr. Ralph Burns and Mrs. Lois M. Hull, both of this city, were married by Rev. J. W. Hill, the Presbyterian minister, of Hillsdale, Mich., on Thursday, October the first.

Beginners' Dancing class forms Wednesday, 8 p. m. Trier's, Minuet.

WITH THE STUDY CLUBS.
 Work Beginning in Real Earnest During the Coming Week.

Mary Penrose Wayne chapter, D. A. R., will meet for the first of the new year's work on Monday with Mrs. G. W. Bliss, who lives on the north side of the city. Mrs. William Pettit will read a paper on "Some Brave Women of the Middle West." Miss Vesey, regent of the chapter, will be the assisting hostess. The general study of the chapter for the year will concern "Studies in Pioneer Life in the Middle West."

The General Culture club will begin its year's work on Thursday with Mrs. John B. Grosjean as hostess. The program is scheduled as "Child's Day" and child welfare will be the principal topic other than the customary time devoted to a discussion of current events. Mrs. Edmunds will be the leader of the conversation on child welfare.

The Nineteenth Century club, which has already held a social meeting this club year season, will commence the continuation of travel study in European countries on Tuesday with Mrs. Edwin Dalman as hostess. Mrs. A. W. Pickard will lead the program.

The first recital of active members of the Morning Musical society will be held on Friday morning in Elks' hall. The following ladies have charge of the program: Miss Kay Spencer, Mrs. Afton Wolff Bodenbeck, Mrs. Herman Polak, Mrs. H. J. Bowerford and Miss Ruth Caldwell.

The Nos Temps club will meet on Monday afternoon with Mrs. J. L. McKean, 915 Dearborn street. The club will study art and music the coming year and will begin with ancient art in Egypt. The subjects for the opening meeting are "Thebes, Her Ruins and Her Memories," "Reflections on Egyptian Art," and "Egyptian Sculptors and Their Art."

ONE OF FORT WAYNE'S YOUNG SOCIETY GIRLS.



Miss Helen McGee, though quite artistic in her natural inclination to do things, is also practical. She has done china painting to a great extent and her own home is filled with handsome examples of her handwork. In her work in china Miss McGee displays a fine sense of color and proportion, while her beautiful needlework evinces a natural aptitude for detail and for being industrious.

An October bride is Miss Helen McGee, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGee, of Lake avenue, whose wedding to Herbert Miller will take place the coming week. Miss McGee has been shown much social attention and her young friends have vied with each other in planning in her honor for the prettiest and happiest round of parties that could be thought of. Miss McGee, though quite artistic in her natural inclination to do things, is also practical. She has done china painting to a great extent and her own home is filled with handsome examples of her handwork. In her work in china Miss McGee displays a fine sense of color and proportion, while her beautiful needlework evinces a natural aptitude for detail and for being industrious.

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The Mathematics club of the high school held a meeting at the school building Friday evening and elected the following officers: President, Ruth Schultheis; vice-president, Robert Hall; secretary, Dorothy Knight; treasurer, Hazen Johnston. Professor Croniger addressed the members of the club on "Why We Study Mathematics" and Arthur Mohler spoke about Descartes, the French mathematician. Refreshments were served later in the evening. About fifty students attended the meeting.

The seniors have decided to give two performances of their play, one on Wednesday, November 2, and one on Friday, November 27. Mr. Shank, the coach, will select the cast some time next week. The name of the play will be announced later.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
 Miss Irene Frances Rohyans, director Fort Wayne Musical College, has added to the faculty, Prof. J. T. Jackson, violinist of Empress Theater, as teacher of violin. For terms and dates, address Fort Wayne Musical college, Minuet bldg.

Flour sacks, if carefully ripped apart, make fine soft tea towels. Soak them in a little soda water to remove the color.

NO ALUM IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

U. C. T. NOTES.
By M. L. ALLEN.

October 10 is the date of our next social session. At our last dance, a very pleasant affair, a very good attendance was at hand and a number were absent on account of illness. These sessions are proving very entertaining, are conducted on a high moral plane and every member of the council should attend.

Frank Didier, who has been a typhoid fever sufferer, is said to be mending slowly. His two sons also had it. Joseph O'Meara is taking Frank's place on the territory for the Perfection Biscuit Co. Joe is a live wire and announces his intention of becoming a U. C. T. soon.

A good live membership committee was appointed at the business meeting last Saturday night—all of them ordered rubber heels and you (if eligible) are liable to be invited to join our good order at any time or place. Our council will number 400 strong before another year. Three very fine wives were initiated at the last meeting and not one of them wanted his money back.

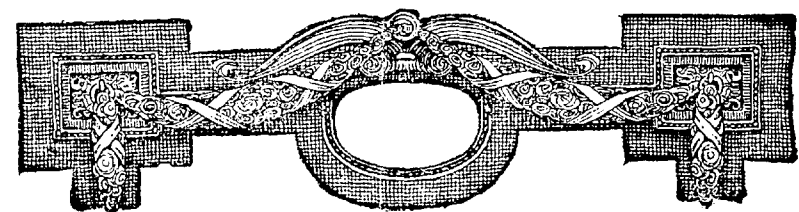
The following joke is given with apologies to A. W. G.: A lady with a young and interesting babe in arms boarded a city car and proffered a \$3 bill in payment of her fare. The conductor not having much change, asked: "Is this the smallest you have?" The lady replied: "Oh, yes! You see she is only three months old."

Mrs. O. R. Cook has been ill for nearly a month but is improving nicely. O. R. says he is considerably relieved as too many Cokes do not spoil the broth at his home.

Take your material to The Pringle School of Dress-making, 221 Washington Blvd. east, and be taught how to make a dress suitable to your individual style. Phone Red 3572. 23,1,3

ELOCUTION
 Dramatic Art, Physical Culture, Voice Building, Pantomime and Greek and Latin Taught by Graduate Teacher.
Almedia B. Waltz
 Phone 3196—413 Physicians Defense

Tracy J. Kingman BARYTONE
 TEACHER OF SINGING.
 Room 205, Physicians' Defense Bldg. Phone 1549.

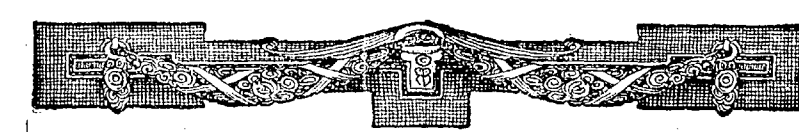


Soon there will be many "cocoa covered confections" on the market in an attempt to imitate the uncommon goodness of



However, you may be sure that you are buying the original candy, and not an inferior imitation of it, if you look for the name "Katreenas" which is a registered trade-mark and protected by law.
 HEIT-MILLER-LAU COMPANY

AT ALL DEALERS
 See the pound box 45c for half pounds



Individuality in Wedding Gifts

A wedding gift should be flawless—perfect.

It should be carefully and personally selected.

Where else but a jeweler could one make the right selection?

And at what shop but this one, where range of price is allied with a variety in all lines.

Franklin and Koeber
 816 CALHOUN ST.
 ESTABLISHED 1865

EMPRESS A GOOD SIGN TO REMEMBER

8 SHOWS DAILY
 Matinee, 2:30 Evening, 7:30 and 9:00
Mareena & DeLong Brothers

O'Neil & Dixon **Princeton & Yale**

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Roscoe C. Scheckler
 TEACHER OF PIANO.
 Four years' study in Oberlin Conservatory of Music. Two years' later study with private teachers.
 TEL. 2589, 1222 MCLELLAN ST.

Phones 160 and 555.
Troy Laundry Company
 805 to 814 Pearl Street, Established 1874.
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THE FORT WAYNE EVENING SENTINEL'S SPORT PAGE

OFFICIAL CENTRAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

COMPILED BY LOUIS HEILBRONER, PRESIDENT

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SB.	AV.	Justice, G. Rapids.	5	100	16	49	8
Sheehan, T. H.	138	227	77	179	14	840	Latawaki, Spring.	78	261	80	68	18
Shelton, T. H.	131	237	89	154	25	1315	Atkins, Ft. W.	56	167	42	48	0
Clemens, Dayton	150	191	40	150	1	840	Atkins, Spring.	78	261	80	68	18
Cantwell, T. H.	139	519	17	177	3	1311	Stanley, Spring.	108	387	44	97	10
Clark, Evans.	125	453	82	189	18	3307	Glarity, Dayton	91	800	52	74	6
Greif, Evans.	125	453	82	189	18	3307	Glarity, Spring.	91	800	52	74	6
Tepe, Evans.	121	464	95	140	36	3035	Hauser, Evans	95	297	26	71	0
Spencer, Dayton	134	832	62	130	13	3035	Castle, G. Rapids.	80	251	26	80	0
Spencer, Dayton	134	832	62	130	13	3035	Spahr, T. Haute.	56	202	22	48	0
Minardo, G. Rap.	24	198	23	5	0	288	Spahr, Spring.	56	202	22	48	0
O'Grady, T. H.-Ev.	24	93	6	27	1	292	Fillery, Evans.	38	110	15	26	1
Wenger, Dayton	132	489	56	117	1	293	Mellen, Spring.	90	136	14	44	6
Graham, T. H.	132	489	56	117	1	293	Mellen, Spring.	90	136	14	44	6
Marshall, G. Rap.	113	472	73	137	21	290	Nespo, Ft. W.	99	931	23	75	2
DeHaven, Dayton	134	734	36	155	3	290	Brant, Ft. W.	124	886	50	109	25
Anderson, T. H.	134	734	36	155	3	290	Brant, Spring.	112	531	62	184	1
Anderson, T. H.	134	734	36	155	3	290	Rutherford, Dayton	99	931	23	75	2
Tedman, G. Rap.	98	386	62	110	25	285	Armstrong, Dayton	95	105	28	42	1
Kibbie, Evans	134	734	36	155	3	290	Wichrow, Spring.	102	321	37	70	0
Bratchi, Ft. W.	122	480	62	135	19	283	Wichrow, Spring.	102	321	37	70	0
Streeter, Ft. W.	70	553	27	70	15	277	Wachtel, Dayton	100	321	37	70	0
Streeter, Ft. W.	70	553	27	70	15	277	Wachtel, Dayton	100	321	37	70	0
Kyle, T. Haute.	120	440	58	121	16	276	Wamble, T. Haute.	13	43	4	9	0
Davis, T. Haute.	79	555	38	78	3	274	Wamble, T. Haute.	13	43	4	9	0
Matthews, Evans	131	502	58	121	16	276	Wamble, T. Haute.	13	43	4	9	0
Smith, Evans	130	456	63	124	29	271	Compton, Dayton	96	100	10	20	0
Spikes, Ft. W.	37	349	52	92	21	271	Wetzel, Spring.	96	100	10	20	0
Spikes, Ft. W.	37	349	52	92	21	271	Wetzel, Spring.	96	100	10	20	0
Vann, T. Haute.	133	458	50	124	1	271	Ainsworth, Ft. W.	22	56	4	11	0
Reissner, T. Haute	67	297	26	64	4	271	Thomas, G. Rapids.	27	58	1	11	0
Meister, Dayton	129	470	58	126	12	263	Thomas, G. Rapids.	27	58	1	11	0
Holmeyer, Ft. W.	180	641	37	142	17	262	Madden, T. Haute.	28	71	6	13	0
Grims, T. Haute.	132	522	77	159	13	251	Hobbs, Dayton	66	223	34	40	7
Quinnan, T. Haute	118	402	40	104	23	251	Young, Ft. W.	35	80	4	15	0
Keene, Spring.	80	316	23	80	8	250	Young, Ft. W.	35	80	4	15	0
Stell, G. Rapids	130	449	60	112	8	250	Fromholtz, Evans.	42	112	11	10	0
							Cramer, Ft. W.	29	109	10	18	1
							Cramer, Ft. W.	29	109	10	18	1

Reubens, ch g, (Geers)	2	2	RUMANIAN KING VERY ILL
Oakdale, g g, (McDonald)	8	2	
Time—2:06¼ : 2:08¾ : 2:08¾			

	R.H.E.
At Brooklyn.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Batting.....	3 8 3
Brooklyn.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4
Huntley-Smith and Kerr and Russell;	
Bull and.....	

LADIES, SPECIAL!

Lith Martin speaks on Socialism tonight, 8 p. m., court house assembly room.

Will Give Benefit.

A dance and pedro party at the Wayne Knitting mills dormitory on Friday night of next week will be given to raise funds for the bowling league. Frank Taylor is in charge of the arrangements and the schedule for the opening week of bowling is as follows:

Oct. 5—Formers vs. We-like-its.	Oct. 6—Way-nevs vs. Pull Fashions.
Oct. 7—Shippers vs. Ponies.	

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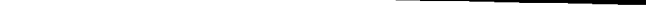
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How Will Peace Come--and When? Views of Many Noted Men

A MAXIM SAYS HE MAKES FOR PEACE.

Hiram Percy Maxim.
(Famous Inventor of the Maxim Gun Silencer.)

War has been the greatest study in my family for two generations. My father, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, has probably produced the deaths of more human beings than any other man who ever lived, with his rapid fire Maxim gun--while I have given the world implements of war by which war is made more terrible than heretofore. Yet I believe I still am eligible to membership in any great civilizing movement because the more terrible we make war the quicker is some universal movement for peace accelerated.

NO PATCHED UP PEACE--DR. ABBOTT.

Dr. Lyman J. Abbott.
(Editor of the Outlook.)

The services of President Wilson as mediator will not be accepted by any of the parties involved until the fundamental questions at issue are settled, and settled right. A patched up peace would only lead to another and still more terrible war. I believe that the defeat of Germany will be its salvation, for it will be the overthrow of the spirit of militarism. The campaigns of Napoleon ended for western Europe the divine right of kings. The campaign of the allies will end for western Europe the divine right of the armed man. It is not unreasonable to hope that the war will result in establishing true constitutional government in Germany.

Champ Clark.
(Speaker of the House of Representatives.)

So long as the countries at war are able to fight as well as they are fighting now I don't think any proposal of peace will have much effect.

William H. Sloan.
(Professor of History, University of Columbia. Author of "Life of Napoleon," and for years a Resident of Germany and Close Student of Diplomatic Affairs.)

Suppose that the Germans should be

able to make successive victorious dashes, first in the east, then in the west, backward and forward which is not so preposterous as appears on the face of it, because of comparatively easy means of transportation, then leadership would be hers, and France would be a minor power for many years to come.

Probably peace would come more quickly if neither side should be victorious, but for the moment I think the agreement among the allies is a very portentous thing, as far as the duration of the war is concerned.

Chauncey M. DePew.
(Former United States Senator from New York, Just Returned from Europe.)

In England I had opportunity of talking with leading statesmen and military authorities, and they were unanimous that two years was the shortest time in which the defeated party in the European war could be so thoroughly exhausted as to yield to any terms the victors might impose.

Frederick H. Allen.
(Chairman of the American Relief Committee in Paris, Just Returned to This Country.)

I am inclined to think this is going to be a long war as long as it takes to crush militarism once and for all. After the war broke out I motored over much of France under safe conduct from the war department. From my observation of the temper of the people as well as from talks with high officials, I am sure the French are going through with this task now, no matter what the cost, rather than leave Germany ready to start the same thing over in a few years.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
(President of the University of California.)

The one faint hope of terminating the war in Europe is that England, when she sees how her action favors the policy of Russia and leads Russia inevitably down through the Dardanelles, may turn to peace.

Hiram W. Johnson.
(Governor of California.)

From every heart that beats in unison with humanity comes the cry for peace. Any concerted action that may stay this saturnalium of blood has the warmest commendation of all.

Warren W. Bailey.
(United States Representative from Pennsylvania.)

I am inclined to believe things must grow worse before they can be made better. The jingo theory that preparedness for war is the greatest guarantee of peace is shattered by the events in Europe. Big fighting machines could not be permitted to rust indefinitely.

HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?



These commanding them could not forever restrain the impulse to try them out. The world is now paying the bitter and bloody price of jingoistic folly.

Richard McGhee, M. P.
(Representing the Irish Nationalists at the United Irish League Conclave in New York.)

I see no sign of early peace in Europe. England will make no terms except such as will destroy the power of German

despots to act forever as a menace to European peace. The peace that Britain will demand will save us from anxiety for fifty years, and allow the peoples of Europe to work out great social reforms needed by the working classes everywhere.

Hugo Muensterberg.
(Professor of Psychology, Harvard University.)

If Germany had been left alone it

would have gone into this struggle with the certainty of success. But now there must be a miracle. Germany must win against the world if the balance of eastern and western powers is to be maintained.

Theodore E. Burton.
(Senator from Ohio.)

Present conditions are quite discouraging. When this fearful conflict is over we may safely anticipate that the

common people who must bear the burden of this strife will have the decision whether nations shall go to war.

Emil Vandervelde.
(Leader of the Belgian Socialist Party.)

I am not a prophet and can not say what the outcome of the war will be. But I sincerely hope that it will deal the death stroke to Prussian militarism. When that is over we may have to fight another battle against czarism. Who can tell? But in the end true democracy will have to triumph.

Roger C. Sullivan.
(Democratic Nominee for United States Senator from Illinois.)

The European powers now at war will be negotiating for peace within thirty days, I believe. If the arms of one side are victorious, of course an indemnity will be asked, but I think the fight will be a draw.

Samuel Gompers.
(President of the American Federation of Labor.)

For more than a quarter of a century the American Federation of Labor has been pressing home upon the people of our country and the people of the world the futility of international war. We must arouse the people of our country and of the world to halt this inhuman strife.

Oscar S. Straus.
(Former American Ambassador to Turkey.)

There will be successors and defeats recorded on both sides. But the time will eventually come when the mediatory power of our country will be absolutely necessary to save the exhaustion of the belligerent nations.

James A. Patten.
(Former King of the Chicago Wheat Pit. Just Returned from Europe.)

It looks to me as though the war will be over by January 1st. The Germans are very stubborn and will not give up until they are thoroughly beaten.

Francis J. Heney.
(Progressive Candidate for United States Senator from California.)

The stupendous world tragedy now being enacted in Europe is so terrific in the destruction of life and property and so appalling in its probable results that the human mind can hardly be brought to a full realization of its significance. The United States can and should raise her voice against the continuance of this awful war.

Shailer Mathews.
(President of the Federal Council of Churches.)

The great need of the world is not merely a cessation of the present terrible war, but the establishment of peace between the embattled nations on such a basis as will insure the healing of the wounds of conflict, and the renewing of the bonds of brotherhood.

John J. Fitzgerald.
(Former Mayor of Boston.)

I expect to see an armistice called in

the near future. The odds are so heavily against Germany that public opinion throughout the world will force the Kaiser to end the useless slaughter. In my opinion the great German people themselves will force their ruler to accept terms.

Judge Elbert H. Gary.
(Chairman Board of Directors U. S. Steel Corporation.)

The instruments of destruction, the methods of using them, and the facilities for moving armies have greatly changed, and the destruction of life will be so large and rapid that it would seem the war must be sooner ended than in former times. I hope the war will not continue many months because the actual daily cost is conservatively placed at \$40,000,000 in money, besides the thousands of men killed and wounded.

ONLY GOD CAN STOP IT, SAYS EDISON.

By Thomas A. Edison.

Nothing short of the Almighty can stop this war. It is necessary to settle for all time that dynastic militarism shall disappear from the earth, that the people shall rule through constitutional government, that all races of men shall dwell together in amity as they do now in the United States.

Edwin Anderson Alderman.
(President of the University of Virginia.)

I think this war is a fight of democracy against militarism, and there can be but one result in the end. I have a feeling that out of it is going to come a great moral opportunity for the United States to hasten peace of the right sort--peace that will guarantee the spread of democracy throughout the world.

Allan L. Benson.
(Noted Socialist Leader, Author of "The Truth About Socialism.")

Europe is in the trenches today, but we may be in the trenches tomorrow. Europe fought for twenty years in the Napoleonic wars--this may be the first of a series of wars that will last as long! America should put its house in order. The capitalist class still denies us the right to exercise the war-making power by direct vote of the people. We must capture this last right. Every canon shot in Europe is an admonition to us to move.

What War Means to Those Who Do Not Fight--Women and Babies in War Zone

War Correspondent Phillips, Following the Fighting on His Bicycle, Writes of the Sidelights of Battle.

By J. H. Phillips.

Paris, Sept. 22 (by Mail).--It isn't the fighting man that my heart goes out to in this war. The man so many dead and wounded men and so much suffering and pain that my senses are dulled to others' suffering. Anyway, it's fit for at on the firing line. The soldier gives as much as he gets.

But it's the awful, awful destruction of homes, the vasting of poor people's all, the constant, ever recurring, sight of ruined cottages, of starving children, of ragged, hungry, weather-beaten women caught through no fault of their own in the frightful maelstrom that brings the horror of this war home to me.

I left Paris on a bicycle for the front. The trail of the retreating Tenth was the path of a cyclone. Huge trees were broken and some uprooted. Every farmhouse was roofless, some were burning. Roads and fields were dotted with clothing and arms and household goods, and the pretty landscape was pitted and slashed in long, brown lines by the trenches of fighting men.

Dusk was gathering fast when about four miles outside of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre the sound of cannon, which I had heard intermittently all day, became more clearly audible. The Marne runs through the little town which lies on either side of the stream in a valley. As I reached the outskirts a wild spectacle broke upon my gaze. It was a perfect picture of war in all its horror, in all its majesty, in all its picturesqueness. From the hills to the right the British artillery was shelling the retreating Germans on the other side of the river. The shells were bursting with jets of flame that broke orange in the gathering darkness; a couple of houses, wreathed in flame, burned fiercely, the light reflected in the peaceful waters of the Marne which ran past two bridges blown up and shattered.

When the sounds of firing had died away I quietly slipped down into the town. Down by the river the British engineers were putting the finishing touches to a pontoon bridge--a bridge they finished, all complete, in about two hours. The troops were already preparing to cross. So swiftly does the British army move that when I arose with dawn the next morning I found that troops had melted away in the night. But I'm getting ahead of my story. Before night fell I found a place to sleep in a deserted manor house which I saw from the street.

Windows and doors were open, but the place was as silent as the grave. I walked into the courtyard and saw no one. I entered the house, and

derstood. The beautiful old manor which looked so warm and placid had been deserted by its owners and had been ruthlessly pillaged by the German troops. I thought it was Blood, But it Was Soup.

The dining room table was heaped with the wreckage of a drunken meal. There were empty wine bottles everywhere, and across the table and in the dishes there was a great, grimy, crimson splash that looked like blood, but proved to be the outpoured contents of a tureen of beetroot soup. Every drawer from sideboard and cupboard lay on the floor, where its contents had been turned out in a search for that that was valuable. I passed from room to room and everywhere found the same litter.

It seemed that not a single wardrobe or press in the house but had been rifled. The beds were overturned, the telephone instrument was smashed, and even a pile of gramophone records had been trodden under the heel.

Early in the morning as I prepared to resume my journey I found an old peasant, the first of the returning villagers, who had been driven from their homes a week ago. With the pride of a professional guide the old man led me around to places where the fighting had been fiercest and so it happened that we were together when the rest of the villagers straggled back home in a timid group. They saw my guide and thus it was that this friendly but unimpressive peasant became the mouthpiece of fate, standing there by the roadside and telling the people what they had to bear.

The Women's Questions. Michel had seen too many horrible things for either sorrow or joy to move him. He stood there merely impassive, telling to each in an unmoved and concrete voice the things which had happened to their homes.

A woman, gray-haired and certainly of more than 70, was the first to see us.

"Michel, Michel," she called, and rushed toward us.

"My house?" the old woman asked.

"Burnt, mother," said Michel.

"All burnt?"

"All."

Another woman, middle-aged and hearty, clutched him by the arm.

"Michel, Michel."

"There were no Germans there. They passed down in the little hollow on Monday night, but did not go in."

She fell back. Another, like enough to be her sister, jostled to the front of the eager group. "Have they been in my home, Michel?"

"Yes, Henriette. The house is all right. A troop of uhlans slept there two nights."

"And the cattle?"

"They have killed many. The cows

From behind the crowd a voice cried: "Is my brother at home, Michel?"

"He is dead," said Michel. "The uhlans took him for a guide and shot him."

It is not necessary that I should continue to describe this intolerable scene. You have the essence of it.

Along a street strewn with splintered glass I went, clambering over mounds of fallen bricks, or slipping on the greasiness of the wet and littered cobles, and suddenly I found I was sniffing at the air. As long as I live I shall never think of Termonde without a whiff of that small blowing across my memory. It was a medley of brick dust and plaster dust and charred wood, but above all, it was a burnt smell, subtle but penetrating, the smell of something utterly scorched and destroyed. It pervaded all the air round Termonde and filled it with the sense of death.

Roses Amid Desolation.

I went all around and about the town and nearly everywhere the same ruin lay the littered streets. Blackened and bulging remnants of house fronts, through which one often caught a glimpse of vividly green rain-wet gardens (in one rose were a bloom); chimneys that had crashed down solidly and lay their length in the street; great mounds of rubble that represented the whole framework and inner walls of a house lying in what had been the front parlor.

Destruction showed freakish in its choice of incidents. On the top floor window sill of one house whose front wall alone remained a row of flower pots stood intact, though there was no guarding rail to the narrow ledge. In one house where every other trace of human occupation was buried in the central heap a gilt-framed picture of the late King Leopold in his youth still adorned the blackened wall. Here and there I saw a bedstead that had become a tangled web of metal. And through the arcade formed by the shattered rooms of one house I saw, hanging on the wall at the far end, a plaster plaque of a mother suckling her child. It was a cheap little fanev plaque, and yet somehow it attained a wonderful dignity there in the midst of so much ruin. The eternal fact surviving temporary destruction.

A Story for a Cigarette.

Near the ferry I passed a huge, white factory building surrounded by a Red Cross flag, and as I approached a typical Tommy Atkins, whose arm had been shattered by a bullet, hailed me. I gave him the cigarette he craved and, in return he told me his story. He was an artilleryman in a battery that had punished the Germans severely in their retreat. He said:

"Never, never shall I forget that most terrible scene when we rushed our heavy guns across the field, and

and dying German soldiers. "We do not really see the damage done by a shell which explodes amongst the enemy; we do not see how the bodies are cut and torn to pieces. But as we swept across the field like a devastating storm, not heeding anything, we heard the creaking bones under the horses' feet and the guns' wheels."

"The guns tottered as if they were running through a new-ploughed field. They heeled over when they passed over two human bodies simultaneously, and every now and again the horses staggered and stumbled and slipped in their mad run over those hundreds and hundreds of corpses."

Cries of Terror.

"I did not venture to look about; I kept my eyes steadily fixed on a distant point or at my horse's neck. But that did not prevent me from hearing. And I did hear the blood-stirring cries of agony and pain and despair, mingled with moaning and weeping, which dominated the fearful noise of the galloping horses and guns. And the most horrible were the cries of terror of those who, though seriously wounded, had hitherto escaped from death, and saw, approaching at a furious rate, the devastating avalanche of guns and horses which would, the next moment, crush those still breathing breasts and stamp life out of the bodies."

"Where the blood-soaked soil had not yet been able to drink all the blood shed

over it, pools had formed and the red, liquid mud splattered horses and men as they galloped through it."

"Only once I had more than a mere glimpse of this scene of horror. It was when my horse slipped and fell on one knee and I looked down. The moment I raised my head again I saw, on my left, a man--a wreck of a man--spring to his feet and make a wild gesture with his arms, as if to stop the deadly avalanche. He was knocked down by the horses of the next gun to mine, and I actually heard the creaking of his bones. And this maddening vision has ever since haunted me."

Each one of the convalescents had a story of horror or danger of hair-breadth escape, but such stories are too familiar nowadays. Besides, my pass was only good for twenty-four hours and I had to be back in Paris by 6. Regrettably I started on the return journey.

A Puncture.

The road, blazing white, unrolls before me in hot curves and stretches, till a puncture puts a momentary stop to its unwinding. I go to a bicycle shop for repairs, to the mayor for a "visa," and to a café coolly ensconced under the pillars of the "Place" for a long drink.

The old mechanic who mends my tire is delighted. The master and the son of the house are both at the front, and he is in sole charge. He is efficient, but slow. He has a way of crossing his feet and burying his hand in his waistcoat;

and when, from his attitude, you expect a speech, he, saving your respect--he excoorates.

Abruptly the scene changed. The smooth white ribbon suddenly became torn and rutted. I was passing through a former fighting zone. So on yesterday I saw roofless and demolished houses, but the picture was more harrowing. The peasants had returned to their ruined homesteads.

Here and there an old man musing at his door or a group of frightened children fleeing at my approach, with now and then a knot of dumb peasants laboriously burying dead horses. Towards evening as I rode up the long slope leading to a village a roughly constructed cross caught my eye. It surmounted a simple grave dug on the hillside under the shadow of a haystack and quite close to the road. It was the first British grave we had met.

There was an indescribable solemnity about the last resting place of this British soldier whose name and regimental number a friendly hand had rudely scrawled on a little cross of wood. It lay quite remote in the absolute silence of a perfect summer evening, the single cross standing out against the purple sunset. All around it lay the evidences of the battlefield. Half-finished haystacks, abandoned hayricks and pitchforks left on the trampled ground showed where the haymakers had been surprised by the approach of the battle.

War Dictionary

LANDWEHR--The second line of the German army into which every able-bodied German passes after his seven year service in the active army, which begins at the age of twenty. Service for the infantry in the landwehr is divided into two "bans"--the first of five years, the second of six to seven.

LANDSTURM--The final reserve, a force intended merely for home defense. It is composed of two "bans," of which the first is made up of all men between the ages of 17 and 39 who for any reason have received no military training. The second "ban" includes all men between the ages of 39 and 45, trained or untrained. After his two years of compulsory service in the active army, the German soldier is called out for a total of about two months' service with his corps during the next five years. While he is in the first "ban" of the landwehr, he is given from two weeks to a month of active training.

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SHOP AND RAILROAD NEWS

PETER VOITZ FATALLY HURT

Leg Crushed Off, Head and
Hand Lacerated and
Side Caved In.

Pennsylvania trainmen and engineers who run in and out of Crestline will be pained to learn that Peter Voitz, the airbrake man at the yards and roundhouse in Crestline, met with an accident at 6 o'clock last night that may result fatally. He was in the act of connecting the airbrakes on engine 9953, which was to bring a train west, with the train, when in a manner not explained in the brief message concerning the accident, he was run over by the wheels. His right leg was severed below the knee, his left hand and his head received some severe cuts and bruises and there were some internal injuries, the extent of which had not developed when the message was forwarded, but which are regarded most serious. The train which figured in the accident was in charge of W. F. Dible, of 2907 Lafayette street, and was brought in last night. None of the crew, it is understood, is blamed for the accident.

WILL BE 160 IN PARTY.

Gen. Mgr. McKee to Be Accompanied by Many Division Officials.

Pennsylvania railway men who will take part in the track inspection next week have received a printed bulletin, giving the itinerary of the train, the train they will ride on and the car in which they will rest during the nights they are out on the road. There will be three trains and each will be headed by the inspection car and will pass over the road at a moderate speed. Of the 160 men in the party, seventeen will be from the Western division of the Pennsylvania and the Southern division of the G. R. & I. They are: Supt. W. M. Wardrop, Division Engineer Guy Scott, Assistant Engineer Harvey Hall, Assistant Engineer of Motive Power O. C. Wright and Supervisors L. M. Berlin, R. Pett, F. Polzer and Section Foreman H. B. Sutherland, of the Pennsylvania; Supt. B. H. Hudson, Division Engineer C. L. Barnaby and Supervisors D. R. Wright and T. Stewart, of the G. R. & I. General officers in the party well known here will be General Manager Benj. McKee, General Motive Power Supt. D. F. Crawford, General Supt. E. T. Whiter, Motive Power Supt. T. W. Demarest of the Pennsylvania, and General Manager W. B. Wood, of the G. R. & I. The trains will leave Pittsburgh at 6:10 o'clock Tuesday morning and reach Arcola at 5:10 Tuesday evening, laying over night there. Wednesday the trains will cover the Fort Wayne line to Chicago and go east over the Panhandle to Union City, where the second night out will be spent. Thursday the Pittsburgh division will be covered, arriving at Pittsburgh, where the inspection trip will end, at 4:30 p. m. The Western division and the G. R. & I. officials will go to Pittsburgh Monday to join the inspection party. W. H. Sherbondy, who has charge of the electrical department at this point, will go to Pittsburgh tomorrow night and look over the electrical apparatus of the

loughing yesterday of five of the freight firemen, subject to recall when there is a demand for their services. They were O. H. Wiese, B. H. Metcalf, C. F. Eaton, M. Slaybaugh and C. C. Eckelberry.

BORHEK TO VISIT OLD HOME.

H. S. Borhek, foreman of draughtsmen at the Pennsylvania shops, enters upon a two weeks' vacation tonight. He will spend a portion of the time at Bethlehem, Pa., his old home, and will also take a run down to New York, Washington and Philadelphia.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Sol Vervalin, Nickel Plate brakeman, is sick and off duty.

T. S. Foley, F. E. Nickolia and A. E. Mills, G. R. & I. engineers, are sick and off duty.

Sherman Mohler, "floor man" at the heavy machinery shop at the Electric works, is sick and off duty.

Acting Supt. E. A. Sollitt, of the Wabash, was in the city today, looking after some railway matters.

The Bourbon fair will be on next week and the Pennsylvania expects a big travel in and out of that city.

O. O. Thwing, chief engineer of the Western Gas Construction company, is spending a few days in Chicago on business.

Marton Cramer, retired Pennsylvania yard foreman, and his wife, left this morning for North Liberty to spend a few days with friends.

Machinist T. W. Wilson, who has been sick two weeks, will resume his duties with Foreman Charles Brenner at the Fort Wayne Electric works next Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Delmar E. Guy will go to Piqua, Ohio, tonight to remain over Sunday with relatives. Mr. Guy is chief clerk at the Wabash division store room.

Miss Freda Miller, the daughter of Boilermaker J. L. Miller, of the Pennsylvania shops, leaves tonight for St. Louis to spend two weeks with relatives and friends.

Miss Edith Lohman, fifteen years old, daughter of John Lohman, of the Pennsylvania shops yards, is recovering from a surgical operation for appendicitis at the Lutheran hospital.

Yesterday the Nickel Plate handled the Stock Carnival company from Knox to Fort Wayne, turning it over to the Lake Shore here to be taken to LaGrange. The company gave a show at Knox.

W. P. Raedel, of Conway, Pa., who had been visiting friends in the city several days, left for his home this morning. Mr. Raedel is general foreman of the Pennsylvania round house at Conway.

Assistant Roundhouse Foreman E. B. Hughes, of the Pennsylvania, is entertaining some friends from Shelby, Mo., where Mr. Hughes resided for years and where he was a foreman at the Wabash shop.

J. H. Brown, inspector for the Pennsylvania, will go to Chicago tonight to see his daughter, Mrs. Cecil Grey, who is recovering from a severe surgical operation. Mrs. Grey left the hospital for her home yesterday.

Charles F. Brenner, foreman of the main machine room at the Fort Wayne Electric works, will take his annual vacation next week. He will spend it with a party of friends at Rome City and he will go to that place tomorrow morning.

Nelson Millhouse, for several months a messenger in the shipping department of the Fort Wayne Electric works, resigned today. He will attend the business college and fit himself for more important work than that of a messenger.

Thomas F. J. Quinn and J. E. Anglin, Pennsylvania train dispatchers, completed a two weeks' vacation yesterday and resumed work last night. Fred P. Reynolds, another dispatcher, has entered upon a two weeks' vacation, which completes the vacation season among the dispatchers.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DECATUR NEWS.

Decatur, Ind., Oct. 2.—Anthony Lengacher, Jr., is the name of a ten-pound boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lengacher.

Mrs. Joe Crabbill, who returned to Fort Wayne, was accompanied by her nephew, Robert Miller.

Mrs. V. Miller returned to Fort Wayne after a visit at the Sam Frank and Frank Parent homes.

Sam Frank, a student in the International Business college, Fort Wayne, will spend Sunday here.

Jacob D. Augsburg, master of Linn Grove, and Miss Kate Zehr were granted a marriage license.

Mrs. Lee Hindman and children returned to Fort Wayne after a visit here with their sisters.

Miss Leah Geisler, of Williams, O., is here the guest of Miss Lydia Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dutcher, of Bloomington, attended the funeral of their brother, Alonzo Dutcher, who died at the Methodist church.

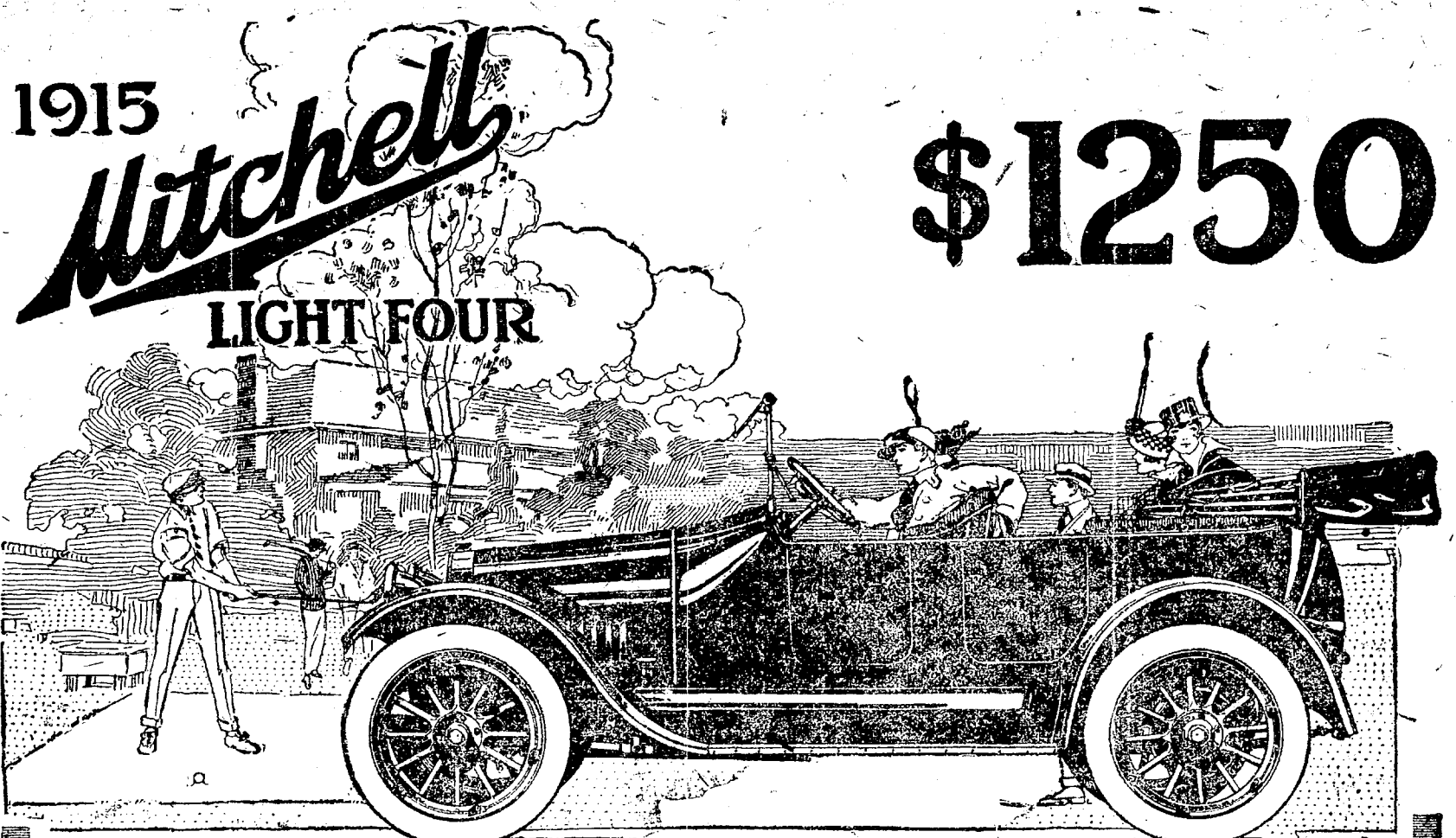
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Light Weight—But Safety First

The greatest and most attractive Mitchells are here!

This season's cars are superb cars—outfitting and more attractive than any we have yet produced—containing radical improvements—costly changes—and a thousand betterments in detail and workmanship.

Yet the price is the lowest at which these great motor values have ever been offered! In artistic appearance these cars are supreme—their long, clean lines—elegant crowned fenders and slightly sloping hoods give them smartness of style—truly aristocratic—Mitchell 1915 cars are thoroughbreds!

In Mechanical perfection and thoroughness of Construction they excel—they're not cars for a day—they're lifetime cars—Light Weight, underweighing other cars of like size and power from 400 to 1000 pounds. Yet they are absolutely safe—sure in heavy going—Speedy and Powerful.

There are 35,000 Mitchell owners—if you buy a 1915 Mitchell Light Four or Special Six you'll understand a Mitchell owner's loyalty and enthusiasm.

Mitchell 1915 Light Four

It is the smartest looking Four on the market—long, clean sweeping lines—116 in. wheelbase—35 h. p.—extremely flexible—slightly sloping hood, handsome crowned fenders—finished in Dark Imperial Blue—trimmings heavily nickled.

The exterior grace of this car—its artistic modishness have excited most favorable comment—it's a car you'd be proud to drive.

Mitchell 1915 Light Four is equipped with every up-to-date Motor device and

accessory—Electric starting and lighting System—One-man Top—Quick-action side curtains—Knee button Electric Horn—Portable exploring lamp—Built-in integral rain-vision windshield—Hand-buffed leather upholstery with genuine curled hair, makes most comfortable riding.

These Cars Underweigh Others of Like Size

Chrome Vanadium Steel, the lightest and toughest metal known, is used in every part subject to stress and wear.

There's more Chrome Vanadium Steel used in Mitchell Cars than any other car of like size, power and cost.

Light Steel Stampings and Drop Forgings take the place of heavy Metal Castings.

And these cars are safe—they're made for rough country going—not merely boulevard driving—they'll keep the road—always reliable—dependable—speedy and with unlimited Power.

"Bate Two-Unit Construction"

"Bate Two-unit Three-Point Suspension Construction" is the Unique Construction employed. This construction develops maximum Mileage from Gasoline with least Waste—it minimizes Resistance and Friction—simplifies Motor Construction, making Mitchell Cars the most accessible in the market—all adjustments and repairs can be made instantly and easily.

The exceptionally long elliptic springs—the fact that all parts are perfectly balanced and the weight is carried low will make even the roughest country road as smooth as velvet to Mitchell 1915 Models.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

L. C. BRUDI
General Agent. 718 CALHOUN ST., In Rear.

Mitchell 1915 Special "Six"

Here are the thoroughbreds of Motordom! The most aristocratic "Sixes" on the market—Fifty horsepower! Flexible in the extreme, 132 inch wheelbase—Imperial Dark Blue Finish with heavily nickled trimmings.

Their long sweeping lines—the rakish effect of the cowl and slightly sloping hood—flush doors and disappearing hinges—make so handsome and modish an effect that they instantly create an impression wherever they may appear.

The 50 Horsepower Six Cylinder—T-Head Motor is one of the most silent and powerful ever constructed—it develops enormous power—will climb the steepest grade—is an economical gasoline user and because it is completely water jacketed enables perfect combustion with least carbon formation—it just purrs along—easily and smoothly.

See These Mitchell 1915 Models Today

We extend a most hearty invitation to you to see these splendid cars today.

Be sure and have them demonstrated—ask all the questions you may have in mind—drive the car yourself—

Get the Personal Touch

But see them today sure—you will be well repaid.

Address for Literature and demonstration information (if there is no Mitchell dealer in your town).

The Mitchell Line for 1915

Mitchell Light Four—two and five passenger—4 cylinders—35 h. p.—116 in. wheelbase—34 1/2 tires, \$1,250
Mitchell Light Four—6 passenger—same as above, \$1,300
Mitchell Special Six—5 passenger—6 cylinders—50 horse power—132 inch wheelbase—144 inch wheelbase—14 horse power—37 x 5 tires—\$2,350
F. O. B. Racine

PERFECTION SALESMEN DINE.

Fifty salesmen and officials were present Saturday at the quarterly dinner given by the Perfection Biscuit company at the Fort Wayne Commercial club. A hymn setting forth the merits of the factory products was sung before the excellent menu was attacked.

Following the dinner there were addresses by E. H. Tilman on "Profits from Our Customers," by C. H. Baltes on "The Early History of Our Business," on "Co-Operation" by J. B. Franke and on "Apple Knocking" by H. F. Scott. The program was interspersed with songs, comedies and questions pertaining to the business.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BANK CLEARANCES.

Fort Wayne bank clearances for the week are as follows:

Monday \$208,663.87
Tuesday 203,715.18
Wednesday 170,192.35
Thursday 239,261.68
Friday 208,446.95
Saturday 228,198.12

Total \$1,328,078.05
The balances were \$2,170,000.62, the clearances for last week were \$1,126,260.00 and for the corresponding week of last year \$1,377,314.27.

AUTO TOPS

Tops rebuilt, recovered and repaired. Also top covers, seat covers, tire covers, innertube pockets, celluloid, etc.

FT. WAYNE AUTO
SLIP COVER CO.,
316 Harrison St.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE DEATHS.

NEIREITER.

Henry N. Neireiter, aged 62 years, a farmer residing on the Decatur road eleven miles south of the city in Marion township, died at 9:15 o'clock Saturday morning.

He is survived by the widow and two children—Claude Neireiter, who resides at home and Mrs. Jesse McFarland, of Marion. Two brothers, Daniel, of Oregon, and George, at home, and one sister, Mrs. Conrad Fry, of Madison township, also survive.

HAMM.

Worford Hamm, aged two days, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamm, of 1402 East Creighton avenue, died Friday afternoon at the family home. Funeral services will be held Sunday.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Funeral services for Dietrich Muehlenbruch will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence, 623 East Jefferson street and at 2:30 o'clock at the St. Paul's Lutheran church.

The funeral services for Mrs. Anna Marie Schust will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the residence, 1634 Walls street, and at 2 o'clock at the Trinity Lutheran church. Interment at Concordia. Services at the house will be private.

Funeral services for George E. Wagner will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. M. C. Poolinger, 2533 Broadway, and at 2:30 at the Emmanuel Lutheran church, Rev. Fred Wambaus officiating.

There is often trouble in getting cream to whip up properly, but if a few drops of lemon juice are added it will soon become thick. Cars must be taken not to add too much, as that would make them sour.

MR. BRUDER IS DELAYED.

J. A. Calhoun, vice president of the Bruder Jewelry company, received a cablegram Friday from August Bruder, who is still in Waldkirch, Germany, stating that on account of turbulent conditions, it was impossible for him to sail last week, as he had intended, but that he had engaged passage on a steamer which leaves the port of Rotterdam in Holland on October 14. Mr. Bruder will probably arrive in the United States about the first of November, unless something unexpected turns up.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

George E. Martin, assistant professor of highway engineering at Purdue university, was in the city Friday afternoon to confer with County Agent Henry H. regard to holding some road demonstrations here in the near future.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Twelve Fort Wayne people will attend the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Blake, six miles east of Decatur, in Adams county, tomorrow. Over 100 invitations have been sent out and the celebration will be one of the most important social events of the season in Adams county.

Ed Blake is a wealthy farmer and one of the directors of the Adams County bank.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Republicans register Oct. 5.

Try the Randall

THE BEST HOME COOKING IN THE CITY.

All Prices Reasonable. BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH & CAFETERIA. Sunday Dinner, 10 to 2—The best in the City—40 Cents.

THINK!

Can you afford to use ordinary printing when good printing doesn't cost any more?

Singmaster Printing Co.

Phone 581 207 E. Berry St.

A Pictorial History of Fort Wayne

1614 to 1914

A Concise Chronological Record of Three Hundred Eventful Years

Compiled and Illustrated (with Two Hundred Pen Drawings) by B. J. Griswold.

Copyright, 1914, by B. J. Griswold.

41st INSTALLMENT

SYNOPSIS OF LAST WEEK'S INSTALLMENT.

The last preceding installment of the Pictorial History considered, among others, the following topics: The establishment of the superior court, the beginning of the public library, Henry Ward Beecher's comment on Fort Wayne, the establishment of the board of trade, the annexation of Bloomington and Boswellville, Mason Long's tour, the formation of the Olympic theater, the building of the waterworks system, the foundation of the Hamilton bank, the beginning and development of the telephone, and the Garfield-Hamcock campaign.

CHAPTER XLVII (Continued.)

Waterworks—Telephones—Nickel Plate Railroad.

1879-1881.

Nickel Plate Railroad.

The first survey of the trunk line railroad which later became the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) system, extended north of Fort Wayne, but through the efforts of William Fleming, head of the railroad, Calvin S. Dries, its president, came to Fort Wayne and purchased the route of the old Wabash and Erie canal through the city of Fort Wayne as a right of way. The price was \$137,000 cash. The road was completed during the following year. Originally, the construction of this new important east-and-west trunk line was for the purpose of providing a rival parallel line to the Vanderbilt's Lake Shore and Michigan Southern line and to compel the latter interests to purchase the Fort Wayne road. The plan succeeded, although Commodore Vanderbilt desired the road to be "a string of dirt leading from nowhere to no place," and for a long time the Nickel Plate was used almost entirely for freight shipments.

Fort Wayne Electric Works.

The plant of the Jemmy Electric Co., which developed into the present electric works of the Fort Wayne Electric Co., was founded by R. McDonald, J. H. Bass and O. A. Simons, C. L. Olds, P. A. Randall and John P. Evans.

The First Electric Lights.

The first electric incandescent lamps installed for interior lighting were placed by Messrs. McDonald and Olds in the Home building.

First Paid Fire Department.

With Henry Hilbrecht as chief, the first paid fire department was organized. The equipment consisted of two steamers, three hose carts, one hook and ladder truck, with two men at full pay to handle each engine apparatus, and six "minute men" at half pay for each of the three hose carts.

Activities of 1881.

Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R., was organized, with Homer C. Hartman, commander. . . . St. John's Evangelical Lutheran cemetery was established. Judge John Morris was appointed a member of the Indiana supreme court commissioners. . . . C. A. Prince, Fort Wayne oarsman, made a record of two miles in thirteen minutes and twenty-four seconds. . . . By the collapse of the Clinton street bridge over the St. Mary's river, Henry C. Hanna, son of Judge Samuel Hanna and father of Postmaster Robert B. Hanna, lost his life. . . . New pastor of Fort Wayne churches were: Rev. C. G. Hudson, Berry street Methodist; Rev. A. E. Mahin, Wayne street Methodist; Rev. J. W. Church, Centenary Methodist; Rev. J. V. Stockton, Third Presbyterian; Rev. J. C. Cromer, Plymouth Congregational.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Labor—Execution of McDonald—Blaine Episode.

1882-1884.

Knights of Labor.

1882.—The national labor organization known as the Knights of Labor became established in Fort Wayne with the cigar makers' and the printers' unions as the first to affiliate with the order. The organization grew in strength and influence and latterly played an important part in labor affairs and political campaigns.

Wabash Railroad Strike.

By the year 1885 the ranks of the local Knights of Labor were swollen to the number of 4,500. In July, the organization declared a general strike on the Wabash railroad and the shops were closed for a brief period, after which the men declined to respond to the dictates of the leaders of the organization.

Nuttman & Co. Bank.

Upon his resignation from the presidency of the First National bank, Joseph D. Nuttman established the private banking institution of Nuttman & Co., of which Oliver S. Hanna and Mrs. M. E. Hanna became the sole owners.

The charter of the First National bank.

expired in 1882, and the institution was reorganized, with Oscar A. Simons as president. John H. Bass succeeded to the presidency in 1887, upon the death of Mr. Simons.

Baseball Affairs.

The Fort Wayne Baseball club was organized, with W. W. Rockhill, president, and D. C. Fisher, Charles P. Wise, F. C. Boltz, C. L. Olds, R. J. Fisher, W. D. Page, H. J. Trentman and William Rogers.

Phoenix Club.

which organized the Golden Eagle club, was engaged as manager. An Aronson managed the Golden Eagle team.

Robert Lowry, Congressman.

In the congressional campaign of 1882, Judge Robert Lowry won over his opponent, W. C. Glasgow, by 3,363 majority. He was re-elected in 1884.

Officials of 1882.

County officers elected were: Judge of the circuit court, Edward O'Rourke; judge of the superior court, James L. Worden; judge of the criminal court, S. M. Houch; clerk, Willis D. Mayers; prosecuting attorney, C. M. Dawson; sheriff, William D. Schieff; recorder, T. S. Hollers; treasurer, John Dalman; auditor, A. L. Griebel; surveyor, D. M. Allen; coroner, Dr. Kent K. Wheelock; commissioners, Henry Hartman, William H. Bryant, Jeremiah D. Gloyd; attorney, Thomas E. Ellison; school superintendent, Jerry Hillegeass.

Previous to the fall election Warren H. Withers served as judge of the criminal court, on appointment of Governor Porter, to complete the term of Judge James W. Worden, deceased.

Judge Allen Zollars was elected a member of the Indiana supreme court.

Burning of the First Presbyterian Church.

On the evening of December 16 the First Presbyterian church, corner of Clinton and Berry streets (site of the present government building) was destroyed by fire, at a loss of \$14,500.

In this year also the Bloomington mill, owned by E. F. Pfeiffer & Co., was burned by incendiaries, who also destroyed the Sterling & Walter grocery.

Activities of 1882.

Among the well known persons who visited the city during the year were Oscar Wilde, Gen. James B. Weaver, Clara Louise Kellogg, "Josh Billings," Albion W. Tammes, Edwin Booth and Jay Gould. The latter came to inspect conditions in the Walash shops. As a result, many employees were discharged to decrease the strike.

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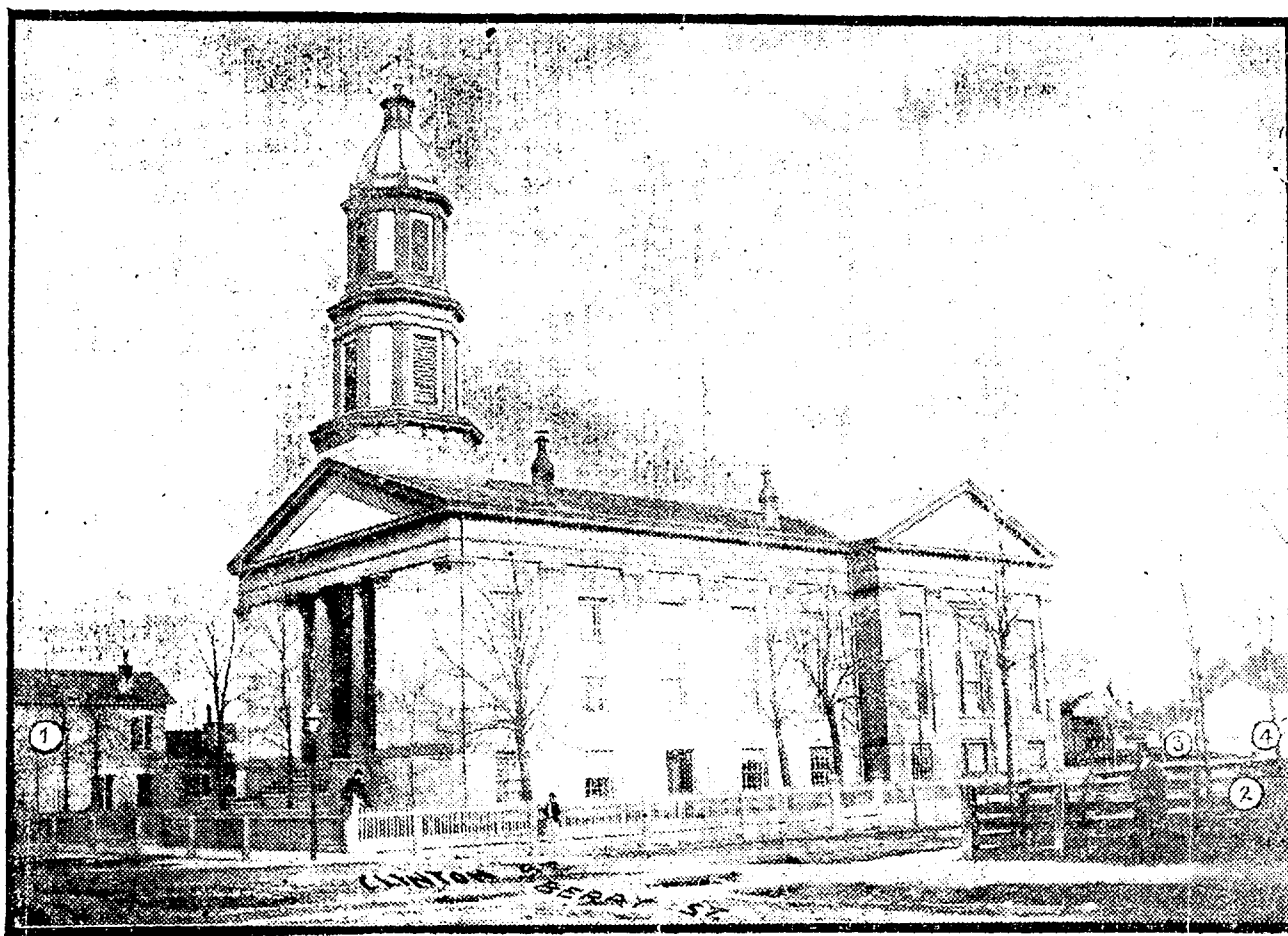
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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BURNED IN 1882.

The building erected by the congregation of the First Presbyterian church in 1845, stood at the southeast corner of Clinton and Berry streets, the site of the present government building. The structure was completely destroyed by fire on the evening of December 16, 1882. The present structure was first occupied in May, 1886.

The Blaine Episode.

1884.—The memorable Cleveland-Blaine campaign was marked in Fort Wayne by several notable affairs culminating on October 20 in a disorderly demonstration on the occasion of the visit of James G. Blaine, republican candidate for the presidency. Accompanied by General Benjamin Harrison, Major McKibbin and other distinguished men, Mr. Blaine on reaching the city, attempted to make an address from the north balcony of the Ayerine house, but the disorder in the street prevented the fulfillment of the program. The statesman was then taken in a carriage to the corner of Calhoun and Lewis streets, where he and Major McKibbin succeeded in the delivery of brief addresses.

The Rival Torchlight Processions.

The followers of Grover Cleveland arranged a torchlight procession for the evening, which came into conflict with the republican parade at the corner of Hanna and Washington street, where, observed the Gazette, "there were a few fights and much profanity." Mr. Blaine witnessed the parade from the porch of the residence of Jesse L. Williams, on West Wayne street.

"Thus ends the day that covered the democracy of Indiana all over with glory, and sent the Maine statesman on his tour with a very weary heart and downcast spirits," said The Sentinel. Allen county gave Cleveland 8,904 votes, and Blaine 4,932. Gen. Benjamin P. Butler, candidate for the presidency on the national labor and greenback ticket, who visited the city and delivered an address during the campaign, received 84 votes. Other distinguished speakers were Gen. John A. Logan and Thomas A. Hendricks, opposing candidates for the vice presidency, and Isaac P. Gray and Major W. H. Calkins, rival candidates for the governorship of Indiana.

Robert Lowry was re-elected to congress over Theron P. Keator by a majority of 2,550.

Fred J. Hayden was elected a member of the legislature.

Veterans in Reunion.

Five thousand veterans of the civil war attended a reunion at Camp Allen in August. A monster parade was reviewed by Gen. John A. Kountz, commander of the G. A. R.

An Earthquake Shock.

On September 20 an earthquake shook the city for a period of three minutes, during which time a rumbling sound was heard, and the ground beneath the feet of the people trembled.

The Masonic Temple.

The Masonic Temple theater was dedicated in November with a series of four grand operas given by the Emma Abbott company at a price of \$10 for the season ticket. The lodge rooms were not occupied until two years later.

The Masonic Temple association had been organized since February 13, 1878, at which time plans for a magnificent structure were completed. After the first story had been finished it was found impossible to complete the building at the contract price, and the contractors abandoned the work. For a period of four years efforts were made to raise a sufficient amount to complete the building, and this was accomplished only through the active continued efforts of the various Masonic lodges and their friends.

Activities of 1884.

Lindley M. Nide was appointed judge of the superior court, to succeed James L. Worden, deceased. Judge Nide, President Cleveland appointed a successor, a member of the civil service commission.

The president appointed James Wilkinson deputy United States marshal. . . . Near the close of the season of the Northwestern Baseball league, the Fort Wayne team disbanded. President Max Nirdlinger stated his personal financial loss at \$1,800.

The Fort Wayne Building Loan Fund association was organized. P. J. McDonald, secretary. . . . New pastors of Fort Wayne churches were:

Rev. E. A. Hazelton, Plymouth Congregational; Rev. A. W. Lampfort, Wayne street Methodist; Rev. J. R. McConely, Trinity Methodist. . . . Among the prominent visitors the year were Gen. Winfield Scott and staff. . . . The Scherer Baking Co. was established. . . . P. J. McDonald succeeded W. E. McDermott as secretary of the waterworks board. . . . Fort Wayne lodge No. 100, Knights of Pythias, was organized. . . . The Gamewell system of fire alarm signals was installed at a cost of \$2,000. W. W. Division No. 119, Order of Railway Conductors, was organized.

PICTORIAL HISTORY IN BOOK FORM.

Almost daily the compiler is asked this question, "Will the Pictorial History of Fort Wayne be published in book form?" Invariably the answer is, "Yes, if a sufficient number of Allen county people want it."

The preparation of the history and the making of the illustrations is being done amid the rush and pressure of everyday newspaper duties.

Its appearance in serial form has allowed the discovery and correction of errors in statement of fact and omissions of important features. Notes of corrections to be made have been recorded, and these, together with others which doubtless will be brought to the attention of the compiler, will receive careful attention before the work is prepared in its final form.

It is the intention to re-write entire portions of the work, when such revision will add to the value of the book. It is also the plan to prepare a thorough index, which will be necessary to the worth of the book as a reference work.

Scores of readers of the Sentinel have encouraged the compiler to believe the book may be published with profit, and their names have been recorded as subscribers. But the publication will not be undertaken unless a sufficient number of interested readers signify their desire to own such a work.

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LEFT ALONE IN MIDST OF FLAME

So says Theophile Schaub in
Suit for \$5,000 for
Injuries.

In his complaint, filed in the superior court against Asa Augustin F. Naylor for \$5,000 damages, Theophile Schaub says that on November 26, 1912, while he was working for the defendant making celluloid covers for barrels, there was an explosion of the highly inflammable material and that the defendant rushed from the loft in his barn, at 921 West Main street, closed behind him the door to the only exit and left the plaintiff to his fate. He says that a package of celluloid was placed by the defendant near a stove in which the defendant had started a fire and that when the stuff became so hot it took fire the defendant seized the package and threw it down on the floor near where the plaintiff was standing at his work and "with the result that it immediately commenced to burn" and exploded with such violence as to throw the plaintiff to the floor. Then it was, according to the complaint, that Naylor rushed from the apartment through the only means of egress and closed the door, thereby escaping injury to himself, but entrapping Schaub in the place with the smoke and flames. Schaub says he at length got up and found a closed window of which he broke the fastenings and leaped to the ground fourteen feet below, receiving injuries and such a shock as caused him to run through the streets to the St. Marys river, where he was found and taken to St. Joseph hospital. He charges the defendant with fault in the explosive material and with leaving him to his fate, while the defendant gave his attention to rescuing animals from the barn and saving his personal property, rather than the plaintiff's life. He says the event occurred within a few hours after he first took employment with the defendant and that he knew nothing of the explosive or the location of things or the arrangements in the stable loft used as a manufactory. Schaub says he was unconscious several days, was severely burned about the head and ears, was disfigured and that his hands were burned and the bones being exposed and that he remained in hospital eight weeks and rendered for six months unable to work.

Says Wife Went to Winoorooms.

John N. Kern, in a divorce complaint just filed in the superior court, says Cleo Kern, to whom he was married March 10, 1914, and from whom he separated October 2, has been guilty of extreme cruelty. He says that against his wishes she visited divers and sundry winorooms and places of ill-repute in Fort Wayne with women of bad repute. Moreover, he says, she habitually uses vile and indecent language toward him in the presence of others. The plaintiff says that his conduct toward the defendant has always been dutiful.

Sues for \$10,000 Damages.
Dora Kadletz, as administratrix of the estate of the late Frank H. Kadletz, has brought suit in the superior court against the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, Indiana Traction company for \$10,000 damages, alleging that by the carelessness of the defendant through its agents Frank Kadletz received injuries that caused his death. It is set out that on November 29, 1913, Kadletz left a car on the South Calhoun street street-line and started to go around the rear of the car. It is alleged that the fender at the rear of the car had not been raised, as should have been done, and that he was caught in the fender and dragged a distance of fifteen feet, receiving injuries that on March 17, 1914, proved fatal. The accident took place at Wildwood avenue.

Notes of the Courts.
Judge Jayle has dismissed from the superior court the appeal of Frank Lakaszewski in the case of his application for license to open a saloon on Hayden street. Several weeks ago the commissioners refused to grant the man a license, and the action of the superior court probably disposes of the matter permanently.

In the circuit court, Hon. Edward O'Rourke presiding, as special judge, the suit of Jacob Spereisen vs. the Wabash railroad for an injunction, was settled and dismissed. The defendant agreed to construct a retaining wall that would prevent coal from its docks, near Taylor street, from getting into the plaintiff's property.

In the superior court a divorce has been granted Alphonse Pape from Grace Pape.

Judge Jayle has sent the suit of James S. Peddicord, et al. vs. James E. Conway, to the Wells circuit court for trial on change of venue.

TO SELL DITCH UNDERTAKINGS.

Township Trustee Henry Branning, of Wayne township, announces that he will on Monday sell to the highest bidder all township ditch undertakings of those who have not filed with him by that time. Trustee Branning states also that the arrangement has been made for the domestic science rooms of the recently erected Fox school on the Sand Point road, southwest of the city, and that the rooms will be plastered and in all respects completed. It had been thought that owing to lack of funds the walls would for the present have to remain rough. Clausmier & Archer have been given the contract to supply furniture for the school.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP POOR REPORT.

The total expenditures on account of the poor of Wayne township for the month of September were \$621.20, according to the report just completed by Trustee Henry Branning.

LICENSED TO WED.

Robert Hammill, blacksmith, 22, and Ruth Aubry, 18.

WANTS TO LOCATE HERE.

W. J. Stephenson, of Milwaukee, manufacturer of the turbine sewer cleaning machine of the type purchased by the city a few months ago, is in Fort Wayne for the purpose of undertaking arrangements to move his manufacturing establishment to this city.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

READY TO START HIGHWAY ARCHES

The Lincoln Highway En-
trances to Ft. Wayne to
Be Beautifully Marked.

Early Monday morning of next week, provided always the weather man does not veto the project, active work on the erection of the arches that are to ornament the entrance to the Lincoln National highway in Fort Wayne, will be started by the engineering company and rushed to completion as rapidly as conditions will admit of.

A party composed of Mayor W. J. Hoesy, Members Frank Singrey, Henry Hilgemann and Robert E. Kelley, of the board of public works; John Wessel and Frank Dix, of the electric lighting department; Phillip Wyss, building inspector; Charles R. Weatherlogg, architect, who designed them; Secretary Charles L. Biederwolf, of the Fort Wayne Commercial club, and Gustave Bengs, of the erecting company, fixed the locations.

One at the north will be at the intersection of Wells street and State boulevard, formerly Pfeiffer avenue, and the one at the east at the intersection of Maumee and Edsall avenues.

Fort Wayne will supply the current for illumination from the city plant and at the apex of the arches will be the name of the city and its population. On both will be shown the distances to New York from Fort Wayne and to San Francisco.

NOW AT HANNA STREET.

Good Progress Made in Cleaning the Inter-
cepting Sewer.

Sewer Superintendent Herman Strodel and Foreman Ambrose Geary and their gang of men are making good progress in cleaning out the intercepting sewer, and the work has been completed from the eastern terminus to Hanna street. Fifteen men are working under Foreman Geary, six of them in the conduit. It will take until the end of the year to complete the work to the western terminus of the sewer. By keeping the manholes open it has been found possible most of the time to get a tolerable quality of air, and the underground men are able to work without the oxygen helmets. Occasionally gas is encountered, but there has been little difficulty getting rid of it. A great deal of debris, mostly timber that was removed from the sewer by the builders, has been found and taken out. The accumulation of soil has been heavy all along the line.

DAIRIES SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

The meat and milk inspection division of the city health department has completed its report on the recent inspection and practically all dairies show improved quality of milk, especially in respect of the bacterial count. The score shows that all dairies but one were below the limit in the purity of the milk, that all were above the standard in butter fat and that the dairy scores of all were good. The bacterial count ranged from 250,000 to 1,600,000—figures that are much lower than the record of the last previous inspection. The highest dairy score and the lowest bacterial count were accredited to the Brookside Farm company's dairy, which is one of the best equipped in the United States.

RETURNS FROM CONVENTION.

Mayor William J. Hoesy, Member of the Board of Works Henry Hilgemann, Members of the Board of Safety George Herman and Calvin K. Riemann and Secretary of the Park Board Charles J. Steiss have returned from Milwaukee, where they attended the annual convention of the League of American Municipalities. All report an interesting convention and lavish entertainment. Mr.

Indian Woman Who
Plays Negro Mammy
Roles in the Movies



Minnie
As strange as it may seem, this good-natured, comfortable-looking Indian woman plays negro mammy parts in the "movies."

It was by chance, one day, when such a character was needed, that Minnie played her first "mammy" role. She did it so cleverly that she has never had a chance to play much else since.

Minnie lives down by the Pacific in a little Indian hut. She is one of the regular members of the big stock company of players that works out at the Kay Bee ranch near Santa Monica, Cal., every sunny day.

BULLETIN.

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—Emperor Nicholas, it is announced, has left for the theater of war.

Steiss is receiving congratulations upon his re-election to the office of treasurer of the league.

BUT ONE SCALE DEFECTIVE.

An inspection of nearly two-score scales on the city market Saturday morning by City Sealer C. B. Toland brought to light but one device that was defective and that one merely condemned for repair. Little trouble is now experienced with the scales and measures of dealers on the city market.

LABOR FOR NEW STATE CHARTER

Nebraska Voters Form Or-
ganization to Aid the
Cause.

For the third time this week the people of Fort Wayne were given the rare treat of hearing the Hon. Herbert S. Buelow, of Cincinnati, upon our constitutional convention movement. A special labor meeting was held in the dining hall of the Wayne Knitting mills and a very large gathering of voters, principally citizens of the west end of Fort Wayne, attended this meeting.

Mr. Buelow laid great stress in his address upon the possibilities of improvement in city government; in taxation and in constructive labor legislation, to come through a constitutional convention. He explained how the improvement in Ohio through giving more direct popular power to the people by initiative and referendum had resulted in a great awakening in the people, touching all matters of needed improvement in government.

A great interest was manifested by all present, many of whom took an active part in a general discussion which followed Mr. Buelow's address. An organization was effected for the promotion of a campaign for a new constitution in co-operation with the citizens' league of Indiana. Charles Butler was elected president of this organization, Irvin Holt vice president and Walter Abbott secretary and treasurer.

Advocated in Sixth Ward.
A public meeting was held last night at the corner of Indiana and Cottage avenues, in the Sixth ward, and some very enthusiastic addresses were made on behalf of the movement for a new constitution for Indiana. David H. Hogg, a young attorney of Fort Wayne, gave a very interesting talk, urging upon the voters the importance of wide awake civic interest in all public improvements.

Wesley F. Lockridge, of the citizens' league of Indiana, gave an address emphasizing all of the important phases of the movement in Indiana for a constitutional convention. He explained the organic needs which have resulted from our sixty-three years of progress since the adoption of our present constitution. The point was emphasized that at this time there is but one main issue, namely, that of calling a constitutional convention in the year 1915. Such a convention will give full and fair opportunity for a complete hearing on all needed improvements in government, touching taxation, home rule for cities, safeguarding the suffrage, more direct power in the people, etc.

R. K. Cochran presided, and made some interesting suggestions concerning the advancement of this movement.

Republicans register Oct. 5.

Society

(Continued from Page 6.)

There were sixteen boys and girls in the company that enjoyed Miss Florence Pickard's outdoor picnic last evening at Foster park with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Pickard and Miss Harriet Fowler acting as chaperones. The boys built a fire in a hollow spot and sharpened sticks to roast wienerwurst, bread and marshmallows. There were other accompaniments suitable for the lunch, such as "dills," cheese and coffee, and after the substantial popping of corn over the coals and the marshmallows topped off the supper. Games were played and all had a merry time.

Miss Mary Vogel celebrated her birthday anniversary last evening at her home in West Taber street, by entertaining a few young girls at a marshmallow bake. Everyone present had the happiest time of a time.

Mrs. C. A. Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, stopped here today on her way to Culver military academy where she is placing her son in school. From Culver Mrs. Bookwalter goes to Chicago.

Mrs. Charles Printz, of Cincinnati, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Read, of West Wayne street. Officers elected at the McCulloch school parent-teacher club at the meeting held this week are: President, Mrs. Rhoades; vice-president, Mrs. Hafl, and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Willmann. Rev. Creman delivered an interesting address.

Miss Dorothy Detzer, who expected to leave before this from Seattle, Wash., for the Philippines and who was part of the schedule, has engaged passage on the Magnolia Pacific Mail line, and will sail from San Francisco on October 22. On her way to "Frisco" Miss Detzer will spend one day in Los Angeles with Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Detzer, and will also spend one day in Honolulu, H. I.

Miss Minnie Meyer entertained a number of friends at her home at 1206 Wall street Thursday evening, Oct. 1, in honor of her eighteenth birthday anniversary. The evening was a very pleasant one. It was spent playing progressive games. Prizes were won by Miss Frieda Vegeler and Miss Frieda Roloff. The guests present were the Misses Mathilda Fuhs, Irma Hattendorf, Lena Meyer, Frieda Vegeler, Esther Schenkel, Ella Trutwig, Doris Bone, Frieda Roloff, Rosa Geiger, Georgina Benier, Lucile Roloff, Hilda Kintz. In the latter part of the evening an excellent luncheon was served.

GOT THE WRONG NAMES.

William Wass, 1228 Hugh street, instead of Samuel Wass, was driving an automobile that was struck at stop 12 on the Fort Wayne and Northwestern traction line Friday forenoon. W. R. Crox was with him and sustained fractured collar bone and other injuries. Mr. Wass was severely bruised.

Republicans register Oct. 5.

Peter Pan Will Not
Pass Up Pittsburgh

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Overland Model 81

While the news has been circulated in the automobile trade that the Willys-Overland company would build a smaller model in addition to the model 80 during the coming season, the detailed information comes as a distinct surprise to the public.

Apart from the general characteristics of the Overland model 81, as this most recent achievement of John N. Willys is known, the feature most calculated to draw attention to the car is its price, \$850. But of hardly less interest is the fact that at this price is offered a big five-passenger touring car, which is electrically lighted and started, has four inch tires and high tension magneto ignition, and is completely equipped in every respect. The roadster of the same model is \$795.

That it follows in every essential detail the well known characteristics of Overland construction is a point in its favor. It is quite on a structural par with the larger model, details of which were announced a short time ago. The tremendous production of the large Overland factory, coupled with standardization of the car throughout has enabled the company to offer an unusually high value for this exceptionally low price.

In respect to specifications, excepting the 4-inch tires, which would hardly be expected on a car at this price, interest depends largely on their dimensional value rather than on the introduction of new and unexpected qualities. The thirty horse-power motor has singly cast cylinders of the L-head type with water jackets integral, both inlet and exhaust ports being surrounded with a good body of water. The cylinders have a bore of 4 inches and a stroke of 4 1/2 inches. Inlet and exhaust valves located on the same side, are actuated directly from below. Preliminary tests have shown the proportion of power to weight to provide a large surplus above that needed to meet all the exigencies of road driving.

The wheel base of 106 inches is extraordinarily long for a low-priced car and has allowed the Overland designers much leeway in creating a roomy, handsome body. The body is of the fashionable streamline design. The radiator shell consisting of a single stamping, joins its curve admirably to the gradual slope of the engine hood and cowl. Concealed hinges and inside handles of the doors eliminate all unsightly projections and leave the exterior of the car entirely smooth. The doors have been made extraordinarily wide, while the roomy seats have high, comfortable backs. Deep upholstery adds materially to the riding comfort and appearance of the body, which is finished in a rich Brewster green with striping of ivory white.

Ignition is by high tension magneto. There are no dry cells. Proper lubrication under all conditions of service is provided by a rotary gear pump. The oil distribution is so arranged that all four cylinders receive a uniform supply, even when the car is ascending steep hills. The oil, which is continuously strained, is pumped from a well in the crank case through a revolving sight feed indicator on the cowl dash to the motor base, where it is sprayed by the motion of the five bearing crankshaft. This serves to lubricate the main bearings and cylinder walls.

Power is transmitted to the gear set by a leather faced cone clutch. Small spring-pressed studs which are placed at intervals under the clutch facing, raise the leather slightly in spots, assuring easy and gradual engagement. The gear box itself is combined with the rear axle housing. The axle construction is of the floating type, the wheels being mounted directly on the axle tubes and carried on flexible roller bearings set in direct line with the spokes of the wheels. The axle shaft is easily removable, the outer end being keyed to the wheel while the inner ends of the shaft are squared into the differential gears.

The motor is cooled by an efficient thermo-siphon system which makes the speed of the water circulation independent of the speed of the motor but in exact proportion to the amount of heat developed by the motor. This system eliminates the circulation pump and its gears, glands and stuffing boxes which are often a prolific source of trouble.

The spring suspension is half elliptic in front and three-quarter elliptic in the rear. The extra long rear springs are slung under the axle on swivel seats attached to the rear axle housing. This construction enhances the riding qualities through the greater freedom of movement. At the same time it lowers the center of gravity and increases the spring action without diminishing the road clearance.

Tires are 33x4 inches on demountable rims. This is the first time that cars selling for such a low price have been equipped with wheels of such large size. The steering wheel is located on the left side with the gear changing and emergency brake levers in the center. Indicating devices including the speedometer, oil sight feed and ammeter together with the carburetor priming button are conveniently arranged on the cowl instrument board. The foot accelerator is within easy reach of the driver's right foot. An interlocking self starter button prevents the starting of the motor by accident.

The model 81 Overland comes complete in every detail. The standard equipment includes electric starter and generator, storage battery, electric head, side, tail and flash lamps, electric horn, windshield of the double ventilating, rain-vision type, top, top cover, tool kit, speedometer, demountable rims with one extra rim, tire carriers, jack and pump.

In addition to the regular five-passenger touring car and roadster there is a special delivery car with a paneled body, for \$895, and an open delivery car for \$850.

Overland

\$850

(Model 81)

Electrically Lighted and Started

The unexpected!

An Overland—electrically started, electrically lighted, stream-line body, powerful, large five-passenger touring car—priced at only \$850.

This is the first car of its size, capacity, power and electrical equipment to sell below \$1000!

Certainly never before has such big and exceptional value, at such an unusually low price, been offered.

Though the price is lower than ever, the quality is maintained throughout. All materials, metals and workmanship are of the very best.

We could not purchase nor produce with more precaution and precision. This new car is as fine and as finished internally as it is externally.

This newest Overland has the genuine fashionable stream-line body design. Its snappy, superb and stylish lines are the work of our master designers.

The body color is Brewster green—always so rich and attractive. It is neatly trimmed with fine hair-line striping of pure ivory white.

The electric starting and electric lighting equipment is one of the most reliable and best established on the market.

There is also a high tension magneto which is independent of the starting and lighting system and requires no dry cells.

This car rides just like it looks—beautifully. The new, long, improved underslung rear springs give maximum riding comfort. No jolting or jarring on the road—just absolute ease and smoothness at all times.

Tires are 33 inch x 4 inch all around. Never before has a car at this price come equipped with such large tires.

It seats five adults comfortably, without crowding. It is a big, spacious five-passenger touring car.

It has the famous Overland 30 h. p. motor of remarkable strength, speed, durability and economy, developing more power than you will ever require.

With left-hand drive, center control, 33" x 4" tires, demountable rims (with one extra) electric head, side, dash and tail lights, electric horn, top, top cover, robe rail, speedometer and ventilating, rain-vision type windshield, this car at this price is destined to be known as the greatest motor car achievement of the season.

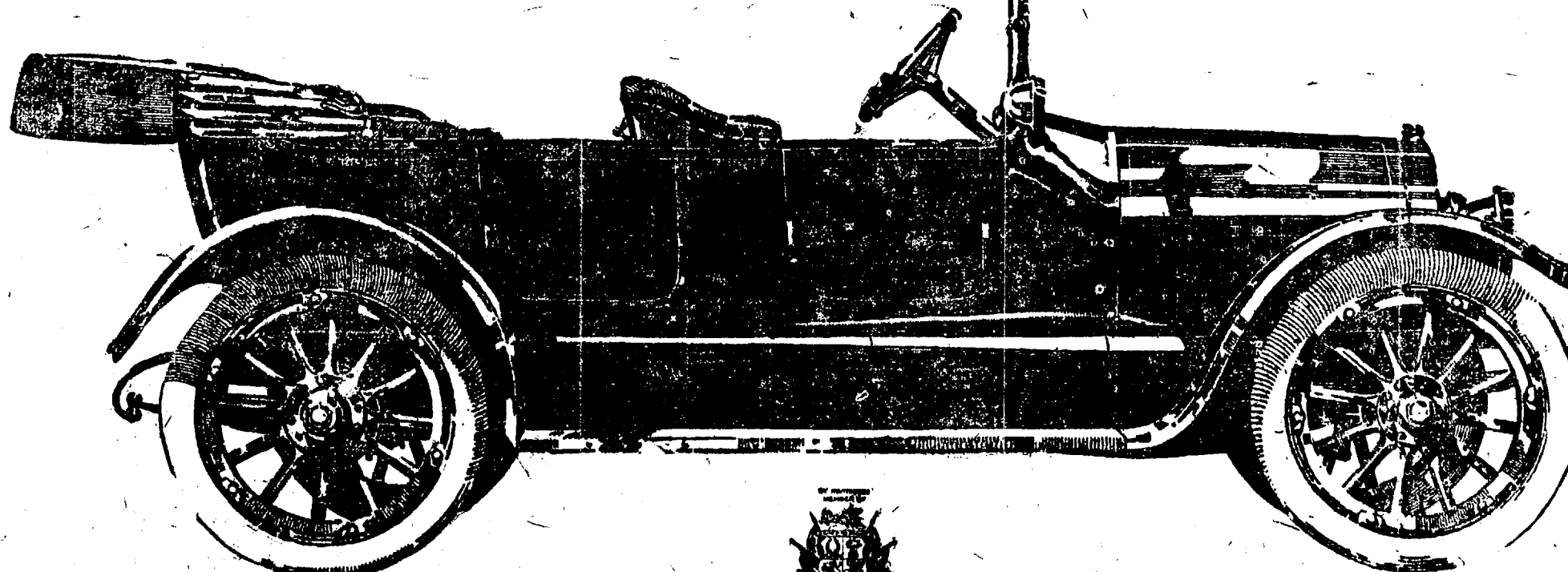
Orders are now being taken for immediate delivery.

Following are a few of the many high grade features—features that are usually found on cars costing considerably more money.

- 30 H. P. motor
- Stream-line body
- Ample room for five passengers
- Electrically started
- Electrically lighted
- Electric horn
- High-tension magneto
- All electric switches on instrument board of cowl dash
- Ventilating, rain-vision type windshield
- High-grade upholstery
- Thermo-siphon cooling
- Five bearing crankshaft
- Rear axle; floating type
- Rear springs; extra long, underslung, 3-4 elliptic
- 106 inch wheelbase
- 33 inch x 4 inch tires
- Demountable rims
- One extra rim
- Left-hand drive
- Center Control
- Body color: Brewster green with ivory white striping
- Complete equipment, including speedometer, robe rail, tools, etc.

FORT WAYNE OVERLAND AUTO CO.
Phone 505. 124-128 W. Washington St.

The Willys-Overland Company Toledo, Ohio



Two-passenger Roadster,
Delivery Wagon with closed body, . . .

\$795
\$895

Delivery Wagon with open body,
The larger four-cylinder Overland Touring Car, \$1075

35 H. P. four-passenger Coupe, \$1800

All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy that Will Do It Quickly, Cheap and Easily Made

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (30 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full pint—a family supply for the most cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 54 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex. This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. Also quickly breaks the induced membrane which accompanies a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in gunitol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

INDIANA'S COMPLETE HOME OUTFIT

Three-Room Outfit. This outfit is an ideal one for the newlyweds. All that is needed to furnish three rooms in the most comfortable manner. Three complete rooms—bedroom, dining room and kitchen. Special price **\$95**

Indiana Furniture Co.
121-123 East Main Street.

J. O. GROVE CHIROPRACTOR

501-02 BASS BLOCK
811 Calhoun Street.
Phones—Office, 1466; Residence, 7266 red.

DR. RUSH 49-50-51 Pixley Bldg. Tel. 529. The Special. Let Practicing the Wonderful New Treatment scientifically, skillfully and honestly, who is noted for CURES of Diseases. If you are deranged, undeveloped or told to have an operation, Dr. Rush will tell FREE what he can do for you. Especially if others have failed. 17 Years in Fort Wayne.

COAL AND WOOD.

—Best Grades of Coal—
COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD AND KINDLING AT

Fort Wayne Coal Co.
Phone 1083 and 1995.
WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.

For best quality Anthracite and Domestic Coal at Lowest Prices. Call

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City Coal and Supply Co.
H. C. HEINE, Manager.

Anthracite Coal, all sizes
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Wm. Kaough Coal Co.
COAL, COKE, WOOD, ETC.

Yards at Lake Shore Tracks, West of Wells St.
—Phone 502—

HARD AND SOFT COAL
Orders Filled Promptly. All Grades

Both Phones 135

GEO. H. KRUDOP

Satisfactory Grades of Hard and Soft Coal
Prompt Delivery

Phones 550 and 1410.
Yards 1220 Hayden
NIEZER & CO.

SHOULD A WIFE TELL?

"Yes," Says Nellie Higgs, Who Killed for Hate and Wrecked the Life of the Man She Loved.

Sifted From the Life of She Who Loved "Too Well."

By NELLIE HIGGS.

The world is hard on women; men are still harder on us. They try to teach us to be devils, and then condemn us because we are not angels.

Early marriages are seldom happy marriages. Until a woman learns something of life, and learns it out of her own good or bad experiences she'll never be content within the four walls of a home.

She'll think there's something better in the world than baking bread and washing dishes—and she may go out looking for it.

The girl who knows the ways of the world can guard herself against the world's temptations.

Ignorance is sweet, but ignorance is a crime. Some people think they mean the same thing, but they don't.

By HONOR FANNING.

Chicago, Sept. 29. Nellie Higgs is on trial here for the murder of the man she hated after ruining the life of the man she loved.

She's a winsome little thing, is this girl with round white throat the law is trying to twist a hangman's rope.

Through the heavy network of her cell two great brown eyes looked at me; they were gentle as the eyes of a fawn, and even though the shadow of fear lurks in them now they are soft as the eyes of her own baby.

A pretty face has Nellie Higgs, with round cheeks which may have been pink once, and a small mouth, smileless now, but it must have been rose tinted last May. Her dark brows are prettily arched and about her habitually pretty face fluffs a frame of naturally curling brown hair.

Sorrow and fear rest heavily upon the girl who loved and hated so unwisely, but that fatal prettiness that caused all the trouble has not faded even in prison air.

Nellie Higgs talked with me today about life and about the ways of men and women, the reasons why good women sometimes go wrong and "wise women" the words are hers almost always "keep straight."

Nellie Higgs is now less than 30, but she's been a wife for 13 years and a mother for two years.

She killed the man she hated and wrecked the life of the man she loved; she sought the light of love and she found the shadow of the gallows so, perhaps, in spite of her youth, this woman on trial for her life is qualified to speak about life and the things that may lead women to sin—or salvation.

"I've been thinking a lot since that night last May when something here at my heart snapped and I shot William Willis, the man who ruined my life," whispered Nellie Higgs. "I was never much given to thinking before I was the 'innocent kind' of girl who never knew good from bad—they brought me up that way at home. I was married at 17 and I never had any beaux, never kept company with any one but the man I married, and he's 11 years older than I am, and all-ways seemed more like a big brother than a lover."

"Then I met William Willis—he was our neighbor out there at Chicago Heights, where we lived for so many years. His wife and I were friends and our children played together. He paid me lots of attention and I suppose I rather liked it, so few men had ever noticed me, and I didn't know any better. I didn't know the ways of men, and I let him go on giving me presents and being nice to me."

"Great God, how blind I was! Any

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CLENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cleney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by him.

NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

N.C. Ross Elizabeth Ross CHIROPRACTORS

and teachers of Chiropractic. Have their private practice at the Ross College building, 227 West Jefferson street. Hours—3 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone: Office, 2288; Res., 2825. No Charge for Consultation.



NELLIE HIGGS PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE COURTROOM WHILE ON TRIAL FOR HER LIFE

one would have known that he meant evil all the time. But, you see, I had been brought up so carefully, and I didn't know.

"They may hang me for it, take me away from my little boy! What a price to pay for ignorance!"

"I would have been all right if temptation never came my way—and that's the way with lots of good women—but temptation did come and I didn't know what to do."

"I should have told my husband, but men are so terrible about those things. They forget that women are human, that the things that tempt men tempt us; they forget we have bodies as well as souls, and that a woman may want to find something more in life than just washing dishes and baking bread."

"I felt sure my husband would leave me if I told him Willis had been making love to me. So I kept still, but he found it out anyway. Then he divorced me and took my little boy away. Willis was married and he couldn't marry me even if I'd let him, so I didn't know how to straighten things out."

"Then that night last May, on an Illinois Central train—Willis was a conductor you know, something went wrong in my head. I killed Willis. The wrong he did me was a thousand times greater than murder, but the world does not think that way, and I am branded as a murderer."

"So that's my story. I may never have another chance to tell it to the world, but I hope the good mothers who read it will take warning and not mistake ignorance for innocence."

"The girl who knows the world's ways and men's ways is well guarded against the temptations she is sure to meet in the world."

Dr. Bruick, Dentist, has moved to 113 E. Wayne.

2-1

KREMLIN WILTON RUGS

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Kremlin Wilton Rugs, like the "Kremlin" fortress, tower above and overshadow all others of their kind in the world. They are in a class entirely their own. They embody strength, beauty of design and exquisite color effects, yet cost no more than much inferior seamless Wilton Rugs.

The Thos. L. Leedom Co.

Are also manufacturers of the famous Latoma Rug. Although a seamed rug it contains the best finish and luster, compared with any similar grade of goods in the market, owing to the fact that the latest improved looms which have been installed recently, produce a weave and finish impossible on the old looms.

Call and See Our Beautiful Display

Pape Furniture Company

The Quality Store

123 and 125 West Main Street



SNAPSHOT OF ENGLISH FIGHTERS TAKEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN FRANCE.



THIS PHOTOGRAPH HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, BEARING THE FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHER'S LINES: "INFANTERIE ANGLAISE DEFENDANT UNE POSITION" (ENGLISH INFANTRY DEFENDING A POSITION).

FORESTER SAYS HE'S FOUND IT

Grasshopper Glacier Was Long Thought to Be Mere Myth.

Billings, Mont., Oct. 1.—"Grasshopper glacier" has long been held merely a mythical marvel. But two forest rangers have just returned to this city with proof positive that it exists.

Seven years ago a prospector, return-

ing from West Rosebud valley, brought tale of a strange ice-river in which were solidified the bodies of millions of grasshoppers. A scientific party went out to study this eighth wonder of the west, but snows had covered all trace of the glacier and its refrigerated insects.

Now arrive Forester Supervisor J. C. Whitman, Fred Rixon, his assistant, and a New York student, Howard Morris, with reports of the finding of the glacier, and convincing specimens of its contents.

Whitman and Rixon had been planning to plant a flag on the 12,950-ft. summit of Granite Peak. They failed; but

on their way back they came across the glaciated grasshoppers, at the head of West Rosebud ten miles from Cooke City.

"There is actually a belt of the grasshoppers, running the entire length of the glacier," said Whitman. "On its surface, their frozen heads, legs and bodies lie scattered about. Frozen into the ice at a considerable depth there are untold millions more. There are no living grasshoppers in this neighborhood today. It must be that a vast host of the insects tried to cross the range at some time past, and were overcome by the cold."

The wife of a Bulgarian rarely goes out without her husband, does not receive callers in her husband's absence, seldom appears in a restaurant, a cafe or a place of public amusement, and never goes to any such place unless her husband accompanies her.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

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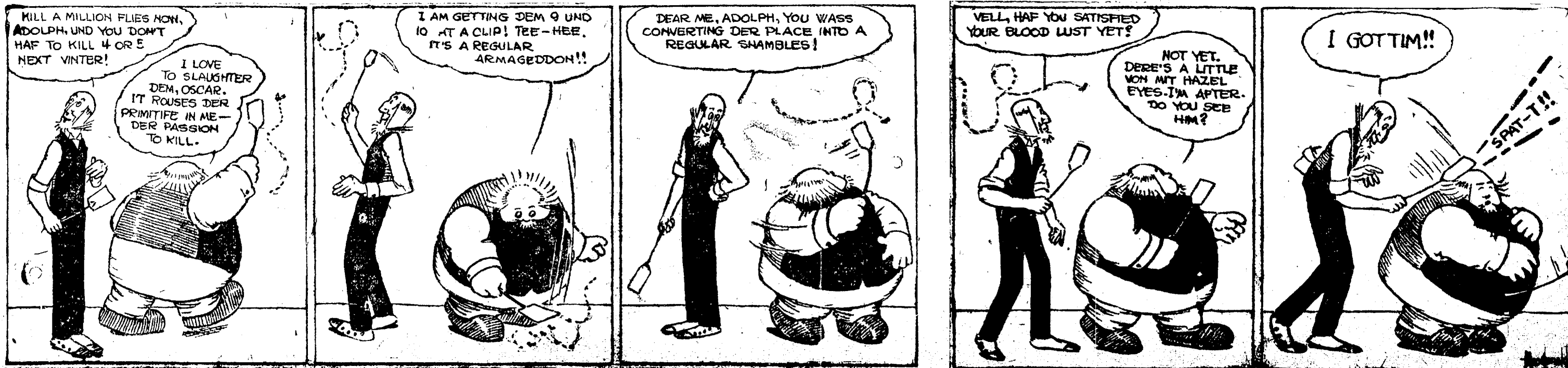
Dr. Johnston OSTEOPATH

4th FLOOR
SHOAF BUILDING.
TAKE ELEVATOR.
Graduate of Kirksville, Mo.
Diseases and Deformities Treated.
EXAMINATION FREE.
Phone—Office, 1529; Residence, 6834.

OSCAR AND ADOLPH

LET NO GUILTY FLY ESCAPE.

AT THEIR GAY PRANKS



To Hire Help, To Let Offices, Flats or Houses, To Sell Real Estate, To Buy or Sell Anything, Insert a "Want Ad" In The Sentinel. Cost Only a Penny a Word. TELEPHONE 173

THE MARKETS

LOCAL MARKETS.

RETAIL STREET MARKET.

Eggs—Strictly fresh (candled), 28¢@30¢ doz.
Butter—Elgin creamery, 30¢ lb; country butter, 25¢ lb.
Poultry—Chickens, 11¢ lb; ducks, 14¢ lb.
Ducks—Dressed, 19¢ lb; 20¢ lb.
Chickens—Dressed, 20¢ lb.
Lard—16¢ lb.
Milk—10¢ lb.
Pears—75¢ doz.
Apples—80¢ doz.
Oranges—80¢ doz.
Beans—80¢ doz.
Celery—50¢ bunch.
Tomatoes—40¢ doz.
Cucumbers—20¢ doz.

Wholesale Barr Street Market

Wheat—10¢ bu.
Corn—70¢ bu.
Oats—42¢ bu.
Clover—\$1.75 bu.
Rye—90¢ bu.
Barley—60¢ bu.
Eggs—27¢ doz.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat—\$1.00 bu.
Corn—70¢ bu.
Oats—42¢ bu.
Rye—90¢ bu.
Barley—60¢ bu.
Eggs—27¢ doz.

MAFLOWER MILLS.

Wheat—\$1.00 bu.
Corn—70¢ bu.
Oats—42¢ bu.
Rye—90¢ bu.
Barley—60¢ bu.
Eggs—27¢ doz.

GLOBE MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—\$1.00 bu.
Corn—70¢ bu.
Oats—42¢ bu.
Rye—90¢ bu.
Barley—60¢ bu.
Eggs—27¢ doz.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Apples—10¢ lb.
Oranges—10¢ lb.
Lemons—10¢ lb.
Grapes—10¢ lb.
Pears—10¢ lb.
Plums—10¢ lb.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—10¢ lb.
Hogs—10¢ lb.
Sheep—10¢ lb.
Lambs—10¢ lb.
Goats—10¢ lb.
Pigs—10¢ lb.

HIDES, WOOL, ROOTS, ETC.

Hides—10¢ lb.
Wool—10¢ lb.
Roots—10¢ lb.
Etc.—10¢ lb.

CITY SCALES.

Hay—Receipts, 9 loads; \$14.00@16.00

J. S. PHILLIPS

MEMBER
Chicago Board of Trade
NORTH AMERICAN BLDG.

SHORT OF MONEY?

COME TO US!

We will loan you money on your household goods, pianos, teams, houses, live stock, etc., quickly and privately and leave everything in your possession.

\$35, Total Cost, \$4.80
(For 3 months.)

Other amounts from \$5.00 to \$150.00 at proportionate legal rates. Call, write or telephone.

Fort Wayne Loan Company
(Est. 1896.)
Room 2, 703 Calhoun St.
Home Phone 833.

JUST SAY "I saw it in The Sentinel" when answering these advertisements.

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JUST SAY "I saw it in The Sentinel" when answering these advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WILL PAY reliable man or woman \$250.00 for distributing 2,000 free packages performed Soap Powder. No money required. Ward & Co., 730 N. Franklin, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents, sell guaranteed history, 70 per cent. profit; make \$10 daily on repeat program. Best agent's seller in existence. International Mills, West Philadelphia, Pa. 8-29-sats-tf.

WANTED—Salesman, selling salesman can easily earn \$10.00 to \$20.00 daily selling our copyrighted music. You can sell 5 to 10 orders daily; season is now opening for these goods; pocket samples; good commission; get busy. Empire Art company, Chicago.

ARMY OF UNITED STATES—Men wanted, able bodied, married men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write the English language. For information apply to the recruiting officer, 631 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-29-sats-tf.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FREEMAN'S School Cutting and Dressmaking, 308 Madison street. Day and night classes.

WANTED—Girl that can cook and do general housework. 1122 West Wayne, Ind. 8-29-sats-tf.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework, no washing; to go home nights; references required. 915 Union street.

WANTED—Young ladies to bring their dresses to the Ladies' Clothing and Dressmaking, 221 Washington boulevard east, and learn how to make their own dresses.

WANTED—Ladies immediately, sewing and labeling boxes, home work, evening; steady, no experience; excellent opportunity; enclose stamp. Brina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

GIRLS.

THE S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING, DESIGNING, LADIES' TAILORING, FRENCH MILLINERY, READING, ENGLISH, HIGHER MATH, AND PARENTS AND PUPILS' ART—It is not difficult to learn. Every lady interested in dressmaking, either for business or for home use, should learn. Our students are taught the value of thoroughness in high-class dressmaking. Designing, Ladies' Tailoring and Millinery from FOUNDATION TO FINISH. Primary and advanced course in all branches. Our graduates command the highest salaries because they have been trained in the VERY BEST system in the world. Instructions are in English. Day and night schools. We court investigation. Call, phone or write for further information. S. T. Taylor School of Dressmaking and Millinery, Schmitz block, corner Calhoun and Washington streets. Phone 1861.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRANCH STORE MANAGER—YOUNG WOMAN WITH BUSINESS ABILITY CAN MAKE \$200 TO \$500 PER MONTH AS MANAGER OF TOLSON'S GRADUATE CANDY SHOP. TO BE OPENED IN FORT WAYNE. PERMANENT AND VIRTUALLY INDEPENDENT BUSINESS. WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE. EXPECTED TO MAKE SMALL INVESTMENT. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. REQUIREMENTS: APPLY AT ONCE. BOX 8, SENTINEL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Parcel laundry work to do. Address box 7, care Sentinel.

WANTED—Dressmaking; will go out by the day or saw at home. 227 West Wildwood. Phone 7261 green.

WANTED—To buy six black Orpington pullets. Address A. J. Gruber, care Sentinel, stating price.

DANBURY HAT CO., 614 Calhoun Street, upstairs. Kind of ladies and gents hats rebuffed in latest style. 10-5-2m

INSURANCE.

FIRE, LIFE, INSURANCE, Real Estate. D. C. FISHER, 307 Physicians Building. 7-15-3m

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Dress and suit materials. L. Tomkinson. 12-27-tf

MAKE LOANS on jewelry and diamonds. All business strictly confidential. Inquire Chas. J. Naughton, 1221 Calhoun street. Phone 385.

panies in Greater New York, not included in clearing house statement. Loans and investments, \$559,548,200; decrease, \$10,000,000. Gold, \$1,355,000; increase, \$189,000. Currency and bank notes, \$13,624,500; increase, \$158,500. Total deposits, \$644,065,000; decrease, \$6,469,500.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICIAL FORECASTS.

For Fort Wayne and vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, with probably showers by afternoon or night.

For Indiana: Partly cloudy tonight; warmer in northeast portion; Sunday unchanged; rain probable; showers by afternoon or night.

For Ohio: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday unsettled with probably showers.

For Michigan: Unsettled tonight and Sunday, with probably showers; warmer tonight.

LOCAL OFFICE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 3, 1914. Local data for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today.

Temperature at the End of Each Hour:
2:00 P.M. 72° 3:00 A.M. 50°
4:00 P.M. 72° 4:00 A.M. 50°
5:00 P.M. 71° 5:00 A.M. 50°
6:00 P.M. 67° 6:00 A.M. 48°
7:00 P.M. 64° 7:00 A.M. 48°
8:00 P.M. 61° 8:00 A.M. 48°
9:00 P.M. 59° 9:00 A.M. 48°
10:00 P.M. 56° 10:00 A.M. 48°
11:00 P.M. 55° 11:00 A.M. 48°
12:00 Midnight 53° 12:00 Noon 47°
1:00 A.M. 52° 2:00 P.M. 73°

Highest temperature yesterday, 72 degrees.

Lowest this morning, 48 degrees.

Precipitation for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, none.

Precipitation since the first of the month, none.

Maumee river stage at 7 a. m. today, 7.00 p. m. yesterday, 7.2 p. m.

Barometer, Reduced to Sea Level—7:00 p. m. yesterday, 30.20 inches.

7:00 a. m. today, 30.17 inches.

Highest wind velocity, twelve miles per hour from the northeast at 3:10 p. m.

Sun sets today 5:20 p. m. Rises tomorrow 6:41 a. m. Local Forecaster.

Republicans register Oct. 5.

FOR RENT.

HOUSES.

FOR RENT—House. Call 303 Bank block or 1230 Dayton avenue. See owner. 8-29

FOR RENT—Modern six-room house, 1112 Oakland, near Huffman. Phone 1804.

FOR RENT—Five-room house 1029 Clay street. Phone 2558 green.

FOR RENT—Fine new 7-room modern house, reasonable to right party. Phone 3566 black.

FOR RENT—West half of modern 7-room house, 1125 West Jefferson. Phone 6113 blue.

FOR RENT—An 8-room modern house in first-class condition, at 1030 West Washington. Phone 1168.

FOR RENT—Six-room house, 1101 Grant Ave. Inquire 803 E. Creighton Ave. Phone 884.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house 1432 Huelsa avenue, \$12. Phone 3612 2-2t

FOR RENT—House on Brooklyn avenue, \$10. Inquire second house south of 15th avenue. 2-2t

FOR RENT—Seven-room modern house, Wildwood avenue. Phone 1552 green.

FOR RENT—Double 7-room house, 1232 West Washington. Inquire 207 West Berry. 8-28-tf

FOR RENT—Fine, fully modern nine-room house, 216 Lake avenue. Foster's. 2-6t

FOR RENT—Six-room house 436 East Creighton avenue, modern except furniture. Inquire at 428 East Creighton avenue. 2-2t

FOR RENT—West side of double house, 2002 South Hanna street. Inquire of operator at Knitting mills. 2-2t

FOR RENT—Modern 8-room residence, West Berry street, \$35 per month. Upper and lower flat near Electric works, 5 rooms and bath, \$16 and \$13 per month. Phone 1349.

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms and bath, all modern conveniences; good condition and centrally located. Inquire 625 East Berry. 2-18-tf

FOR RENT—Thoroughly modern house, 9 rooms and bath, southeast corner of Main and Union. W. E. DOUD. Second Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge house, modern, north-west corner of Calhoun and Berry streets, 210 S. Harrison street. Inquire 210 S. Harrison street. Phone 615 or 2760 black.

FOR RENT—202 East DeWald street, 10-1-31

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 804 East Berry.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 308 Montgomery street.

FOR RENT—Furnished room 615 East Washington.

FOR RENT—Modern furnished room, Lakeside. Phone 1950 blue.

FOR RENT—Two nice large rooms, hard and soft water; modern conveniences. 925 East street, upstairs. 8-2t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per week. 909 Barr street. 10-3-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, gentlemen; reference. 835 West Berry. Phone 381. 10-1-31

FOR RENT—Newly furnished front room, modern; suitable for two; use of phone; reference. 819 Dawson street. 10-5-2m

FOR RENT—Five or six rooms completely furnished, after Nov. 1. 434 West DeWald. 2-3t

FOR RENT—Connecting rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 453 Holman street. 2-2t

FOR RENT—Nice furnished modern front sleeping room, 222 East Washington street, over Scott pharmacy. 2-3t

FOR RENT—Four-room furnished flat. Inquire 315 Douglas avenue. 2-2t

FOR RENT—Five-room modern flat; soft water bath; heat furnished. 1403 East Lewis. 2-2t

FOR RENT—Four-room flat; modern; furnace heat. 2705 S. Calhoun or phone 7038 red.

FOR RENT—Modern 8-room flat with heat, 126 West Wayne street. Inquire Dr. Havice, 130 West Wayne. 10-1-tf

FOR RENT—Store building on Calhoun street. Inquire 1223 Wells. 10-1-6t

FOR RENT—Small store rooms, reasonable rent. 616-13 Calhoun street. Phone 1387. 7-21-tf

FOR RENT—Store room corner Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire of Herman Michaels, Hamilton bank. 8-28-tf

FOR RENT—New, modern, fireproof store room, corner Berry and Webster streets. F. G. Gaunt. 29-60-1st

FOR RENT—Small store rooms, reasonable rent. 616-13 Calhoun street. Phone 1387. 7-21-tf

HOME VALUE TALKS

No. 4

West Shawnee is two blocks from two car lines, each fifteen minutes from the Court House; it is three blocks from the South Wayne School, four blocks from the new South Side High School, and very near to Parochial School and several churches. West Shawnee is a most handy location, all of which adds to the real value of the houses—but the prices are from \$8,850 to \$4,500 only.

Read the succeeding Home Value Talks on this page.

The Wildwood Builders Co.
Phone 2147. 705-9 Shoaff Bldg.

JUST SAY "I saw it in The Sentinel" when answering these advertisements.

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FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Six-room house and five acres, west of city. C. D. Rousseau, route 7. 9-16-tf

FOR SALE—Kinnaird avenue home, strictly modern, at a bargain. Inquire at 925 Kinnaird or phone 7359 black.

FOR SALE—Half of double house 728 Columbia avenue; modern, hot water heat, garage; no children. Phone 2717 blue.

FOR SALE—A desirable and nearly new residence on W. Wayne street. Inquire for location and special price.

FOR SALE—Nice cottage in Little street, near Pontiac; full lot; price \$2,400, payment plan. W. E. DOUD. Second Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—A new highly modern 8-room residence in Pontiac Place; owner will accept \$500 cash, the balance to be paid monthly. W. E. DOUD. Second Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—A strictly modern 8-room house on South Hanna street; house just completed for owner's own use, and must be seen to be appreciated at price I ask. This house has everything from combination fixtures to laundry in cellar; just two squares from car line. Address M. R. M., box 72, Sentinel office. 10-3-tf

FOR SALE—A new highly modern 8-room residence in Pontiac Place; owner will accept \$500 cash, the balance to be paid monthly. W. E. DOUD. Second Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

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FOR SALE—A new highly modern 8-room residence in Pontiac Place; owner will accept \$500 cash, the balance to be paid

WOLF & DESSAUER

All Ready For a Busy Saturday Night With Special Features All Over the Store

Pearl Beads

The most fashionable fad of the hour, and a beautiful showing of this lovely jewelry here. Very special are the Pearl Beads in pink and cream—the new tint—at 50c a strand.

—First Floor.

Black Leather Bags

Fashionable new shaped Hand Bags of black Morocco, fitted with safety lock; silver frame. These Bags are regular \$1.50 values, but special tonight at \$1.00.

—First Floor.

Remnants of White Goods

A big lot of White Goods Remnants, in lengths from 1 to 3 yards, of almost every sort of White Goods, at a fraction of their regular worth. Buy material for Blouses, Fancy Aprons, Children's Dresses and so forth for little or nothing!

—FIRST FLOOR.

Outing Flannel

New light and dark patterns of regular \$3.4c grade. Special tonight, 84c.

—First Floor.

Cotton Batting

Pure White Cotton Batting; regular price 10c roll. Special tonight, 8c.

—First Floor.

Fancy Stamped Towels

Time to Think of Holiday Gifts, and this special tonight is a fine opportunity to begin. All linen Towels, good size, stamped with the dainty designs for embroidery. Complete with dyes, for 59c.

—FIRST FLOOR.

MOOSE WILL GO TO HUNTINGTON.

Fort Wayne Degree Team to Initiate Candidates There.

The degree team of the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 200, will go to Huntington Thursday, when a large number of

candidates will be initiated. The Fort Wayne team will do the work. A delegation from the Moosehead legion will attend the meeting to boost for the Huntington legion.

I have high-class investments in local Bonds and local Stocks. C. F. Pfeiffer. Sheaff Bldg.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.



In buying Coal people generally select the best Coal. People will buy cheaper Coal but are not satisfied—they will come back and buy Old Black Joe. Why? because it satisfies them. Black Joe burns up clean and makes a quick hot fire. Absolutely guaranteed.

INDEPENDENT COAL CO.

PHONE 3663.

1012 WELLS ST.

HOUSE CLEANING HARDWARE



Interests the housekeeper, also the man who pays the bills.

We suit the buyer and payer in that we supply things that clean and keep clean the house at a non-cleaning out of the pocket-book price.

Ask to see our new Vacuum Cleaner.

"I Can Always Get What I Want in Hardware at C. C. SCHLATTER & CO."

Cor. Columbia and Clinton Sts.

We Furnish THE HOME on EASY Payments

PICKARD HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
312-314-316 EAST COLUMBIA ST.
NEW FURNITURE, CASES, CHINA, GLASS, ETC.

WOMAN TRAMP IS SEIZED WITH FIT

Nell Holland Drops as She Stands at the Bar of City Court.

Nell Holland, the woman who was dressed in male attire when arrested some days ago with Eugene Bartleson, with whom she had been living in Cleveland, was seized with a fit as she stood at the bar of the city court Saturday morning for judgment on a charge of vagrancy. Judge Fred Tom, John Hoffman had ordered the young woman to stand up and was just stating the disposition of her case when she suddenly stiffened, went white and with closed eyes fell into the arms of Police Maitron Fannin. Which she was carried out of the court by two physicians were summoned and first aid was administered by Stationmaster Joseph Degler. In a few minutes the seizure had passed and the woman was returned to the court. Bartleson sat in the court room during the incident and was in evident distress over the collapse of his traveling mate. When she came back into the court room from a visit to her side his eyes were filled with tears and he strove hard to gully down his sob. Judge Hoffman informed the Holland woman that her case was continued indefinitely and that ticket would be given her to return to Cleveland, where her parents reside. She was put aboard a Nickel Plate train later in the day. Bartleson's case was continued until Oct. 2 and he was held under \$200 bond, the purpose being to keep the pair apart until the woman could get home. Bartleson was released on one day last week by Officer Stevens in the western part of the city. She was in male attire and had her hair cropped in male fashion. When arraigned last week the pair testified that they had started out to look for work and that the woman had sought to pass for a man because she thought it would be easier to get work. She has a husband in Cleveland from whom she is separated, and her two young children are in the care of her parents. Bartleson stated that he and the young woman had made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, before coming to Fort Wayne. Mrs. Holland is 25 years old.

Gamblers are Fined.
Six men who gave the names of George Osborn, George Lapham, Harry Franks, John Smith, George White and James Jones were fined \$5 each for frequenting a gambling house, judgment being rendered on pleas of guilty made by attorneys for all of them. The fines were paid. A case against Harry Roney for keeping a gambling house was dismissed by the prosecutor, there being a want of evidence to sustain the charge. Roney was taken in a raid at the Nickel Plate restaurant on Mechanic street, late Friday afternoon by Lieutenant Ed Jovelheimer and Officer George Eickhoff, of the police. The men were found playing poker in the restaurant and had a right stiff little fight with the going. The men were taken to police headquarters and were released for appearance Saturday morning. It was shown that the proprietor of the place had posted signs prohibiting gambling, but that the men had torn down the signs, brought their own cards and opened proceedings. Complaint had been made of the place for some time.

Other City Court Cases.
Quensei Gaines, colored, arrested at her home on Drexler avenue early Friday morning in company with a white man named Wilson, was released on her own recognizance for appearance Monday on a charge of adultery. Wilson was fined \$25 and costs and given thirty days in jail Friday. Quensei said she would be in court Monday if still alive, which was taken to be another dark hint that she still had notions of suicide in her mind. Al Gaines, husband of Quensei Gaines, was continued until Wednesday on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and went back to jail in default of \$200 bond. It is believed that George Hughes (colored), whose skull Gaines fractured with an ax, will be able to appear at the trial.

Walswat Daniska, charged with assault and battery on Michael Rikowski, was continued until next week. It is said that Rikowski was stabbed during a fracas on the Gay street bridge Tuesday night, following a dance on Hayden street in which foreigners and natives mingled. There is some doubt that Daniska is the man who wielded the knife.
Harrison and Henry Kuehndall, colored, were continued until Tuesday on charge of petit larceny. The case involves the detention of some property.

TRICKED A HOLD-UP MAN.

Dr. W. W. Shryock reports to the police that late Friday night, after leaving the Commercial club, he took, as is his custom, a walk around the Wolf & Dessauer store, in the alley between the store and the city hall. He was accosted by a man with a demand for money. Dr. Shryock told the man he had none, and the fellow cut loose with a shocking line of profanity and menaces. The doctor assailed talked to the man, meanwhile working steadily around to the street to get away. He was quiet but with diligence, mounted the steps and entered the open door of his residence. The hold-up man, then hurried west and was seen no more.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

ANTWERP NEWS.

Antwerp, O., Oct. 3.—Work on the concrete road over the grade at the river bridge has been delayed this week. Contractors Clemmer & Johnson not being able to get material. Several cars of crushed stone were received Thursday, but several cars of cement that was expected did not arrive but is expected today. When the material gets here the road will be closed to all travel. It is expected that it will not require over fifteen days to complete the work, if the weather proves favorable.

If arrangements are completed, as they are expected to be, our village will enjoy the benefits of a twenty-four-hour electric service. This innovation will commence Monday next.

Mrs. William Gordon, of Knoxdale, was an Antwerp visitor Friday.

George Bovier, wife and son Grover, of Defiance, came Friday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bovier, at their suburban home just east of town.

Mrs. Thomas Ogelsbee and little daughter Leona, of Payne, are spending a few days at this place, the guests of her brothers, Ed and Frank Armstrong, and families.

In consequence the village is nearly six months in arrears.

District Superintendent of Schools Walter Kuncze was a Fort Wayne visitor Friday, where he was called on a matter of business connected with his school work here.

Mrs. John Underwood and little son, Con Mitchell, of Toledo, are spending the week at this place, the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lahmeyer, of Fort Wayne, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary J. Waters, and the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Clemmer at this place.

Parker Brown, among our north of town folks, was a Fort Wayne passenger Friday evening, where he will visit his son, Russell Brown, and family for a few days.

Mrs. J. Reichenhuber and grandson, Fogle, who have been visiting relatives at Toledo and Luckey, O., the past week, returned to their home here Friday.

Contractor F. Clemmer, of Hicksville, was an Antwerp visitor Friday, looking after the work on the concrete roadway at the grade south of the river bridge.

Mundus Reeb, who is home from a season of ball playing with the auxiliary team of the Milwaukee club of the A. A., has now settled down to business and is holding down first base at the Adeco clothing store, and is playing his position in good form.

A force of men and teams are at work distributing the poles for the electric light line from here to Hicksville and Edgerton, O., with the plant at this place.

GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

By J. N. HURTY, M. D., State Health Commissioner.

No one will deny the efficiency of the Germans. Whence comes their sturdy strength, endurance and wonderful success? These qualities are not built upon sickness and disease. Obviously, health is the foundation. Where do they get their health? Do they get it by getting sick and going to hospitals and taking medicines? Do they get health by foolishly violating all laws of their well being? Well, hardly. Why is it that 70 per cent. of Germans between 18 and 45 are sound and strong enough for soldiers, and only 40 per cent. of our nation are fit?

Of course, the Germans are sturdy stock, but that's not the whole explanation. They are a practical people. They do the thing which brings the power. They look after the health of their children. They give their children a good start. They first make the child a good animal. The American is very impractical in this matter, for he does not concentrate upon making the child a good animal and giving him a good start.

When the German child comes to school, and also to the kindergarten, he first passes a medical inspection. Every defect found is corrected so far as possible, and he is assigned to the physical and mental class to which he belongs. In Germany they are not so impractical as to put physically defective children and those with dull or slow minds into classes with physically and mentally strong children. To do so is obviously bad for both classes, yet we do it in America. We do it because we are impractical in this matter. Well, the German child, being first put into the straight road to health, is kept on the road. His physical well being is assiduously and evenly warmed and provided with an abundance of pure drinking water, and above all is provided with clean, inviting water closets where he can decently obey the calls of nature.

We fail in 85 per cent. of Indiana school houses in these particulars. We call our failure economy. It is really stupid extravagance. It's awful bad business. Here is the formula by which sturdy, efficient Germans are made. A well born child, plus medical inspection, plus sanitary school houses, plus continuous intelligent attention to its health, equals a man.

The American formula is: A child from any kind of parents, plus neglect of medical inspection, plus neglect of sanitary school houses, plus neglect of continuous attention to health, equals a weakling.

When will we become sufficiently practical to first make the child a good animal? A child healthy in body and in mind will seek education. He will never become a delinquent or dependent.

The Indiana child's creed given below shows clearly the way to secure to our nation a full measure of happiness, by bringing up the child in the way he should be brought up:

"Every child has the inalienable right to be born free from disease, free from deformity and with pure blood in its veins and arteries."

"Every child has the inalienable right to be loved; to have its individuality respected; to be trained wisely in mind, body and soul; to be protected from disease, from evil influences and evil persons; and to have a fair chance in life. In a word, to be brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord."

War Geography

DUFFEL—A small railroad station, 18 miles north of Brussels, and only nine miles from Antwerp.

TETE DE FLANDRE (Flemish, Vlaamsch Hoofd)—A small community across from Antwerp, on the left bank of the Scheldt. Behind it is the great fortified position of the same name. The fort is surrounded by a triple moat.

POLA—Austria's chief naval station, on the Adriatic about 60 miles below Trieste. There is a great naval port, surrounded by arsenals, naval drydocks, etc., all of this fortified area being carefully guarded from casual visitors and possible spies. Pola was one of the most important war harbors on the Adriatic during the Roman period, and today boasts extensive remains of Roman buildings. Among the most interesting of these is the Temple of Augustus, built in the year of 19 B. C., and still in a remarkable state of preservation. In the center of the town rises the citadel hill, with a strong castle built by the Venetians, to whom the town belonged till it was taken by Austria in 1815. The present population is 38,000.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FIELD SECRETARY TALKS ON SIGNALS

Committees Are Appointed at Convention of C. E. Societies.

In his address at the Saturday morning session at the Christian Endeavor convention of the Fort Wayne district at the Grace Reformed church, W. A. Walker, state field secretary of Indiana, gave an interesting address to the large gathering on the subject, "On Your Mark," in which he told the delegates three signals which every society and every Christian Endeavorer should adopt.

In part he said: "On your mark means to hold your place and influence among your friends and members of your society and in your district. The three signals which every Christian Endeavorer should adopt are often or at all times in races on field day meets. The first 'On your mark,' the second 'Get Set' and the last 'Go.' Among all things let no one forget that one of the most essential things in this kind of work is to be cheerful." Here he told a story of an incident that happened to a minister of a certain church in a large city, how he acquired the membership of an entire family of six people into his church by being cheerful and greeting the children of the family with smiles.

Committees Named.
At the business session Saturday morning committees for the convention who are to report at the Sunday evening meeting were appointed and are as follows:

Nominating committee—R. A. Walker, chairman; Ella Clugston, of Columbia City; Mary Erwin, of Decatur; Phoebe Summers, of Ossian; Pauline Roth, city, and Ella J. Moore, Huntington.

Committee for time and place of the next annual convention of this district—Clifford Hutchins, chairman; Joshua Stauffer, Monroe; Ruth Markley, Bluffton; Ruby Bair, Columbia City, and Ida Walters, Huntington.

Committee on resolutions—Howard J. Wischnaupt, chairman, of Decatur; Mabel Lawrence, Columbia City; Faith Krieger, Bluffton; J. R. Swakes, Ubec, and Maud Clark, of this city.

Immediately following the business session, R. A. Walker, state field secretary, organized an expert Christian Endeavor class, which will have two more sessions before the close of the convention. Sunday evening those who successfully pass the examination will be presented with a diploma. There were twenty-five who joined this class. The second session of the class was held at 1:45 o'clock Saturday afternoon and much progress was shown.

The address in the afternoon by R. A. Walker was in the form of a command with the subject, "Cast Off. Launch Out." He said that the church needs recognize two classes of people, namely leaders and followers, and that without a doubt both needed training. Every Christian Endeavorer should be willing to stand up and apply himself and above all things had to show his own personality. "The Christian Endeavor society is the West Point of the church," emphasized Mr. Walker, and went on to prove his statement. He said that a true member of a C. E. society never avoided impediment and never offered excuses, but always sought accomplishments. He closed by saying, "Cast off the old plans and launch out for a wider experience in Christ and His work."

Mrs. Diefenderfer Here.
One of the main attractions of the entire convention program is the address to be given Saturday evening by Mrs. Frances J. Diefenderfer, of Erie, Pa., president of the order of Anti-Polygamy Crusaders, an auxiliary to the National Reform association. She arrived in this city Saturday afternoon over the Pennsylvania at 4:05.

In the capacity of speaker for the "Home Mission Board" of the Presbyterian church Mrs. Diefenderfer has traveled and spoken in almost every state of the union before organizations of every name, colleges and universities, summer conferences and assemblies, and is considered authority on the Mormon question. She comes recommended as an interesting and convincing speaker and the application of her thoughts to audiences is extraordinary. A large audience is expected to be present and hear this number of the program.

Beginning with a sunrise prayer meeting Sunday morning at 6:30, conducted by Mr. Walker, there will be three other sessions for the day. One in the afternoon from 2 o'clock to 3:15 and another from 3:45 to 4:30 and the closing session Sunday evening, beginning at 6:16 with a rousing Christian Endeavor meeting, followed by devotional services at 7:30.

Speakers of prominence for Sunday's meeting include E. P. Gates, Illinois, field secretary, who will give an address on the subject, "Take Your Time," at 8:15 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Strotchers, missionaries from China, will speak at 3:55 Sunday afternoon. A very interesting musical program will be rendered in connection with the evening meeting, at which time officers will be elected.

The Opening Session.
The opening session of the convention was very encouraging as almost three hundred people were in attendance and listened with attentiveness and interest to the various speakers of the evening. Following a selection by the orchestra and a song service in charge of G. A. Lehman, of Bluffton, O., Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor of the church, led in the devotional exercises. Miss Georgia Bauer rendered a vocal selection and Glenn A. Smiley, president of the City C. E. Union, delivered the welcome address, in which he extended a hand of welcome to all out-of-town delegates and guests.

The response was given by Howard J. Wischnaupt, of Decatur. He thanked Mr. Smiley for the kind words of welcome and then went on to tell in a very interesting way what a Christian Endeavorer should do, among which he emphasized the fact that at all times they should be pleasant. Here he quoted some of James Watson Riley's poems as proof for his statement.

The convention sermon was delivered by Rev. H. B. Hostetler, president of the Indiana C. E. Union, and the text

Rurode's

Established 1860.

Made In the U. S. A.

Is a slogan which the European disturbance has put in the minds of the people in this country. Wide-spread emphasis is now given to the success which American mills and factories have achieved in the production of many lines of good merchandise.

All Next Week

We are going to display prominently goods "made in the U. S. A." The variety of American made goods carried in the average dry goods store will be a surprise even to those best posted on the extent of American industries.

There is Peace and Plenty

In this great country of ours. Be patriotic and help prosperity along by patronizing American industries. The more goods our manufacturers can sell the more labor they can employ.

Every American Helps Himself When He Patronizes Home Industries.

was, "Where there is no vision, the people perish," taken from Proverbs 29:18. He stated that the vision of a person, or, in other words, his ambition, was the sight of the out-reaching spirit of the soul and unless we have some ambition or foresight our soul will die or perish.

"Had the rulers of the European countries today," he went on to say, "had the foresight and the same vision that many prophets and disciples in the time of Jesus had, I am sure that this great conflict that is being waged at the present time would never have gone down in history."

He closed his address with a word to the young men in regard to their ambitions in life and warned them not to go on living day after day without some great ideal in view.

Republicans register Oct. 5.

CONVOY NEWS.

Convoy, O., Oct. 3.—Mrs. George Hoelle and daughter, Mrs. Walter Hill-ton, were Fort Wayne visitors Thursday morning.

Cleo Ramsey is the guest of her relative, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ramsey and family, west of town, for a few days.

D. W. Long, Harry Edwards, Wallace Watkins, A. J. Smith and F. S. Temple and Rev. G. W. Whyman motored to Forrest, O., Thursday morning to see the M. E. church.

Mrs. E. D. Gerding, of Fort Wayne, are the guests of her parents for a few days.

W. J. Rummel, who recently sold his property on South Main street to Peter Geissler, of Harrison township, is having the foundation built for his new residence in the Shepherd addition.

John Stephens and Jake Moyer left Thursday morning for Michigan, where they will spend several weeks among relatives.

James Tucker, of the Lake Shore freight house, is at Hillsdale attending the fair and visiting relatives.

Andrew Becker, formerly of this city, has returned to his home in St. Petersburg, Fla., after an extended visit with friends and relatives in this neighborhood.

John G. Biglow, of Chicago, was a business visitor here Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Terrell are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Mrs. O. M. Frayliek has returned to her home in Van Wert after spending several days at the home of her parents south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruth, of near Middlepoint, were the guests of relatives here Thursday afternoon.

James Tucker, of the Lake Shore freight house, is at Hillsdale attending the fair and visiting relatives.

FALL BULBS NOW READY

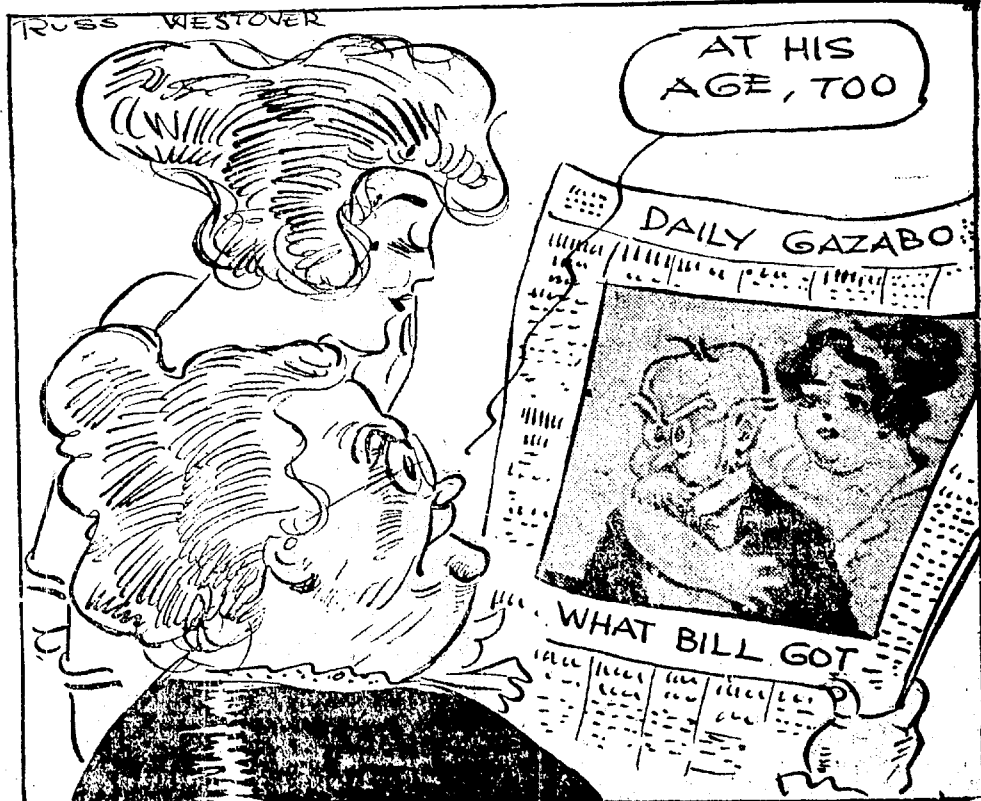
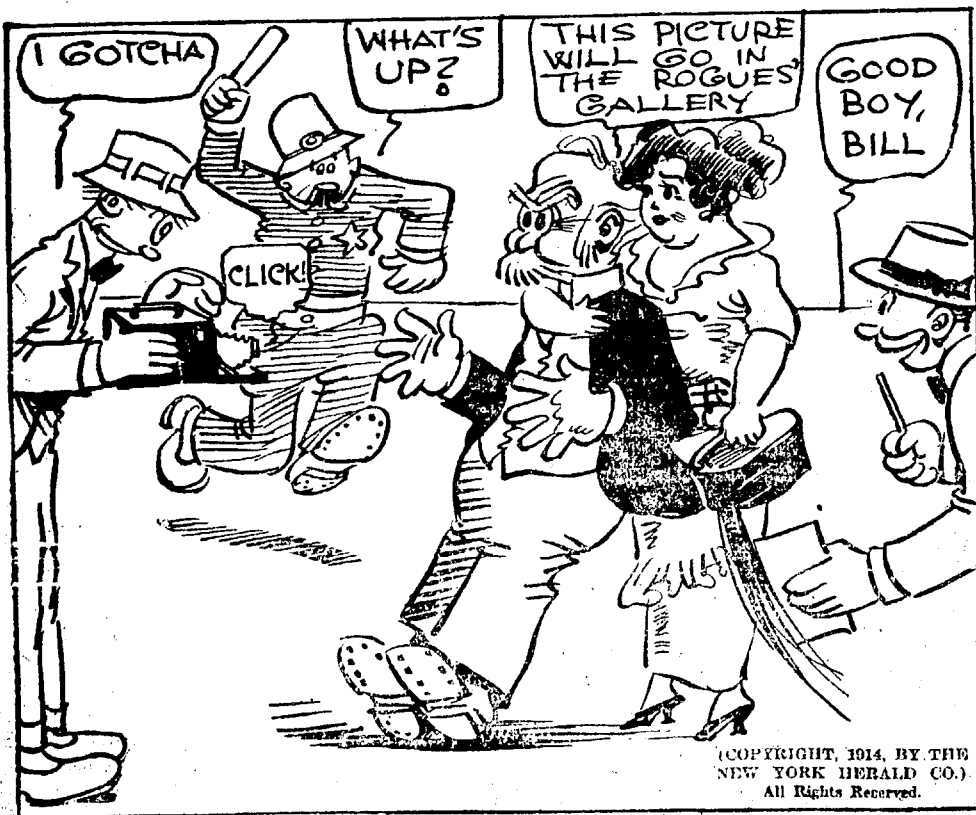
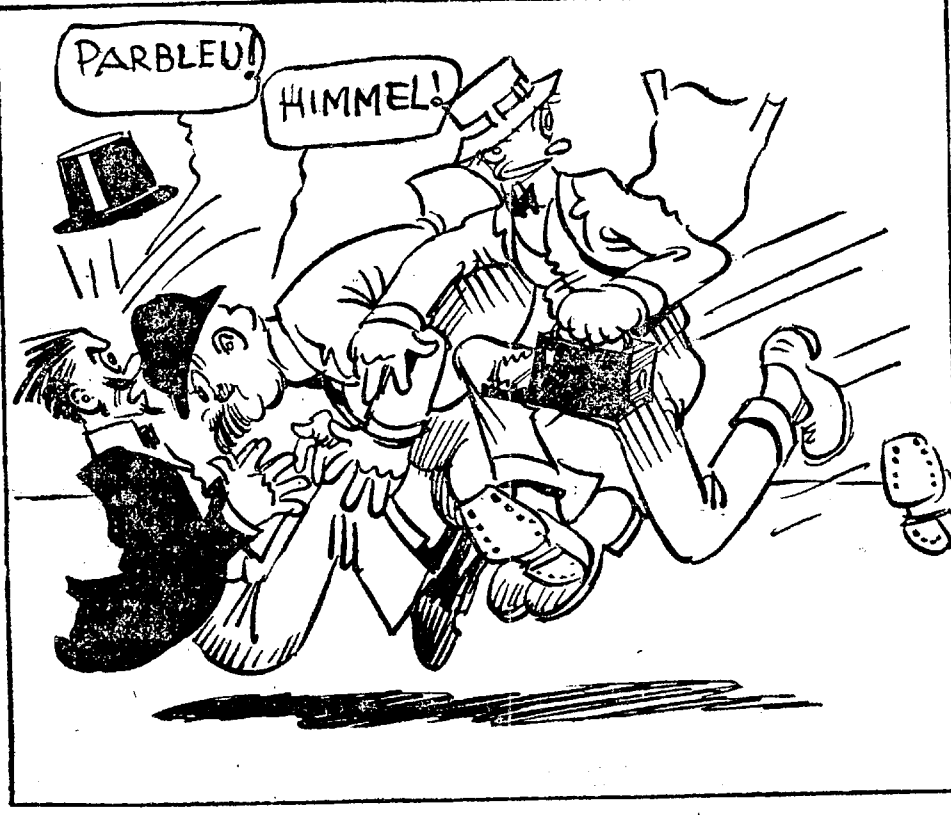
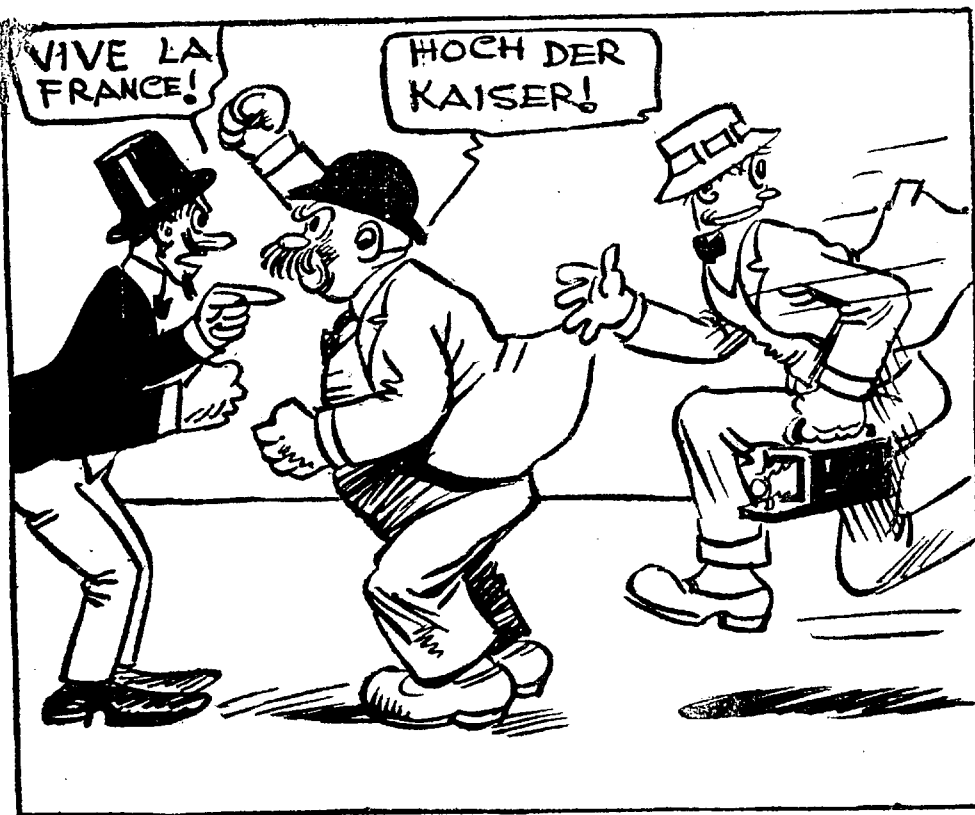
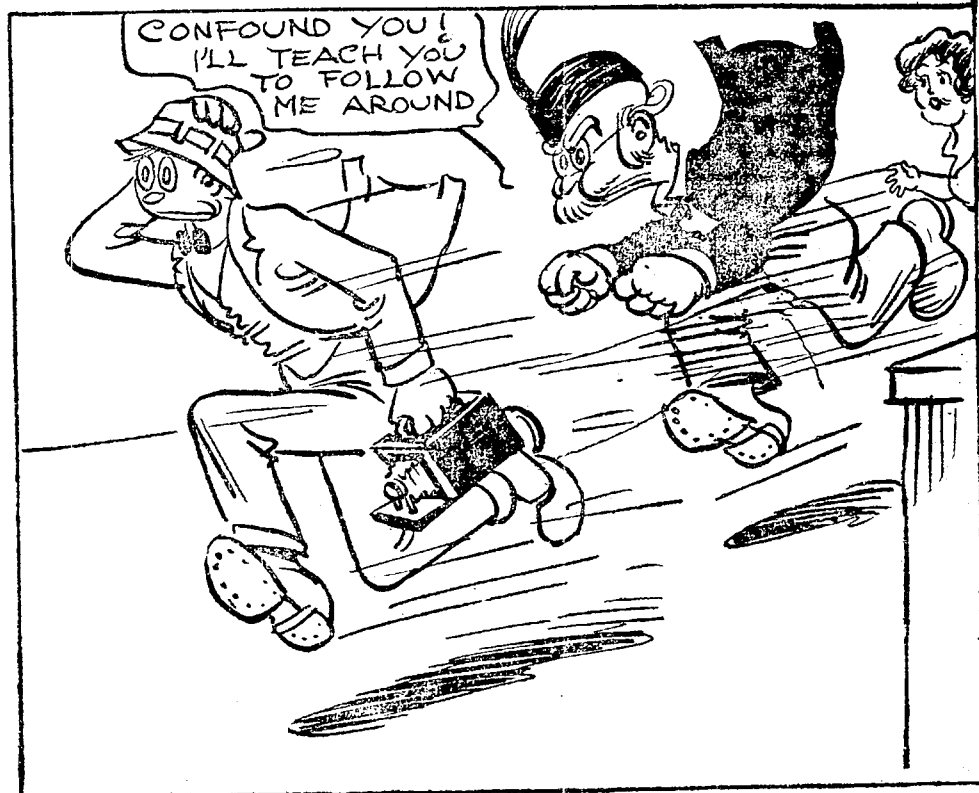
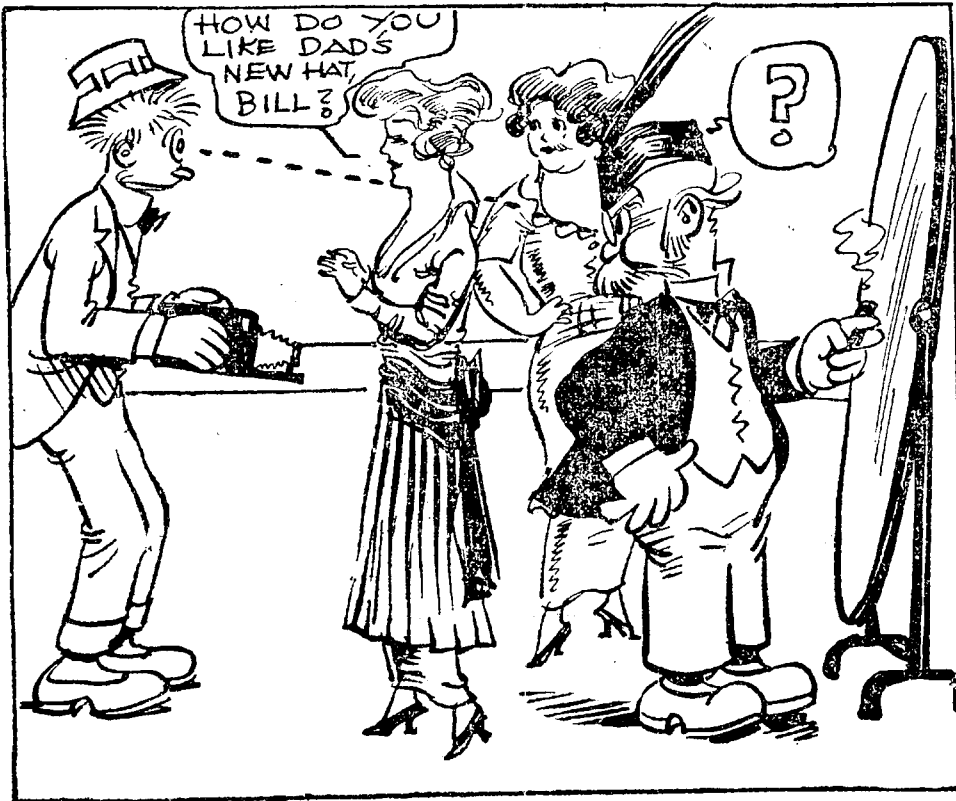
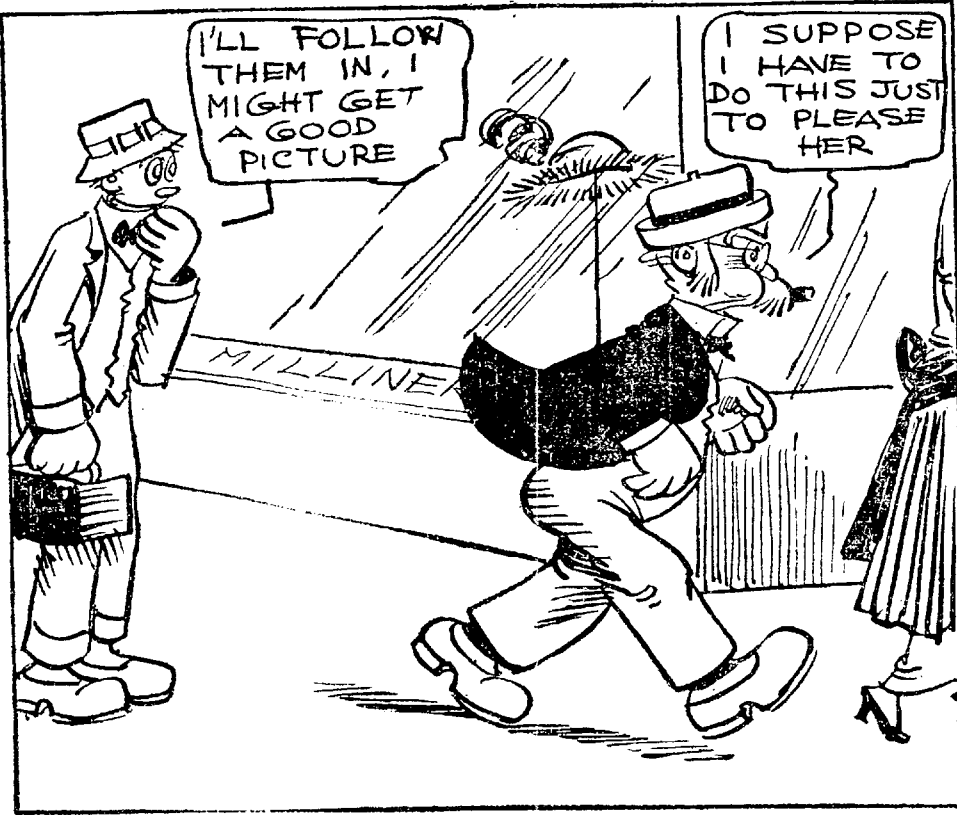
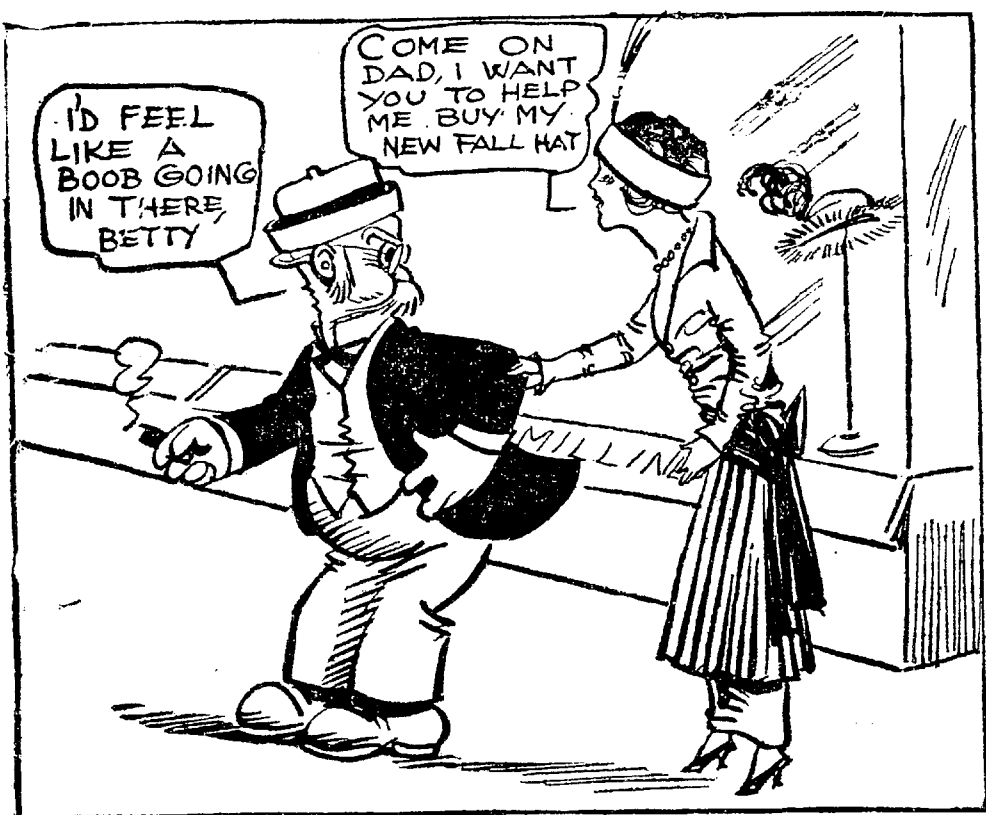
Use a liberal supply of HUMUS in all beds for fall bulbs. It holds moisture, liberates ammonia and phosphorous to the roots, and makes much larger flowers. Call for our booklet on Lawns and how to make and preserve them.

S. BASH & COMPANY.

Universal Coffee Percolator

Is the only perfect coffee making device yet placed on the market. We have these "Universal" Percolators in Aluminum, Nickel and Porcelain, and in the Colonial, Empire and other designs. One of the prettiest little useful articles in our entire store is a two-cup Nickel Percolator for only \$2.25. You ought to see it. For most families, however, a larger Percolator is needed, and we have these in Porcelain or Nickel (six-cup) for \$3.00, and in Aluminum (six-cup) for \$3.50 to \$5.00. The ladies are cordially invited to see these latest modern household necessities.

Seavey Hardware Co.
HARRISON AND PEARL STREETS.
"If It's a Good Thing Seavey's Have It."



RUSSIAN SOLDIER A MAN OF IRON

SHIELD OF OLEG FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER



Peter the Great. Born at Moscow June 9, 1672.
From the Sphero.

By Richard C. Conover.

By what battling values shall the soldier of the steppes be appraised so that his performance in the present great war grapple may be reasonably foreshadowed? What is the rating and the victory-likelihood of the Tsar's fighting millions, gauged by the triumphs, defeats, conquests and losses during turbulent centuries of Muscovite history? What does the past presage for the armed hosts coming from the land of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Siberia?

Consider the Russian soldier from the three key points of character to which he is reducible, and he will be better and quicker comprehended. First, he is Cossack in essence; second, he is conqueror in mould; third, he is Tartar in tendency. Centuries have accentuated each trait of the minglings. The Russian fighting man of to-day has a Cossack-Conqueror-Tartar ideal of warfare based upon and interwoven with a national past, sanguinary and dark beyond compare.

About the camp fire of the present day you may hear the tale of Cossack intrepidity and Tartar destructiveness, both exercised through patriotic motive at some hour of Russian history, ancient or modern. And of the conqueror attribute, the story spinner of the bivouac notes upon this:

Oleg, the cousin of Rurik, the founder of Russia, was a royal freebooter. He started out in 882 and conquered, plundered and annexed until he came to a point on the Dnieper where the augurs and portents urged that he embark. He recruited first, and then sailing down the river to the Black Sea finally arrived before Constantinople with 80,000 troops, the transportation of which had necessitated the assembling of 900 rafts.

The teller of the tale describes with sense and unction how Oleg fixed his shield to the gate of Constantinople as a trophy. He compelled the Greek Emperor to enter into an ignominious treaty with him and pay him an enormous ransom before he would depart. He returned to Kiev in 911 laden with plunder. Oleg embodied an aspiration for the Russian soldier even to this day. If the Tsar's fighting man had his way his twentieth century shield would hang on the gate of Constantinople and there would be no ransom or return to Kiev. Oleg's soldiers' descendants approve of their ancestors.

As a preliminary certitude it should be noted that it was the Russian soldier who gave two of the greatest captains of history the hardest-fight of their conquering lives. In 1753 Frederick the Great attacked a Russian army at Zorndorf. Furiously the battle raged all day. Neither side gave quarter. With darkness the Russians sullenly retired. Frederick remained; the prestige of victory was his.

When the famous King went over the fighting zone the next day he was horror-stricken at what he saw—and that is saying a great deal in the case of a calloused commander like Frederick. Thousands of dead Russians and Prussians lay in frowning pairs, the hands of each clutching the other's throat, and—mark this—in most cases the teeth of the Russian sunk in the flesh of his enemy, where he had bitten and gouged up to the last moment of his death agony. The prize of victory won through strategy and tactics of a superior leader went to Prussia. The price for individual field fighting, man to man, would have gone to Russia had such a recognition of valor been bestowed. In all of the celebrated



The Battle of Narva. From "Peter the Great" by Eugene Schuyler.
Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Seven Years War no soldier of his many enemies ever gave Frederick such a tussle as the Russian at Zorndorf. The Prussian King met with defeat several times, but even in the battles where he was overthrown his troops never had to fight so desperately as when they encountered the battling man of the Tsar. Again in the succeeding campaign it was the Russian soldier who bore the brunt of the battle of Kunersdorf, where Frederick was disastrously put to flight with a loss of 17,000 men. Had jealousy not divided the Russian and Austrian commanders at this critical time Prussia would have had to succumb, as declared subsequently by Frederick himself.

This fixes the status of the Russian fighting man pretty well, but once more, in 1812, he proved his characteristic battling qualities. Napoleon's wolf of Moscow campaign of that year cost France nearly half a million soldiers. From the moment Bonaparte entered upon Russian soil he was doomed to defeat because of the methods pursued by Russian troops. Keeping a scant mile ahead of Napoleon's van they fell back in great steadiness, grimly and doggedly, bothering their invaders every foot of the way. Not that the Russian soldier meant to confine his resistance to retreat. In due time he received word from his distant Tsar to make a stand at Smolensk.

which Bonaparte assaulted vigorously August 17, 1812. Calmly he halted. The French failed to carry the Russian defenses, although 12,000 men were sacrificed in the attempt. They got ready to try again next day. This is where the Russian twist began. That night the Tsar's soldiers set fire to Smolensk and withdrew as the French entered. They did the same thing at Dorogobuzh, Viazma and Gjatsek. They were not afraid to utterly sacrifice their own towns and villages, following out their burning and abandoning policy to the limit. Their generals, Michael, Prince Barclay de Tolly and Michael Kutusoff, Prince of Smolensk, conducted the retreating and burning in a most masterly fashion.

On September 7, in obedience to the Tsar's orders, his generals made another stand at Borodino, and there the French army, eager to fight a foe that was not slipping away to destroy provisions and burn towns, made a desperate attack. Napoleon lost 12,000 killed and 20,000 wounded; the Russians, 15,000 killed, 30,000 wounded and 2,000 prisoners. With these tremendous casualties it might be thought the French victory had gained them some tremendous and final advantage. Instead only the Russian intrenchments had been carried. The Russian soldier again retired, in excellent order and with no material loss of

enthusiasm. He hastened on to the interior, burning and destroying so that the French soldier had a torch to guide him every league of the way, and no obstacles to remove that the war blaze had not done for him.

The Russian army finally fell back on Moscow, and every Russian soldier entered heart and soul into the awful sacrifice called for in the Tsar's tragic plan of campaign. Instead of attempting to defend Moscow, Kutusoff withdrew the inhabitants and removed from it everything of value that could be carried away. He waited until the vanguard of the French appeared in the near distance, September 14, and then marched his army out of the city and its vicinity, followed by the inhabitants. Napoleon entered the ancient capital with a rush and a flourish. Comfortable winter quarters he had planned, from which in the spring he would issue forth against the Emperor Alexander and subjugate the Tsar's mighty dominion.

But no sooner had Bonaparte established his headquarters in the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Tsars, when the cry of fire rang through the city. A dozen blazes in various quarters of the city were with great difficulty extinguished. Napoleon had been astonished to find the place deserted when he en-

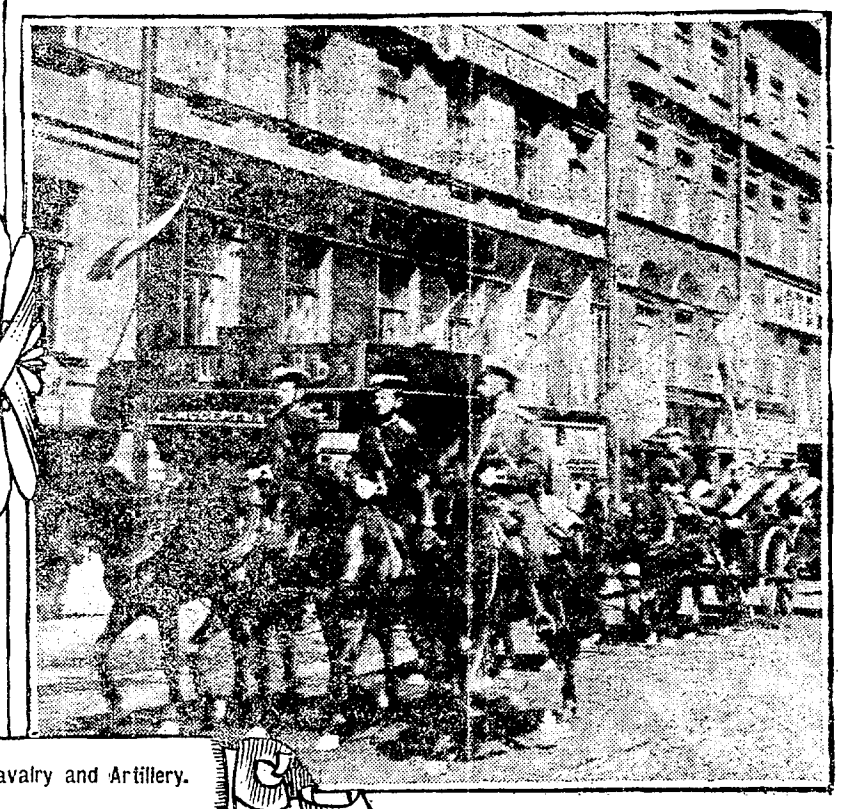
tered; he was alarmed to find it the prey of incendiaries. The following night the city was set afire again in many quarters. Nine-tenths of Moscow was destroyed. It was the deliberate work of the Russian soldier, delegated to ruin and raze rather than afford shelter to his French enemies. The great Bonaparte was conquered by the Russian twist. The Tsar's soldiers had given to war methods. The winter faced him without the means of protecting his troops. October 19 he started his retreat, the most terrible known in history. Every step of the way the Russian soldier harassed him. The French had now 108,000 men and 500 guns. Kutusoff barred and fought his foe at Yaroslavl, at Kaluzha, and when Napoleon reached Wiazma he had no more than 49,000 men, with the full horror of a Russian winter on him. Back to Smolensk the French retreated, expecting food and warm clothing. The organization had broken down and they found neither.

On November 17 Kutusoff permitted Bonaparte and the main army to pass him at Krasnoi. Then he fell upon its rear and took 16,000 prisoners. As the French crossed the Dnieper they were raked with a deadly fire by the Russian artillerymen. They passed over the Niemen December 13, hardly a handful left, and the Napoleonic scheme completely collapsed. Only a Russian soldier could or would have fought the greatest military commander of any age to a finish in this sort of way. It was no fighting innovation with the Cossack. He deliberately depended upon it, the same as he would plan a gain from fighting a pitched battle.

Stoically brave, ponderously quick, laconically modest, the Russian soldier's blend make him the never wholly comprehensible fighting factor of any war. As a rule he has no life intimate to shape his views and purposes beyond what the army in activity may bring. His horizon is bound by the army itself. Hence, when the army acts he feels best. He has been in conflict with the Ottoman Empire for centuries. Most of the intervals between battles have been in the way of armed truces. While one treaty of peace was being signed



Modern Russian Cavalry and Artillery.



Tartars Burning Steppes in Advance of Russian Army. From "Peter the Great," by Eugene Schuyler.
Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons.

the phraseology of the next one due was being thought out. Piece by piece the fighting man of Russia has helped his Czar bite off Turkey in Europe, and Constantinople seems destined for certain swallow in the end. The Russian soldier has fought hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory into the Muscovite Empire—all compact territory, no distant colonies to defend or worry. Even Alaska was sold because it gave bother.

Peter the Great may be considered the epitome of the Russian soldier. Defeat never dimmed his energy nor cooled his determination for retaliation on those who overthrew him. He was the harassing Russian soldier at Moscow over a century before the burning of Moscow occurred. On November 30, 1700, at Narva, east of the Gulf of Finland, a Russian army of nearly 30,000 men was utterly defeated by the famous Charles XII, of Sweden with only 9,000 troops. Peter was at Novgorod arranging for ammunition. The Russians were surprised, outgeneraled and forced to retreat. They behaved well, but were so poorly handled they were constantly in confusion. When Peter got news of the defeat he said coolly:

"These Swedes, I knew would beat us for a time, but they will soon teach us how to beat them." And immediately he sent 20,000 of his best troops to serve under the King of Poland, who was the next object of the great Swedish captain's attack. "To learn more about how he does it," he told the commander of this force.

It was nine years before Peter had a chance to prove that his soldiers had been learning the art of war. At Poltava, or, as it is more generally known, Poltava, on July 8, 1709, he was again attacked by Charles XII, who commanded from a litter, owing to a wound received several weeks before. Peter was conspicuous among his troops. He received a bullet through his hat, another in his saddle and another struck the ancient cross he wore around his neck. The Russian soldier had stood up and had beaten the Swede at his war game.

The last war of the nineteenth century between Russia and Turkey began in April, 1877. It was the outcome of Balkan trouble. The event of the war was the siege of Plevna, so ably defended by Osman Pacha that the operations of the Russian soldier against such an antagonist brought glory to the besieged as well as the besieger. The Tsar's fighting man heroically attacked the redoubts again and again, only to fail. Finally, his supplies exhausted, Osman Pacha made a general sortie. It was futile and after performing prodigies of valor the Turkish commander was forced to surrender with all that was left of his gallant army after being penned up and assaulted for six months.

This surrender was made unconditionally and specifically to the "Emperor of Russia" after a desperate battle following the last sortie. The Turks were driven back in their assault on the Russian lines in a hand to hand fight until Osman Pacha found himself hemmed in on all sides with no chance of escape. He was severely wounded, having displayed great personal gallantry. By the surrender the Russian soldier gained for his Tsar more than fifty thousand prisoners and a vast amount of artillery, arms and military stores. The Russian army followed up its success, beating the Turks at Tashkhan and occupying Sophia. Early in January, 1878, the entire Turkish force defending the southern outlet

of the Shipka pass, numbering forty-one battalions, ten batteries and one regiment of cavalry, was brilliantly captured by the Russian fighting man. Adrianople was occupied. Only a British fleet prevented the Tsar's army from taking possession of Constantinople.

Aside from his wonderful method of resistance successfully put in operation during the Moscow invasion, the Russian soldier fought many desperately contested battles during the Napoleonic period. In 1798 the Tsar sent an army into Italy, as a member of the anti-France coalition, to expel the enemy there in force. Had not its commander, Suwarof, been hampered by the orders of the Aulic Council at Vienna he would have crushed Moreau. Again at the battle of Austerlitz the Russian soldier, magnificently battling, was sacrificed to the ignorant rashness of his Tsar, who insisted on his generals following a certain plan denounced by the Austrians.

Whenever the Russian soldier is considered it is impossible to ignore the percentage of Cossack in his calibre. It is that element that marks his fighting characteristics beyond all mistake. Not every Russian soldier is a Cossack, of course, but it has often been said that every Russian soldier of the "proper temperament" wishes that he was. How he endures, fights, thinks, wishes and acts is Cossack in its essence.

The Cossacks as a class date back, in the matter of authentic recording, to the sixteenth century. Fact and fiction in equal percentage cluster around Ivan Stepanovitch Mazepa, a renegade nobleman of the Orthodox faith, as the first strong Cossack character. He is the hero of Byron's famous poem of the same name. He was stripped and bound to a horse just as the poem states because of having betrayed the hospitality of a neighbor. Shame made him a wanderer. He became one of the principal leaders of the Cossacks and in 1764 was intrusted with a mission to arrange for the annexation of that body to Russia. He finally got to the Russian court inner circle through his ingratiating manner and became a great favorite with Peter the Great. The Tsar stuck to him despite many accusations of treachery, and it was only when Mazepa went over to the Swedish camp at a perilous moment that Peter was forced to acknowledge the powerful Cossack guile.

At first the Cossack was nothing but a vagabond. The word Cossack or Kazak means, first, a homeless fellow, and second, one of the partisans or guerrilla warriors formed out of such a class. The name in popular parlance has almost always been applied to robber bands. The Cossack in the past has been a characteristic manifestation of the time—a national protest against the governmental forms which did not satisfy the Russian ideal. The ideal of the Cossack was full personal freedom, unconditional possession of the soil, an elective government; popular justice administered by himself, complete equality between members, contempt of all privileges of rank and birth and mutual defence against external enemies.

In Poland the Cossacks were registered. They had the freehold of their lands, paid no taxes, were 6,000 in number, and the government refused to recognize any others. This did not suit the popular view, because all the common people sought to be Cossacks. One method of obtaining this object was to run away to Sitcha. Steuka Razin, a Cossack chief, of 1645, is still sung as the Russian Robin Hood.

The Cossack was always a daredevil, rider and an amalgamation of the cowboy and the gypsy. He never expected to be domestic, and to die with his boots on was his ordained lot he enthusiastically believed. Career on the steppes he felt himself to be the very incarnation of freedom, his allegiance always hanging by a thread. To be steadfast was to cramp his ideas of liberty. Mazepa told Charles XII he could turn over 30,000 Cossacks to him. But when Charles received Mazepa and asked for his men, the Cossack leader had to confess that they had even been fickle to him, and that he had come to the Swedish camp to save his own life.

Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar has proved a fatal truism to almost every enemy of the Muscovite. The Russian soldier is the scion of the Scythian. He is, therefore, a fighter of deadly surprises and uncertainties. His next move may not be predicted by any known or limited method of warfare. He is apt to develop a fighting science of his own in a five minute emergency. Depend upon the Russian fighter to behave well. His manner and method of proving his mettle are not predictable.

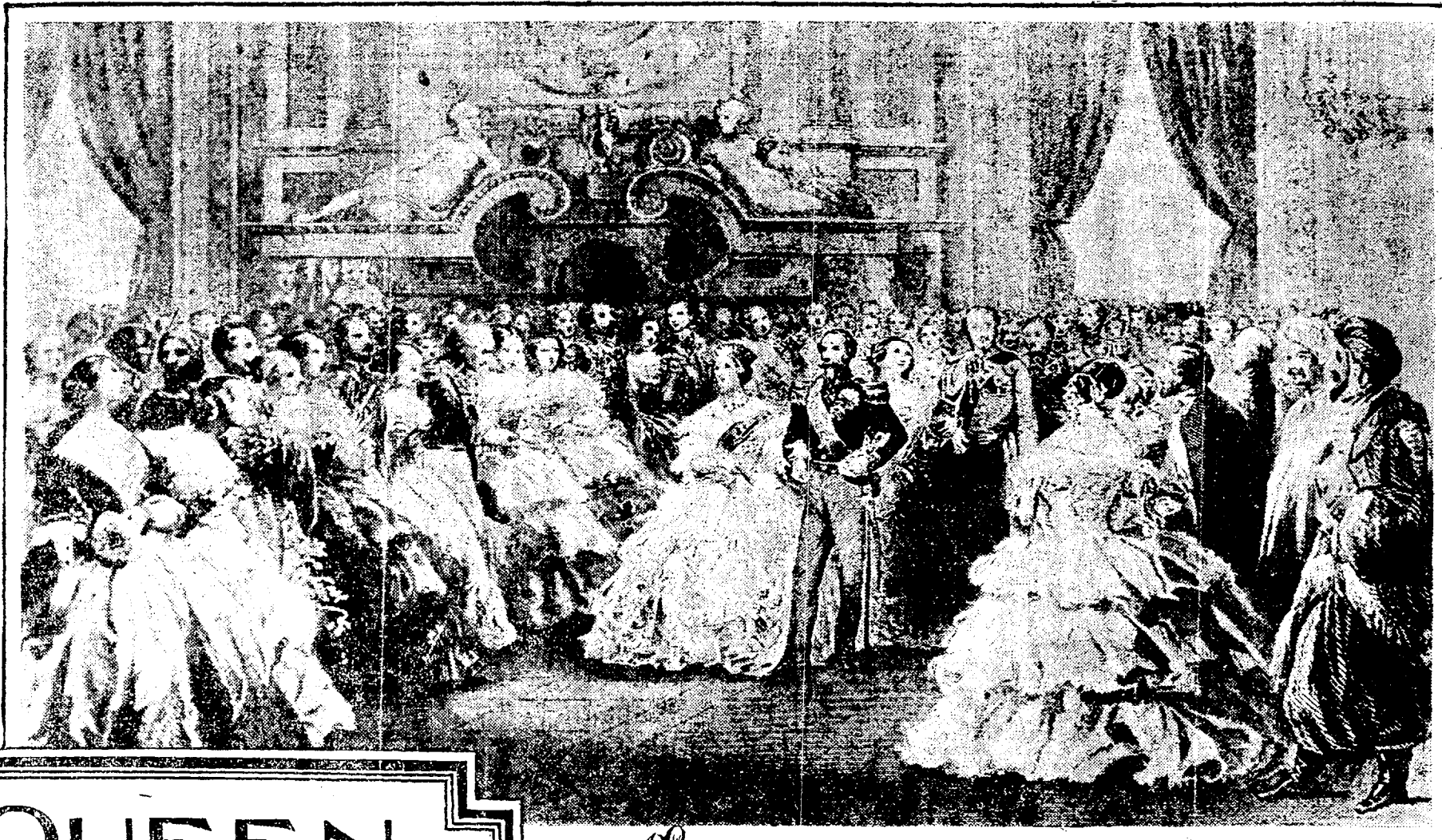
RUSSIAN WHERE RUSSIANS HAVE ADVANCED OR MAY ADVANCE IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY CAMPAIGN



A GRACIOUS LADY SHE.



HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA.



QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE TUILERIES, 1855.

QUEEN VICTORIA BUILDER OF EMPIRE

Stead's Tribute to Queen Victoria on Her Diamond Jubilee in 1897

"NO other British monarch has reigned so long and so well and has continued so steadily to grow in the love and affection of the people to the very end. The English speaking race has in the closing century made a tolerably conspicuous mark for itself in the history of the world. It opened with the battle of Marston, and it closed with the peaceful commemoration of a reign which, although darkened by the shadow of one war and one mutiny, has nevertheless for sixty years been a reign of peace."

"Among all the garnered glories of the hundred years there are none that may be regarded with more perfect and absolute satisfaction than the production of the supreme American man in the person of Abraham Lincoln and the supreme English woman in the person of Queen Victoria."

It is easy to suggest how either might have been altered so as to make them conform more closely to the conventional type of the human ideal in person, in character and in capacity. Improvements might be suggested to bring them up to a more ideal standard. Lincoln was not a Shakespeare. The Queen is not a Raphael.

"But, notwithstanding that, the century has very little that is greater to show than the somewhat homely but familiar figures of that man and that woman—neither of them apparently of the stuff of which saints and sages and heroes are made, both modeled out of simple human clay, treading our common earth with average mortal feet, and yet both discharging the common round, the daily task with fidelity and capacity, passing through ordeal after ordeal unvanquished, meeting great crises with undaunted heart—who have stamped indelibly upon the mind of the race the conception of the highest duty nobly done."

"There is nothing after the Elizabethan era which compares with the Victorian age except perhaps the troubled glories of the Commonwealth. Elizabeth and Victoria will ever be the greatest names in our history, ranking side by side with Alfred, Edward the Third and Oliver Cromwell."

"Many a time and oft has the idea occurred in later years whether by some strange inversion of the Salic law our dynasty line could be made to pass only through female sovereigns."

"Queen Victoria is the central figure of the whole English speaking race, the supreme woman of our century."

By Mary Watts.

BECAUSE a little woman was sufficiently wise and true-hearted to become a builder of empire half a century ago German statesmen were greatly disconcerted when, at the beginning of the present war, England came forward as an active member of the allied forces.

If Queen Victoria had not been also the Empress of India, if she had not made fast the bond between Australia and British North America and the mother country Germany would have been indifferent to the stand taken by England in the struggle that is now disrupting Europe.

If there were not Canada and Australia to feed England, if there were not India and British Columbia to send troops, what would it matter to the armies of Emperor William that Great Britain dared to defy them?

Queen Victoria stood with Sir John Macdonald and Lord Beaconsfield as the builder of the greatest empire that the world has ever known. She was a strictly constitutional monarch, and throughout her long reign never deviated even by a hair's breadth from the line of conduct which lay well within her right.

Her influence, therefore, in solidifying the position of the crown and in welding together the empire is all the more remarkable. The Queen's career from the beginning to the end of her reign was a triumph of personality.

It is the influence of that personality, more than anything else, which sent the crack troops of India across two seas and a continent to fight side by side with London clerks and Scottish ploughmen. It is the tradition of "The Great White Mother" which Beaconsfield used so successfully in the Orient and Sir John

Macdonald wielded so powerfully in the great north of our own continent that enabled the empire to survive even when a group of English statesmen had come to the conclusion that it would be much better for Great Britain if her colonies were to fall away and demand their independence.

"Under Victoria England has encompassed the world with nascent commonwealths," said William T. Stead. "The chronicle of the Queen's reign is an unbroken record of imperial expansion. Of all the jewels in her diadem of empire she has lost only one, Heligoland."

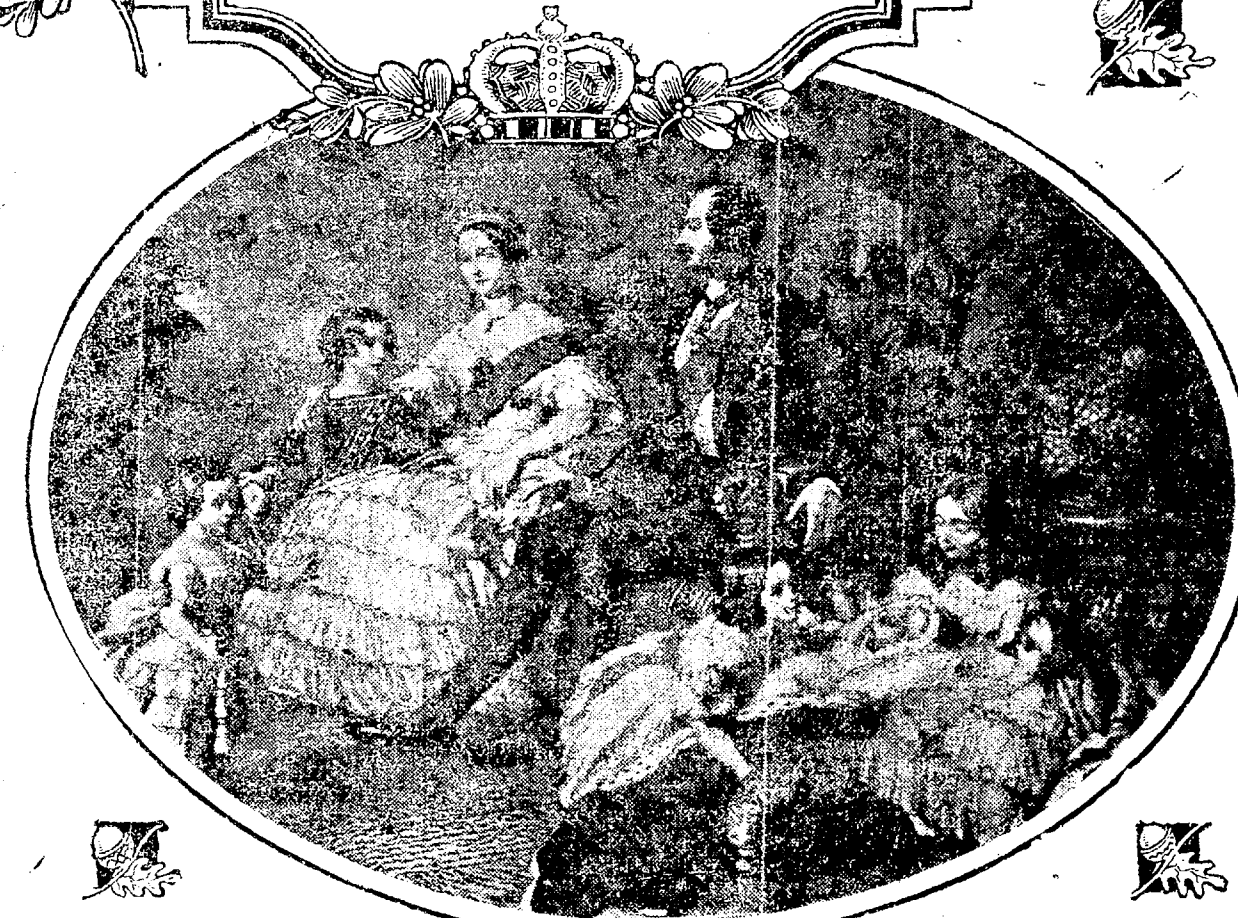
When the young Queen came to the throne monarchy had ceased to be greatly admired in England.

It had come to be associated more or less with despotism, lax morals and undignified behavior.

Little that was good or kingly, much that was weak and ugly, was connected in the minds of the people with the preceding reigns.

In order that Queen Victoria should be able to exercise any influence whatever, therefore, it was necessary that she should first gain the respect of her lieges and that she should win from them a personal regard which would prove a much needed link for the crown.

The Queen was eminently fitted by nature to achieve this task merely by living out her life according to natural inclination. Pure hearted, honorable, industrious and devoted to her duty both as a sovereign and a woman, she was able as the years went by to nullify to a certain extent the effect of the unhappy records of the previous reigns. She came soon to embody the national ideal of what a good woman and a good wife and mother should be. The personal equation has never counted more heavily in the history of the world. In the contemplation of the career of the



ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND WHEN VICTORIA REIGNED.

good Queen the English people forgot the bad kings who had gone before her. The respect and love for the Queen personally came to constitute an asset for monarchy that in England provided an insuperable barrier to the democratic and liberal principles which in the comparatively early part of her reign flooded Europe and might have found England a very easy conquest if the head of the State had been an object of scorn or of derision.

Thus while the year 1848 shook so many Continental thrones, that of Great Britain scarcely felt the shock of the Continent wide upheaval of discontent with monarchical government. Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Rome, Naples, Venice, Munich, Dresden and Budapest were all shaken by revolutions that year. But royalty was again in stanch favor with the people of Great Britain, and England became an asylum for the royal personages who were forced to flee from their own countries by the misfortunes of their governments.

The Queen was not beautiful, but she had much personal charm, a sweet and self-sacrificing nature and that womanliness which appeals more widely to men of all classes than even more brilliant qualities. From her earliest coming to the throne she had been an inspiration to her subjects. Men of the army and the navy, government officials of all classes and the public at large cherished a sentiment of tenderness for the young sovereign, who represented to them all that was sweetest and best in life.

Kinging in one of his stories speaks of this feeling which existed among the officers of the Indian regiments in which it was the custom for the officers to break the glasses from which a toast to the Queen had been drunk, since no one was worthy to be toasted from the same glass.

William IV., Queen Victoria's uncle, and her predecessor on the throne, had some vague conception of the relation in which his sweet and charming niece might stand to the people of Great Britain when she came to reign over them. He was fond of the girl and very often asserted that she would become a good woman and a good Queen. "That she should ever rise to such heights of

fame and occupy so exalted a place in the affections of her people as came later to be hers he probably never imagined. But in a slighter sense he realized how a pure hearted and devoted Queen might appeal to the hearts of her subjects.

"It will touch every sailor's heart to have a girl Queen to fight for," said the King when he realized that he was fast coming to his last hours. "They will follow her to the end of the world."

It was the personal popularity of the Queen which was the strongest bulwark of the crown in the Chartist movement which in 1840 was supposed to have found a tool in Edward Oxford, a tavern potboy, who sought to take the Queen's life while she and Prince Albert were driving up Constitution Hill in an open carriage. Oxford fired two pistols, but the bullets went wide of the mark. He was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, but his rooms were found to be filled with the literature of a society called "Young England." So impressed did the demonstrations of loyalty for the Queen become after this episode that Sydney Smith, the English wit, declared that even the London street dogs barked "God save the Queen."

Having invested the crown in the minds of the people with the integrity of her own character so that it had come to be again regarded with reverence, the Queen then came to the second phase of her building of empire. The statesmen of her day, many of them at least, had brought the home government into disrepute with the colonies by insisting that these dependencies and federated states owed allegiance to England as a sovereign state. The colonies universally rejected this theory of government and insisted that they owed allegiance to the crown only, and not to England as a sovereign state. Modern historians are of the opinion that the insistence on the former theory of the bond which united the colonies to the mother country would have disrupted the empire.

The Queen and her favorite advisers set about making the crown the symbol of empire. It was tacitly admitted that the colonies owed allegiance only to the crown, and since the person of the sovereign was so much beloved the bonds which united the various parts of the empire soon became strong beyond possibility of severance. While the Queen played her part in the strengthening of the empire by standing as its embodied expression, Lord Beaconsfield, her favorite minister, made imperialism a rallying cry for the nation through a political party and also advanced the interests of the empire in the Orient. Sir John Macdonald held the great North American territories to the crown as his part of the compact. It is interesting to note that British historians have set down the conviction that it was the combined power of the Queen and Macdonald at this point that kept Canada from seceding, with the probability of later joining the United States.

It was well for the empire that the Queen had been able to make for herself so strong a position in the hearts of the people of the colonies, for between 1860 and 1880 a number of the leading British statesmen arrived at the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismember the empire by pursuing a course of action which would goad the colonies into demanding their independence. These statesmen had come to believe that in the matter of markets for English goods and in all other ways it would be best for Great Britain to be free of her colonies. Conditions of trade were largely responsible for this point of view, as in certain instances special arrangements in regard to trade existed between the mother country and the colonies which seemed to some economists of the times to be a drag upon the home market.

The colonies by this time, however, had learned to disregard the Ministers and to consider the sovereign as of sole importance. What has since been called the fallacy of dismemberment was therefore entirely ineffective.

The name of Queen Victoria was one to conjure with throughout the world. The men who built up the empire in Australia, South Africa and British North America, worshipped the Queen, whom many of them had never even seen, as they might some fair divinity who furnished them with an ideal for which to

fight. In India the natives called Queen Victoria "The Great White Mother," and even in the most remote portions of the empire, where the name of the greatest British Minister or the Viceroy would have been received without recognition, that of the Queen was respected and loved.

The Queen became the Empress of India in 1876 by the passage of a bill introduced into Parliament by Disraeli. The bill was strongly opposed by those who conceived the title to be merely an empty bauble, designed solely for the pleasure of the sovereign. But there was a much bigger reason for the acquisition of the title. It was intended to impress the Indian princes and people with the sovereignty of the British crown. It was also a recognition of the sovereign's responsibility toward her great dependency. The effect of the adoption of the title upon the Indian subjects was immediately felt in their greater devotion and in greater unity. Some years later the influence of the Empress of India was still further to be noted in the voluntary raising and equipment of a native force to be maintained at the expense of the tributary States.

The newly created Empress left no stone unturned to impress upon her Indian subjects her interest in their welfare. That the "Kaiser-i-Hind" loved them and took a personal interest in their well being they were never left to doubt. The Queen endeavored herself to her Indian subjects by studying the literature of the East, in which she was instructed by learned Indians. She

learned Hindustani when she was seventy years old and she kept a diary in the Urdu tongue. She kept many Indian servants about her and at all times continued until the end of her life to show a warm and never waning interest in her dark subjects.

In June, 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, the Queen had the opportunity of reviewing a procession which represented in magnificent fashion the imperial solidarity for the furtherance of which she had expended her influence for sixty years.

The Ministers of Great Britain seized the opportunity to make the occasion a festival for the British Empire.

In the Jubilee procession there were in addition to the regiments of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen, Mounted Rifles from Victoria and New South Wales, from the Cape, from Natal and from Canada; Hausas from the Niger and the Gold Coast, colored men from the West Indian regiments; Zaptiehs from Cyprus, Chinese from Hong Kong, Dyaks from British North Borneo, Imperial Service troops sent by the native princes of India and detachments of Sikhs who, next to the brilliant Indian troops, received the most admiring applause from the spectators.

The Queen, greatly affected by the magnificent loyalty of the display, sent to her subjects throughout the world the message:—

"From my heart I thank my beloved people; may God bless them." The Queen died January 22, 1901, having reigned sixty-four years.

GREAT BATTLE OF TSU-SHIMA.

IN the armaments engaged and the fierceness of the fighting Tsu-Shima has not been equalled in the authentic annals of the sea before the present war. According to Sir George Sydney Clarke in his preface to Captain Lindsay's translation of "Tsu-Shima," a book by Captain Semenov, commander of the Russian war ship Suvaroff, the Russians had eight first class battle ships, the Japanese four; the Russians three coast defence armor clads, the Japanese none; the Japanese eight armored cruisers, the Russians three.

It was May 26 when the stately Russian vessels, wrapped in fog, approached the straits. Later in the morning a large body of vessels was sighted, steaming on a parallel course to the Russians. The Orel opened fire by mistake and the Japanese withdrew.

At the Admiral's order four Russian battle ships turned to starboard, as though to attack the enemy, and, then wheeling, formed in line ahead, parallel to the rest of the fleet and somewhat ahead of it. The Japanese withdrew from range, and at about half-past one in the afternoon four more Russian ships joined the advance line to starboard.

The fleets were now in the wide eastern strait of Tsu-shima. At about a range of 9,500 yards the heavy Japanese vessels, with Togo in the Mikasa leading, steamed obliquely across the Russian bows and began a circling movement, which would enable the line to recross the Russian bows, the ships being so spaced that the Russians would be under a converging fire.

The light cruisers, meanwhile, unknown to the Russians, were manoeuvring to attack from the rear.

To oppose the Japanese circling movement, Rodjestevesky swung to starboard and opened fire at 8,500 yards. With batteries silent, the grim vessels of Togo swept onward to 6,500 yards. There was a series of flashes from the sides and turrets of the Mikasa and the vessels near her and shells began to explode on the Suvaroff and the Ossiabya.

The Japanese gunnery was unswerving. A heavy shell exploded against the conning tower of the Suvaroff, and Rodjestevesky staggered back, his skull so injured that he could not speak.

By now the Emperor Alexander III, and the Ossiabya were in flames. A few minutes later three other ships of this division sheered off, wrapped in flames and black smoke.

Her steering gear carried away, the Suvaroff floundered about in the swells. While Japanese quick fire swept her decks, gallant squads fought the fire with

buckets, practically all her steam pipes having been severed.

The Emperor Alexander III, had become the flagship and she led the Russians in a circle in an attempt to fool the Japanese and break through eventually to the north, but Togo followed in a parallel line until, as the Russians were pointing due south, he wheeled his ships in short half circles and was ready to cross the Russians' bows as they finally bore away to the north.

The Alexander was the next to drift out of line ablaze. The Horodino was now ahead, but as she tried to reform the Russian line one of the light cruiser squadrons appeared from the rear, commanded by Rear Admiral Dewa, who is now said to be attacking Kiasochon. This threw the Russians into a humiliated mass and doubt as to the outcome of the battle was at an end.

Away to the west lay the Suvaroff, afire, the Admiral speechless with a fractured skull and Captain Ignazius blown to atoms. From her mast a tattered Russian naval flag still floated and as a group of Japanese destroyers darted out to finish her she fought them off with six quick fireers which were still in commission.

Under the guns of enough Japanese vessels to blow her out of the water the Russian destroyer Buiny ran alongside and took off Rodjestevesky and a handful of survivors.

When night fell the Japanese battle ships withdrew and eighty torpedo boats and destroyers which had remained under cover all day were unleashed. The night patrol with the explosions of the hunted Russian vessels. With no light showing they sped through the heavy seas, but the enemy were relentless in their pursuit.

The war ships then renewed their attack. A squadron of Japanese vessels asked the Soviets to surrender, but Captain Schein and his officers decided to fight, though they had but 100 cartridges in the nose.

As the last shot was fired Captain Schein opened the sea cocks and the great vessel floated beneath the wind tossed waters. The fighting was fraught with similar acts of heroism on both sides and Togo showed his appreciation of Rodjestevesky's gallant conduct by refusing to receive his award when the Russian Admiral was finally captured May 28.

Only two Russian destroyers, the Bravay and Gresny, and the cruiser Almaz reached Vladivostok after the battle of Tsu-shima, the greatest naval battle of all time, previous to the present war.

By ISRAEL J. ZEVIN ("Tashrak.")

Prager is now having a laugh at Katzellenbogen. He says he never intended to do him any harm, but he enjoyed seeing

Then came a girl and asked where she can find in the city an institution that pays the first year's rent and supplies

I had nothing to say in my defence. I was thinking of some way to get rid of him, but he stood there looking at me with a wild stare. I felt nervous. When

toil in the shops and offices of the great cities. Keen observers along this line have declared that the difference between the appearance of the American

might add to her effectiveness were the rest of her garments in accord and the scene in which she is to appear.

infatuation it will be perhaps just well to make a confession. Contrary to the usual ideas on the subject, I do not so far as generalization is possible at a

as to the Sultan's nephew, has married the Sultan's niece. Previous to the marriage he was simply known as Enver Pacha. Now, however, he is Enver Bey.

ALL THROUGH?

IN JUST A MINNIT

STOMPING TH' COAL AWAY FROM TH' HOLE

WHAT YA DOING NOW?

LEMME KICK IT, I SAW IT FIRST

THERE'S A HAT

00! 00!! BETTER LOOK OUT..

THERE! BE GORRAH TIS FINISHED

HEY!

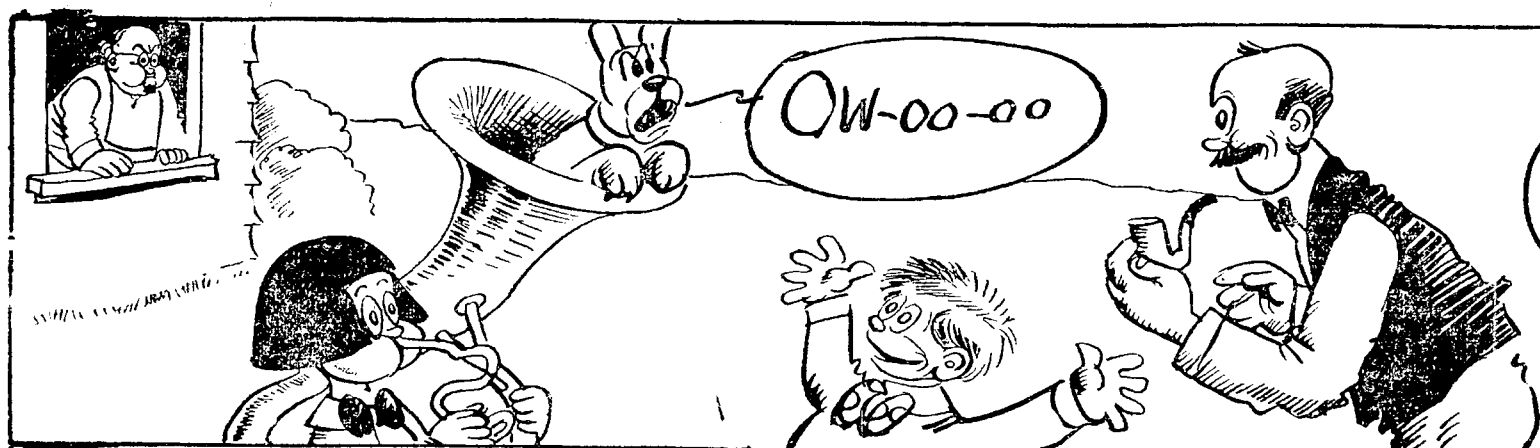
OW-W.

OH, OUCH! WHAT WAS IT!

DO IT AGAIN

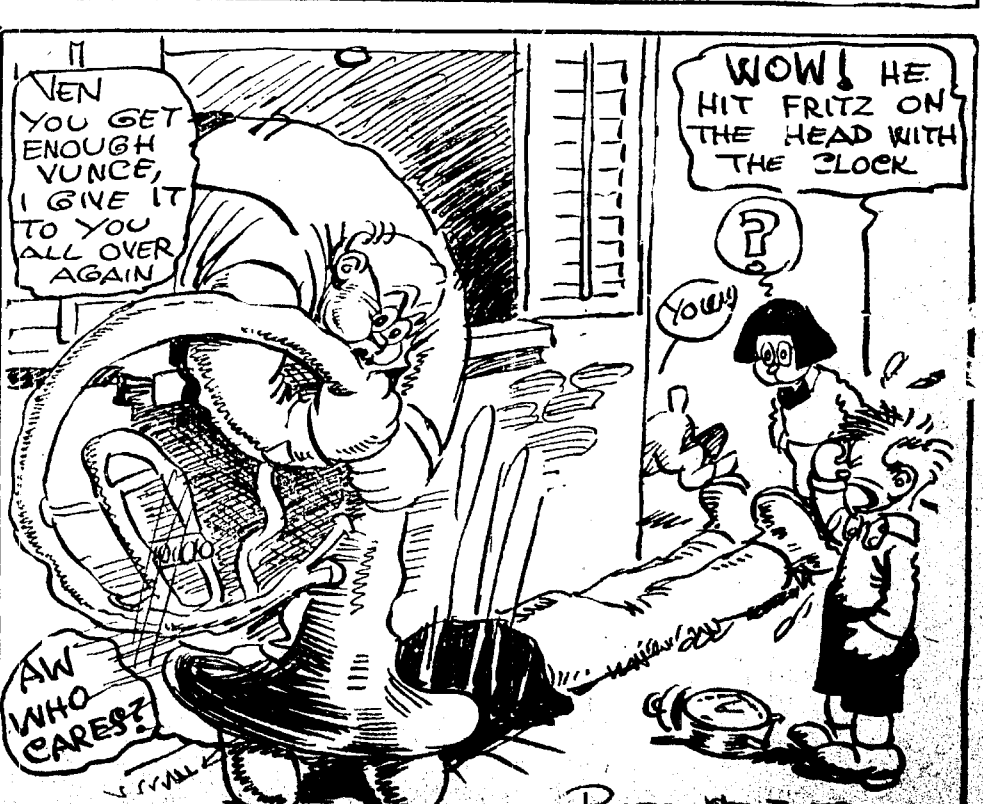
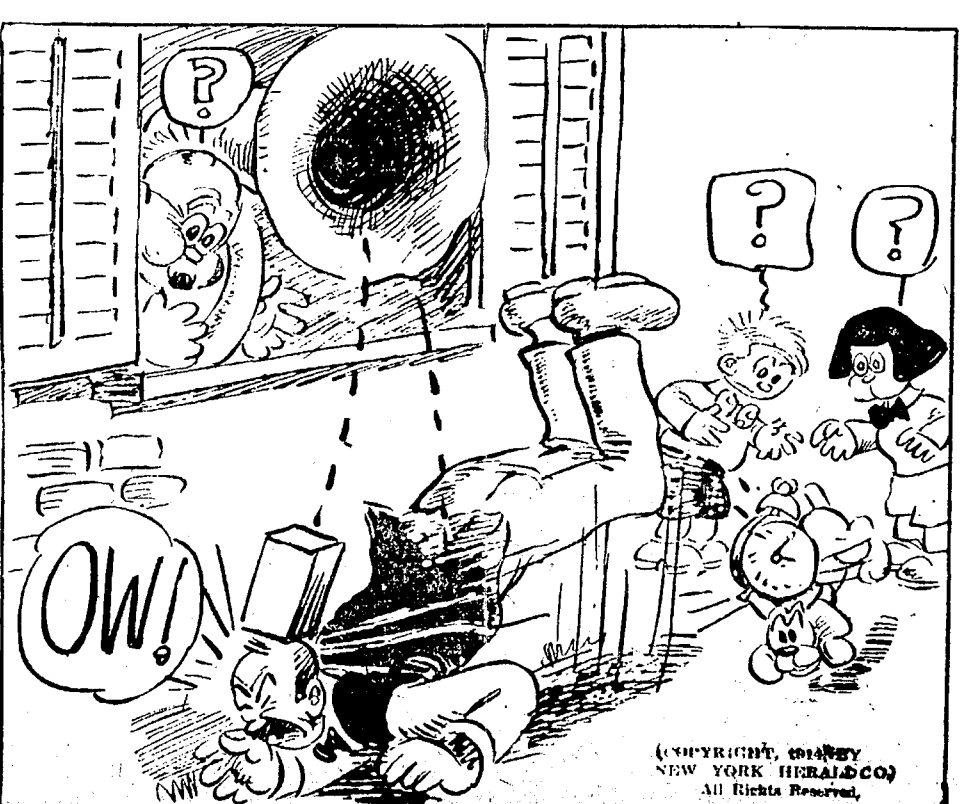
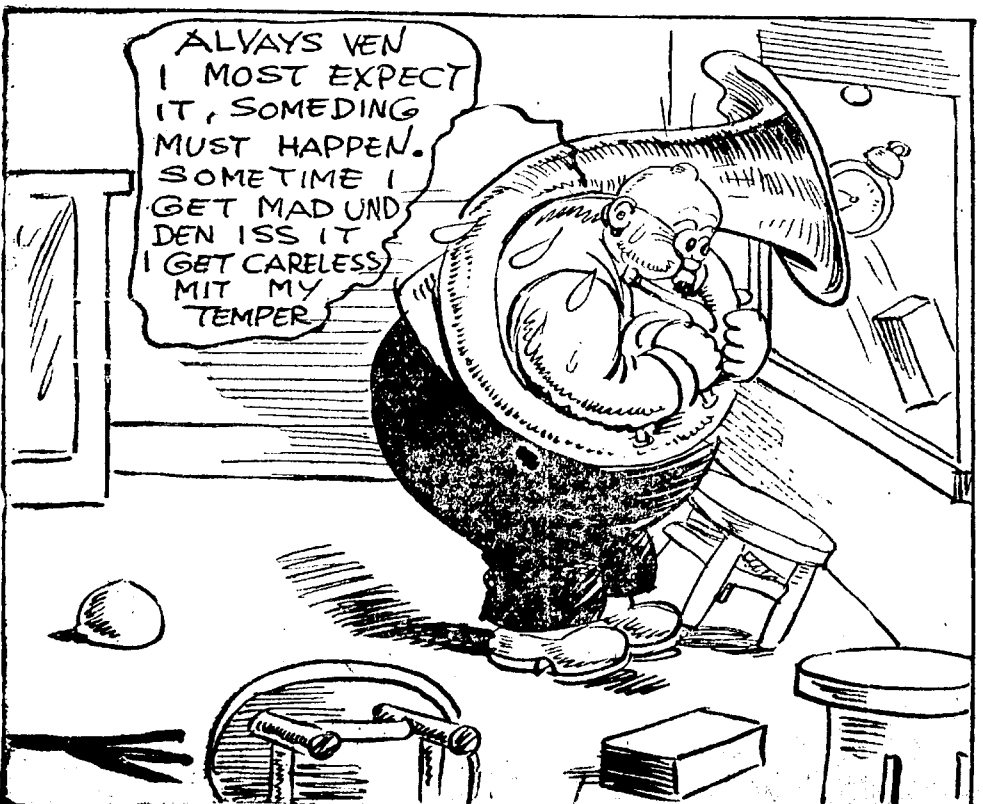
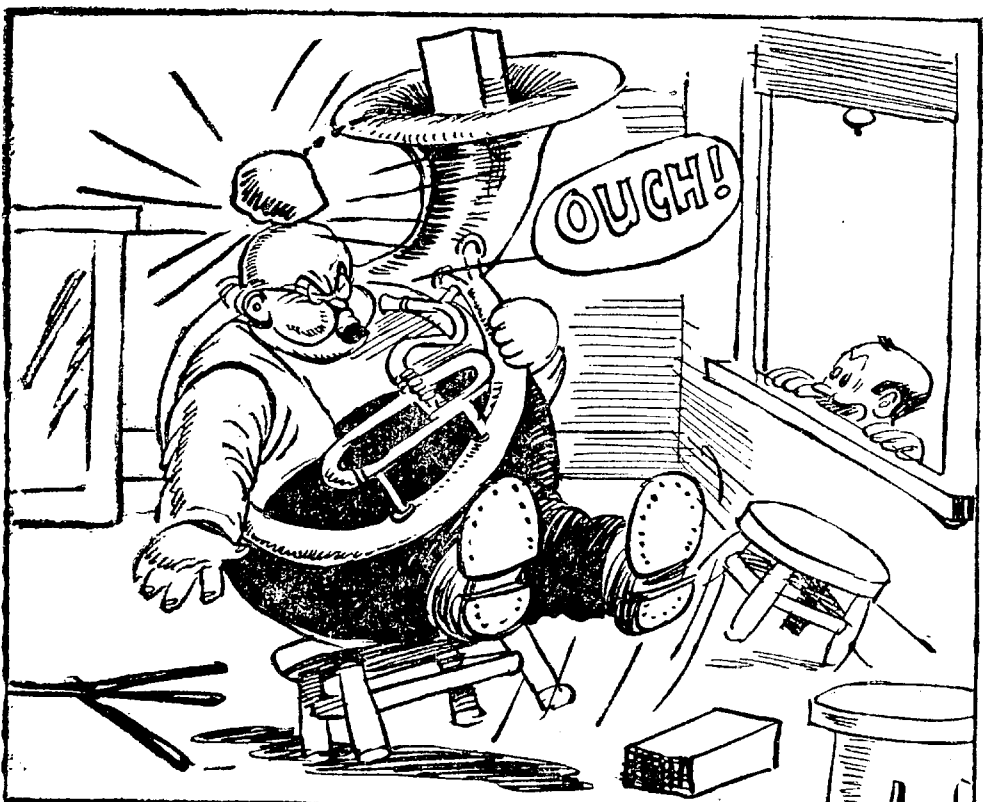
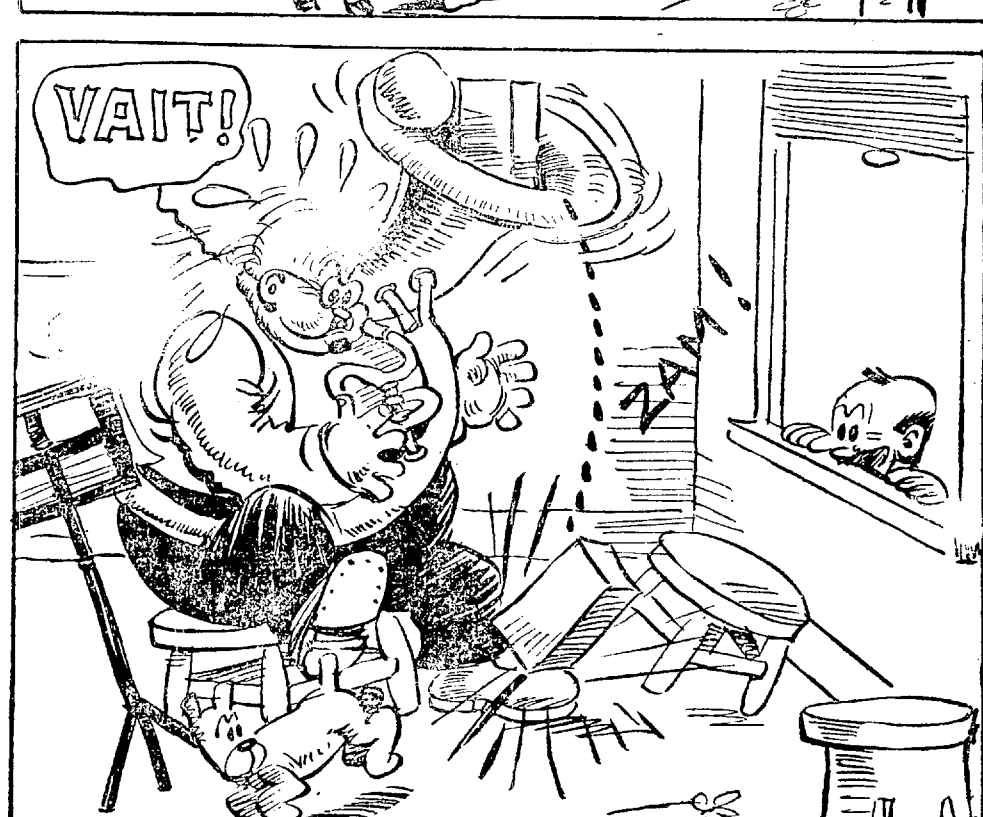
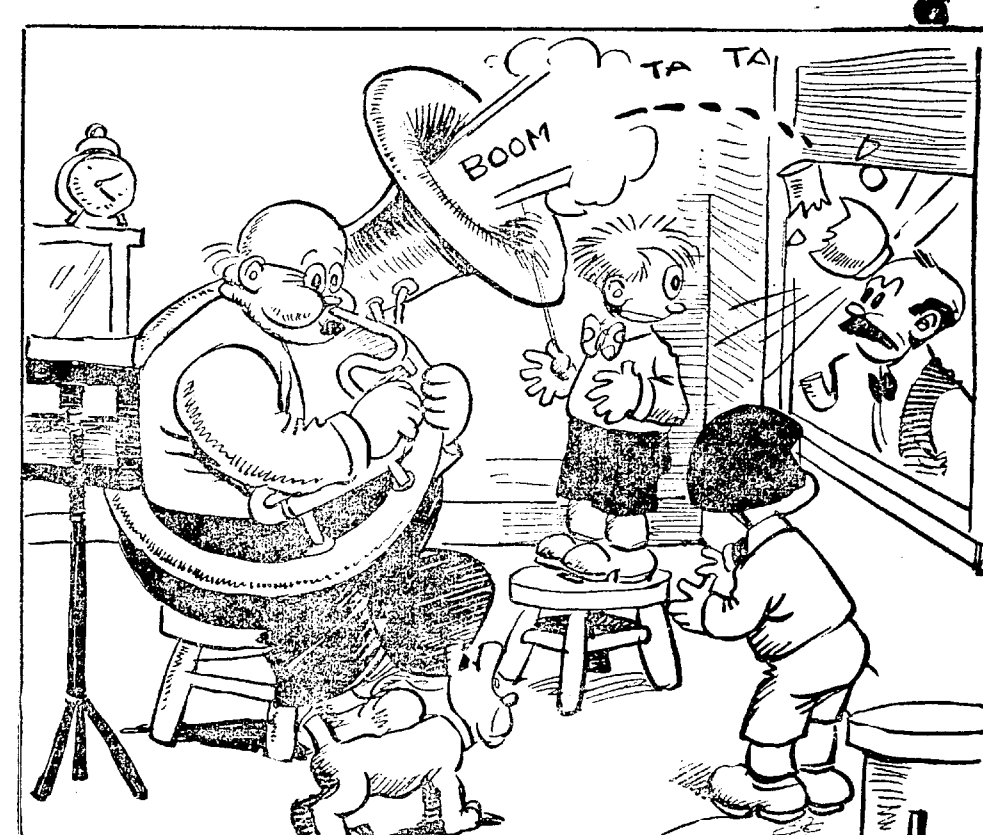
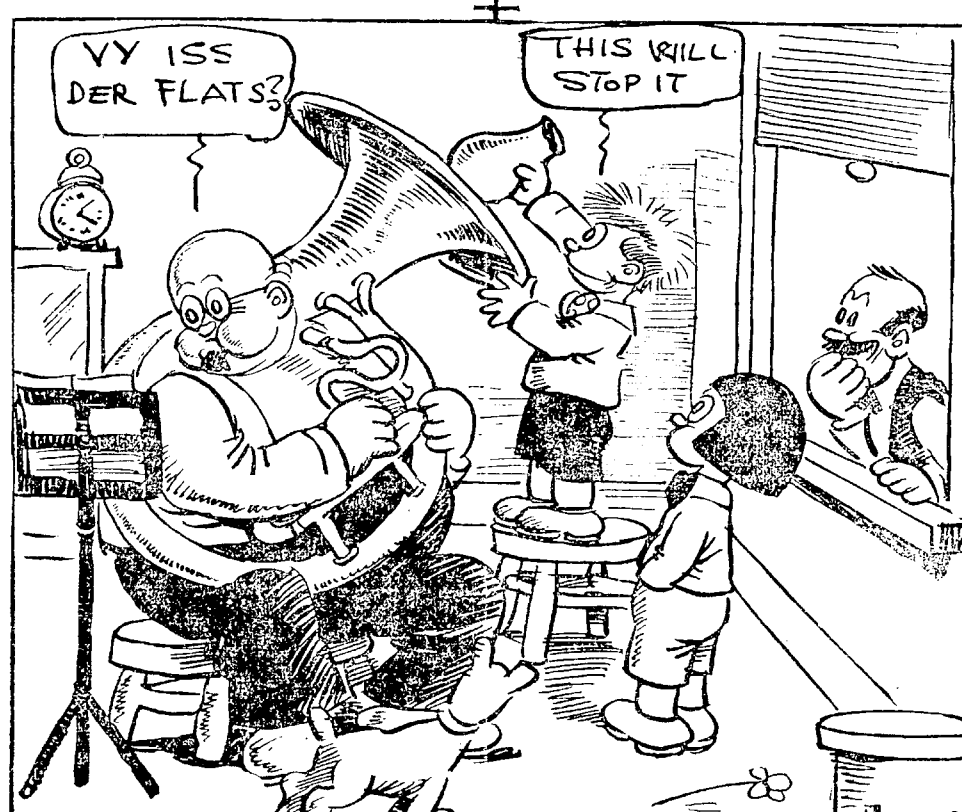
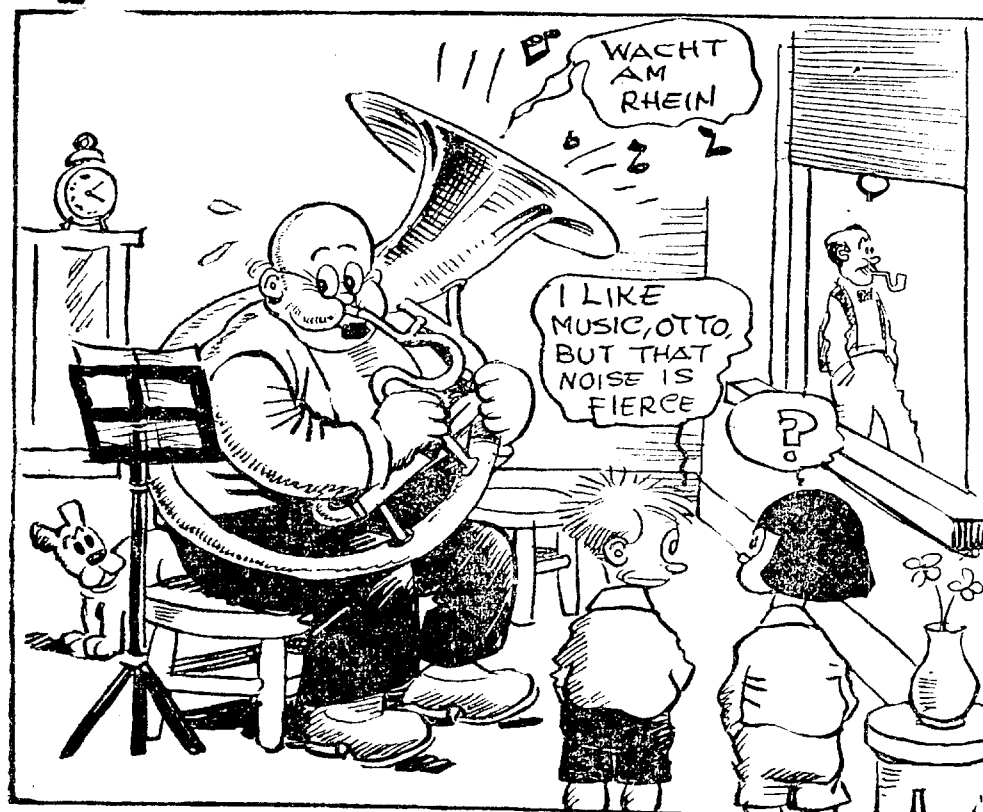
PHWAT!

OH ME FOOT



GINGER POP

HE'LL NEVER LEARN





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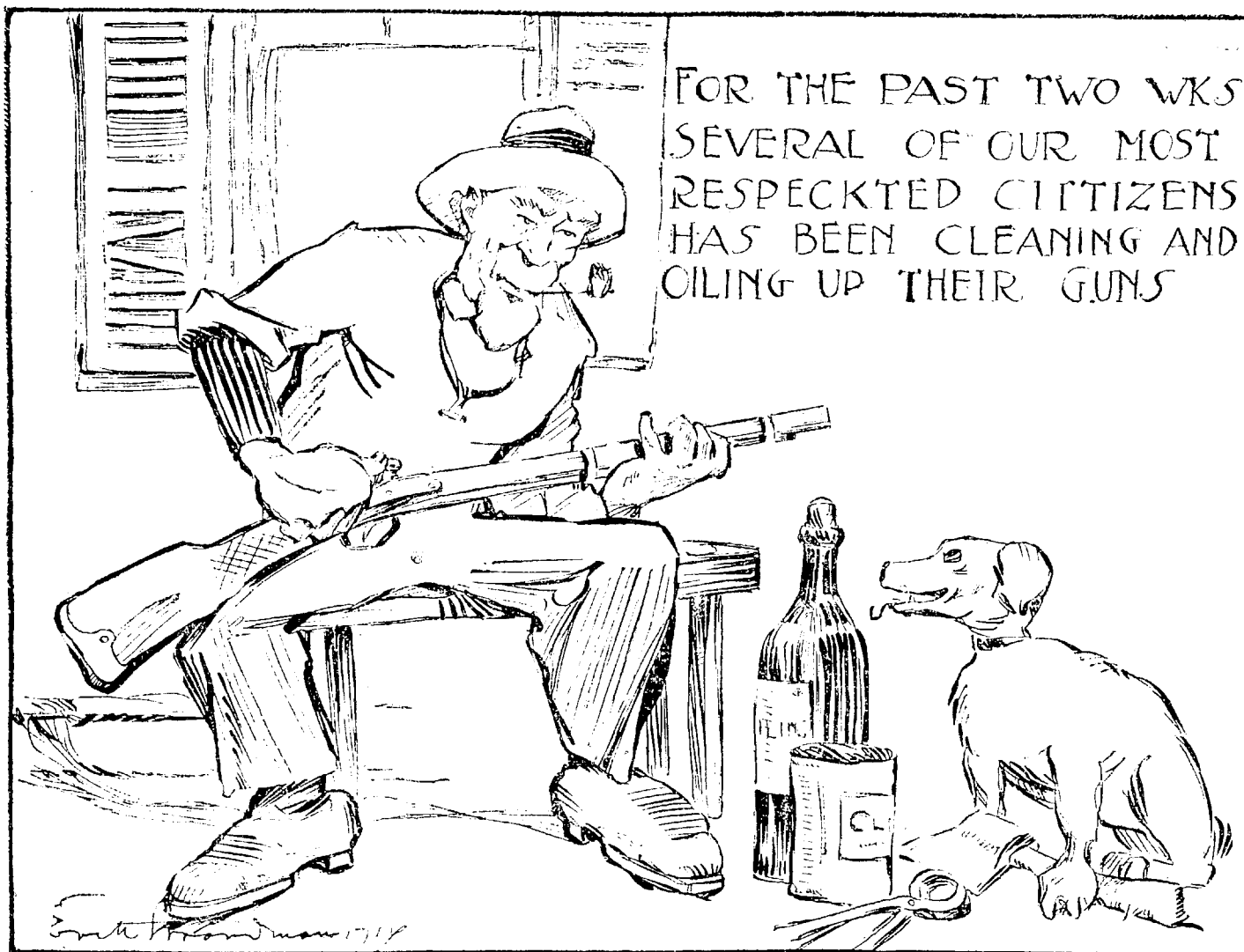
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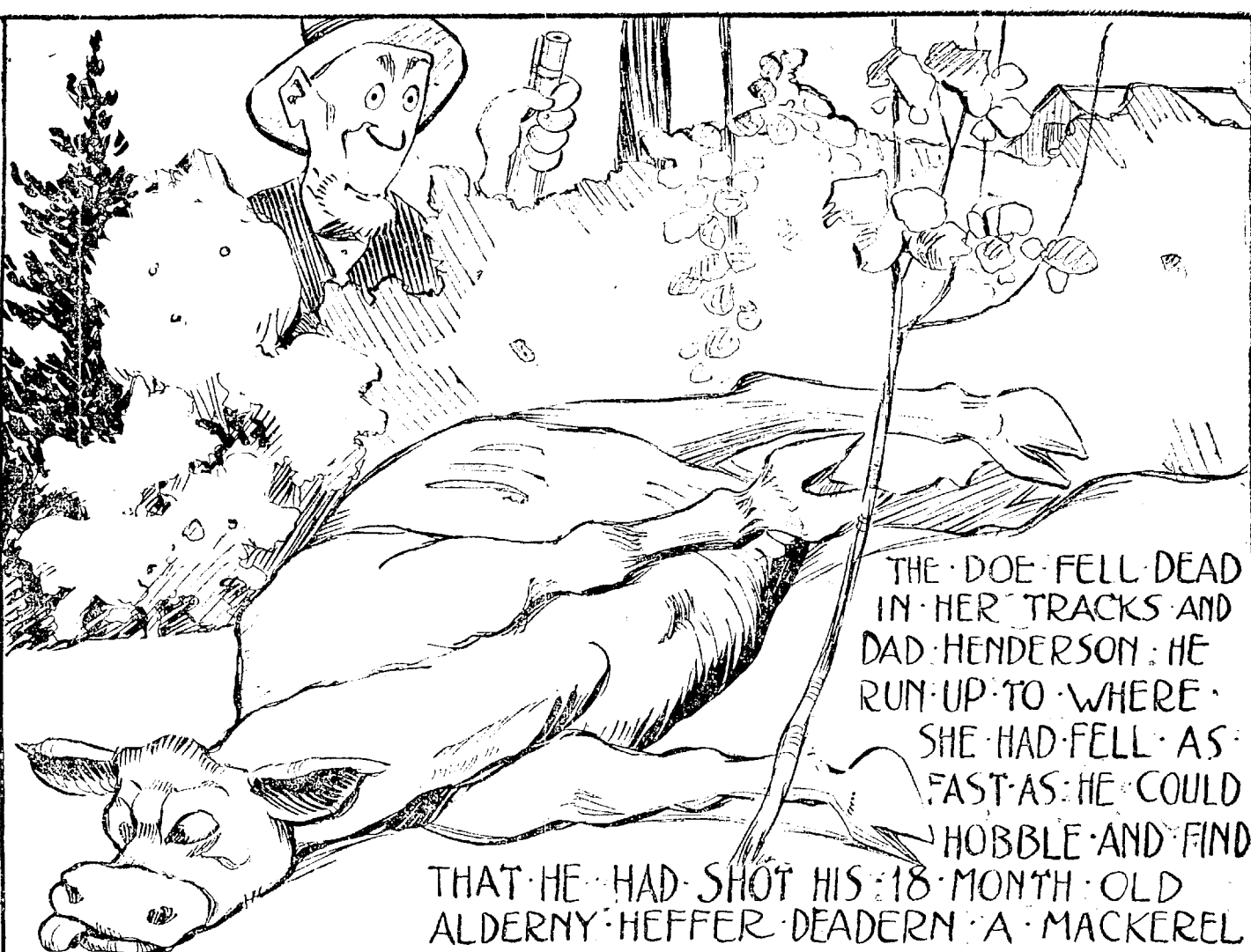
BY
NEWTON NEWKIRK

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SEVERAL OF OUR MOST
RESPECTED CITIZENS
HAS BEEN CLEANING AND
OILING UP THEIR GUNS



THE DOE FELL DEAD
IN HER TRACKS AND
DAD HENDERSON HE
RUN UP TO WHERE
SHE HAD FELL AS
FAST AS HE COULD
HOBBLE AND FIND
THAT HE HAD SHOT HIS 18 MONTH OLD
ALDERNY HEFFER DEADERN A MACKEREL



LITTLE TOMMY
BARKER DRAWD
A PICTURE OF
JED PETERS
OUR INTELLIGENT
SKOOL TEACHER
ON THE
BLACKBOARD
TOTHER DAY

MRS. MARTHA TUCKER
ENTERTAINED THE SOWING CIRCLE
AT HOME LAST FRIDAY AFTERNOON
FROM 2 TO 5 PM



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call on or address the editor.

OTTUM EDDYTORIUL

My goodness, here it is early in October again! We wouldn't of knowd this if we hadden went and lookt at the calender so as we would know what the next date of the Bugle would be, and lo & behold we was brung to a stern realisation of the fact that October is here onct agin. When we realised this we decided that we would take our pen in hand and dash off a edditoriul on "Ottum," so here goes.

Ottum comes but onct a yr and usually occurs about the same time in the fall although some yrs we have a early Ottum & some yrs we dont. Ottum is that season of the yr betwixt summer and winter when it aint too cold nor too hot but jest the ticket for comfort.

When Ottum comes then all the leaves turns yellor & brown & red and various other shades until the woods looks as purty as a pickler which no artist can paint. Then bye and bye the leaves all falls from the trees to the ground and leaves the trees bare & gant until the folerling spring when the sap begins to clime up em agin and the buds to bust out which is a indication that spring has arrive.

A good menny folks dont like the Ottum becuz they say it makes em feel sad & melancolic like as if they didnt have no friend. Some pote has wrote a pome about Ottum. We cant jest recall the gentlemen's name who write it but it goes something like this:

The melancolic days has come
The saddest of the yr,
I know theyve came becuz I feel
So solum like and queer.
That is a bewtiful pome, but why should ennybuddy feel sad and down in the mouth during Ottum? On the contrary we all ort to feel thankful that the hot summer is over and that weve got enuff crops harvested to last us and our stock through the winter. Let us therefore rejoice & be full of happiness instid of going around with long faces like as if some turrible calamitty had fell on us.

Ottum is whatever you make it—sad & melancolic, or bright & cheerful. Let us all make it the latter.

Lokal Items

Amri Haines sold a horse to Hake Peters last wk for the ridiclus sum of \$21. Hake started to lead the horse home, but it died jest as he arrived with it at his own door yard. Amri says he knowd the horse was a going to die which is why he sold it to git it offen the premises and escape having to berry it, and that he considers \$21 was a good figger for a almost dead horse and that he would of gladly tuk \$5 for it or give it away if Hake had thort that price was too steep.

Miss Molly Tucker has neuralgia in her face at the present writing which is sweld up on one side until Molly looks absurd & ridiclus in the extrem. Molly says that when she looks into the glass she can sceerely realize that she is herself or somebuddy else.

Snide Peters paid us 75 cts on his back subscription last wk. Of course this is only a drop in the bucket as you might say being as Snide still owes us the enormous sum of \$14 on back subscription. Be that as it may however we are awful glad to git the 75 cts which will keep body & sole together for a day or two more by white time perhaps somebuddy else will pay us something. As for Snide we never expected to get nothink—not even the 75 cts.

Mrs. Martha Tucker entertained the Sowing Circle at her home last Friday afternoon from 2 to 5 p. m., during which the members of the circle nearly worked their fingers off for Martha and all they got in return was some sody crackers & weak tea. They all said that the next time Martha invites them to a sowing circle at her home they will send their regrets with indignashon.

Personal Mentchion

We have lernt on good authority that the reason Miss Nancy Green who sings in the church choir got so faint last Sunday and had to go outen the church to git some fresh air and recuperate was becuz she was nearly squeeze to deth in a new pr of corsets which was too tite for her. We should think Nancy would be used to being squeeze tite being as she keeps stiddy company with Rufe Brown two or 3 nites per wk.

Abe Witherow went to cut off a chew of tobacco from his plug with a new barlow nife which he purchased recently down to Hen Weathersby's store, toher evg and sliced his thumb which bled turrible. Abe says he calkulates he has about the sharpest barlow nife in town.

Little Tommy Barker drawd a picture of Jed Peters, our intelligent skool teacher on the blackboard toher day when Jed wassent lookin, and when Jed found out who done it he give Tommy a good thrashing. All the skollers says the pickhure Tommy made was a speakin likeness of Jed which is probably why Jed didnt like it. It makes some folks turrible mad to see themselves true to nature on a black board or in a lookin glass, and we dont know as we blame em.

Subscribe for the Bugle (and pay in advance) before the cold wether sets in. A copy of the BBugle each wk will come in turrible handy to pass the long winter evgs with and will also keep you posted on what is going on in your midst and surrounding towns too for that matter.

Honk Says He Will Work

Hank Dewberry, one of our respected if good for nothink citizens, dropped into the Bugle offis tother day to say that he wished to, goodness we would a nounce that he is looking for a job. Hank says he is willing to do enny honest work provided the hours aint too long and the work aint too hard and the pay is good, he gets three square meals per day and something to eat before he goes to bed if he wants it and Satterday afternoons off. Ennybuddy having a job of this kind will do Hank a great favor if they will let him know as he can consider making the job his own other than. Was your that for

HUNT-

ing Begind Last Thursday!—
LAW OFF on Deer Hereabouts!
no Deers Shot as yet but some
Folks Nearly!—Full Particklers as
per Follers:

Last Thursday morning at one minit past midnight the open season for hunting begin in Bingville & vicinity and this is somethink which has been looked forred to by them of our citizens who likes to take part in the chase.

For the past two wks several of our most respected citizens has been cleaning and oiling up their guns so as to be ready to go out bright and airly last Thursday morning in the hope that they would shoot a big buck deer big enuff to keep em in meat for several wks.

That there is quite a good menny deers in and about Bingville there aint no doubt. All summer long they have been saw here and there by various parties. In some instances the deer-goned deers have et up gardens during the night and been a regular noonsants as you might say.

It is allus a curious fact however that no odds how plenty deer be all through the summer when the law is on and there is a fine for shootin em, theyre allus as skeer as hens teeth soon as the law goes off on October 1, and this yr aint no exception to the rule.

Wes Woodruff, our expert hunter and trapper, has been looking forred to last Thursday for quite a spell becuz as Wes told about town that he had a big 12 point buck locked within two miles of Bingville where he could go soon as the law was off and shoot easy as rollin offen a log. Time and agin Wes has bragged about knowin where this buck was down to Hen Weathersby's store recent. Several of the boys tried to pump outen Wes where it was but he was as mum as a oyster. Lem Brown thort the matter over and he decided that when Thursday morning come instid of going deer hunting on his own acct he would jest wait till Wes started out and sneak along after him being as then he might git a shot at the big buck which Wes has been talking so much about.

Well, long afore daylight Lem was hidin behint Wes's barn and jest as dawn broke Wes snuk outen his house the back way, looked all around, then started for the woods with his gun over his shoulder. Lem with a rifle follered along behint Wes who went down along Snake Crick for a ways, then started up the hardwood ridge over into Moose Valley. Lem judged that Wes must be gittin purty close to the deer from the way he snuk along so soft and stopped to crane his neck and look ahead so often, so Lem got up as close to Wes as he could and follered in his footsteps as you might say.

Jest as the gun to the top of the ridge Wes stopped all of a suddint and scooched down and started to bring his rifle up to his shoulder. Lem lookt ahead and blamed if there wasnt the biggest buck deer he ever seen in his life. Lem brung his rifle up to his shoulder quickern shot, tuk a quick aim and fired so as to kill the buck before Wes did.

two cts he would of kicked the pants offen Lem for follerin him up like that and spiling his chnast to git that big ole he-buck deer.

Old Dad Henderson had a curious experients. Ole Dad cant see very well, but he likes turrible well to hunt. Well, bright & early Thursday morning Dad shouldered his rifle and meandered back over his farm to where there is a few old apple trees which is all that remains of a old orchard all growd up to briars and brush. Dad thort it might be a likely place to see a deer feedin on the appels on the ground, so he made his way to the edge of the orchard where he could git a good view and set down outen sight with his back agin a stum fenet and lit his pipe and waited for somethink to turn up.

Well it wassent long until somethink turned up. Dad seen the bushes moovin in near the edge of the woods and cocked his rifle and waited and all to onct he seen the fore shoulders of a big doe deer, so he tuk keeful aim and puld the trigger. The doe fell dead in her tracks and Dad he run up to where she had fell as fast as he could hobble and was turrible amazed and disgusted to find that he had shot his 18 month old Alderny heffer deadern a mackerel. Dad had her sad remains tuk home and will of course use her for meat, but he says shes turrible expensive for meat being as she was worth a good eal more to him on the hoof than dead.

Up to the hour of going to press there had been a great menny went deer hunting hereabouts but so far nobuddy has been successfull in killing a deer. The only game shot as far as we can learn is Dad Hendersons heffer.

Country Correspondence

SORROW HOLLOW
Josh Slade has a awful painful bealing in his ear at the present writing. Josh says he aint slep a wink at night for moren a wk on acct of that bealing, and that it akes him so at times that he almost wishes some kind hearted person would step up to him and knock his blamed head, ear and all, offen his shoulders.

Mrs. Alvira Johnson, who has been a handsome widdor now for nearly a yr, and who during most of that time has been keepin company with Simon Peters of this settlement, has hinted around that folks neednt be surprised if her and Simon should take a notion to get married. Folks wont be surprised Alvira—they be a good eal more surprised if you and Simon didnt make a hitch of it. The only thing is do you think its proper for you to marry Simon and your husbands grave sceerely decently grassed over yet?

Pete Hankins is engaged in repairing his hen house which job Pete has been working on and off all summer and fall. Pete says he dont know when he will get these repairs finished being as every time he goes to work he smashes his finger or something driving a nail. Pete aint much of a carpenter.

Roomytiz Shifted

We are glad to report that Hank Snyder, who was suffering so bad from roomytiz in his left shoulder last wk is not suffering from roomytiz there a tall this wk—the roomytiz has moveed down to Hank's right knee this wk. Hank says he wishes to thunder it would keep on movin down until it went clean outen his system and into the ground being as he gits all nerved up with a roomytiz that jumps from one place to tother and no matter where it is now—he never knows where it will be next—like as not hop into his head. Hank says and then it will be goodby John.

Cy Is Packing Appels

Cy Hoskins is packin appels in barrels to send to the co seat. Cy is a expert hand at packin appels being as he allus fills the barrel over haff full of rotten, wormy and rusty appels and then puts a few good appels on top jest for the sake of looks. We have allus noticed

however that no two appel buyers deals with Cy two yrs handrunning. If Cy was as smart as he thinks he is he would know the reason for this.

NUTS FOR SALE

I desire to inform the general public & everybuddy else who is interested that I am a going to gather various kinds of nuts for sale this fall inclooding Chestnuts, Hickorynuts, Beechnuts, Butternuts & Hazelnuts & other kinds of nuts too numerous to mention. In other words I perpose to make a regular bizness of gathering nuts for lokal consumption. Heretofore I have only gathered enuff nuts for my own use, but as Hen Weathersby said to me tother day, "Eph why dont you make a extry dollar or two gathering nuts for sale?"

The more I thort that over what Hen said the more I conclooded it was a good skeme and so I am a going to try it on onct. Hen he says, "He take a bu. or two myself & put em on sail here in my store." Then I says to Hen, "Bgosh He do it!" Here is a chnast to get nuts at a reasonable price depending on what kind of nuts you want & how menny you want of same. I wont be able to tell you how mutch these various kinds of nuts will be per pk or bu until I know how skeerce they be and how mutch it will be to gether them and lug em into town but dont let that discourridge you from putting in your order now.

Spose for instants I was to fall out of a nut tree and break a leg or somethink then I would be laid up and have a dockter bill to pay and of course I would haft to charge you for the nuts according.

First come first served.
Gimme your order now.

Eph Foster
Nut Collector
Bingville.

RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH

A Single Soul

"Ruth, I have the tickets for the concert of the Bell Ringers on Wednesday night. Can you go? Alice said to a friend, as she stopped at her gate."

"It is prayer meeting night."

"I know; but they sail for Europe Friday night and this is their last concert."

"But I never stay away from prayer meeting for anything."

"But this is a sacred concert—and only once. We can worship just as well there."

"So, reluctantly, against her convictions, Ruth consented."

That night the girl dreamed that an angel in shining raiment stood beside her and asked gently, "Where are you going tomorrow night?"

And she answered I thought I would go to the concert."

Then the angel said sadly, "Have you so little appreciation of the value of a single soul?"

Vividly the vision came back to Ruth the next morning, as she lay, saying softly to herself wondering what it could mean—"So little appreciation of the value of a single soul."

She decided that she must take back her promise to attend the concert, and go to prayer meeting.

Ruth sat in the house of prayer, with a strange joy in her soul, singing:

"Plenteous grace with thee is found,
Grace to cover all my sin;
Let the healing streams abound,
Make and keep me pure within.
Thou of life the fountain art, freely
Let me take of Thee;
Spring Thou up within my heart, rise
To all eternity."

As the music ceased, the girl sprang impulsively to her feet.

"I meant to hear the Bell-Ringers tonight," she said, but I decided that I would rather come to prayer meeting; and I am happier here than I should have been at the concert; and I am sure no music could be sweeter to me than the hymn we have just sung."

As the hour of closing drew near, the pastor arose and invited any who would give themselves to Christ to come forward.

As they waited, in silence, a body in mourning walked slowly up the aisle, and kneeling, was shown the way of salvation.

When the service was ended a friend came to Ruth and said:

"The lady who went forward wishes to be introduced to you."

Much astonished, the girl went to receive the introduction to Mrs. Walters. "I wanted to tell you," the lady said, "that I owe the fact of being a Christian tonight to your testimony. I have not been in a church for ten years. I came here to please a friend, and when you would give up a concert for a prayer meeting, and that no music could be sweeter to you than the hymn."

"Jesus, lover of my soul!"

I thought to myself, "there must be something to religion, and I am going to have it. So I wish to thank you that it is because of your testimony that I shall go home tonight a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Ruth held out her hand, pressed gratefully that of her new friend.

She knew the meaning of the angel's message.

She could not tell Mrs. Walters how nearly she had come to proving untrue to her trust, nor of the dream that had influenced her in the true direction, so she answered simply:

"I thank you for telling me this; I shall never forget it."

Yet she little guessed what cause she would always have to remember it.

Ruth's home was close beside the railroad track. About midnight she was awakened by a horrible crashing sound.

Looking from the window she could see where the midnight express and the 11:30 freight had collided.

The frantic cries of the frightened, and the shrieks of the wounded made her shudder, but she bravely put away all thoughts of self, and calling her father, was soon ready to go with him to the rescue.

And the first face that looked into hers as she stood beside the burning train was that of Mrs. Walters.

Pale and peaceful it was, though showing how intensely she suffered. She was extricated and borne to Ruth's home.

The power of speech was almost gone. She rallied a little as they placed her on Ruth's couch.

Taking Ruth's hand, and placing it to her lips, she whispered, feebly, "Child, I'm going; it was not my chance what if you had not spoken what I hadn't taken it?" And kneeling there, beside the dead, the tears raining down her face, Ruth promised her Father always to do her duty; always to give her testimony; always to appreciate the value of A Single Soul.

The Woman of Samaria

(By Henry Hofman, Modern German Biblical Master.)



Jesus answered and said unto her, Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again; but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

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"I Girded Thee, Though Thou Hast Not Known Me."--Isa. 45: 5

Often during the year 1883 and 1884, as the evening train came in from the city of London to "Lordship Lane station," Dulwich, there might be seen a gentleman some fifty years of age by the name of Wollerton, who would frequently stop at a garden gate to talk to a Christian about religion, always opposing Christianity. But one evening, with more than usual earnestness, he told Christian that he "graduated at Cambridge, was a Bachelor of Arts, had read the Bible all of his life, and had come to the conclusion that the Bible was a myth and he did not believe it."

Christian replied: "By this speech, sir, you prove the Bible to be true, for it is written in the Bible, 'The word of wisdom knoweth not God.' 1 Cor. 1: 21. 'The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God.' 1 Cor. 2: 14. 'Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God.' John 3: 3. And then the Christian, looking him earnestly in the face said: 'I know what would make you a Christian before morning, so that you would say grace at the head of your family at breakfast.'

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Nursing a Grudge

If a man was seen to stick the blade of his penknife into the palm of his hand and twist it around as if he enjoyed the pain he would probably be regarded as a dangerous lunatic, and several such acts would land him in an insanity court; yet the person who nurses a grudge maltreats his thoughts just as surely as this man abuses his body, and he is immune from the condemnation of society. Silence nourishes a grudge until it may become an obsession, and one grudge breeds another until in the end black thoughts rule the white, and the grudge bearer will wake up to find himself a social outcast and a person whom little children openly distrust. The mortal grudge which Esau had against his brother Jacob should bring a pretty sharp lesson to the man who finds himself slipping into the grudge habit. And if he thinks his grudge is just and that by retaining it affords himself satisfaction, he should then consider its influence on those who can avoid contact with him. The mental habits of parents pass to children as a matter of course, and in families where discord reigns and quarrels have a prominent place daily, there may be generally found a parent who nurses a grudge until it explodes and effects all within reach. The deadly enemy of a grudge is loquacity. The talkative man may be aroused to violent anger, and in the heat of such an outburst he may do things which he later regrets, but he seldom tortures himself by nursing a grudge. The chances are that he will talk about his inbred grudge, for he almost always talks about what is uppermost in his mind, and talks brings to the surface the folly in sullen dislike. If a grudge shows itself only in dark looks and sullen conduct there is little hope for a cure, for even among friends appearances must be verified by words before sympathy and advice may be offered; but when a person brings his grudges out in the open he soon finds himself the object of a good many jocular witticisms, and his grudge withers in the "sun light of levity, leaving him cheerful and clean in thoughts, and little the worse for his experience."

His Second Coming.

(By William D. Page.)

If He should come tonight.
Would I be waiting to receive my Lord?
Would I, rejoicing in His precious Word,
Be with His saints on earth, "of one accord."
If Christ should come tonight?
If He should come tonight.
Would not dark shadows from my sinful past
Come, as black clouds the heavens overcast,
And shut His glory from my eyes at last.
If Christ should come tonight?
If He should come tonight.
And in the twilight walk and talk with me,
As once He walked and talked beside the sea.
Would I discern "The Man of Galilee,"
If Christ should come tonight?

If He should come tonight,
And by my bedside in the darkness stand,
And on my forehead rest His loving hand,
Oh, would I know Him? Would I understand?
If Christ should come tonight?

ETERNAL THINGS

The only things which endure are normal truths and the characters which they form. No matter what changes occur in human society, or in the realm of the physical world, no matter whether the world or the universe changes or not, right is right, and always will be. Goodness is better than sin. Love, charity, self-sacrifice and holiness remain the same, and ever must. God is "the same yesterday, today, and forever," and as the divine character is unchanging, so is that imitation and reflection of it which men and women are permitted, and enabled by divine grace to attain. To this holiness change in the sense of development and further culture must be possible, but not in the sense that its nature can vary. The eternal endurance of righteousness is an inspiring fact which nothing can disprove, and on which we may depend safely.—Exchange.

HE DIED TO MAKE US GOOD.

Theology is often better sung than formally put into propositions. This familiar line is better than a treatise in telling us plainly the purpose of life and death of Jesus. "He died to make us good." It is not merely to display something, or to vindicate something. Jesus lived and died, and lives again

ARTISTS' CONCEPTION OF ARMED CONFLICT

WAR IN ART

FAMOUS PAINTINGS BY L. SERGENT AND DETAILLE



"The Rear Guard of the Northern Army," by L. Sargent. The retreat of the French Army of the north, in the war of 1870-71, was covered by marines from the war ships as well as by the land forces. Note the brave yet tragic figure of the officer who may at any moment fall dead or wounded, at the foot of the crucifix.

(Courtesy of Brown & Co.)



"Episode from the Fight at Bazelles," by L. Sargent. Depicting a furious house to house fight for the possession of Bazelles.

(Courtesy of Brown & Co.)



"Reconnaissance," by Detaille.

(Courtesy of Brown & Co.)

Saving the Birds

By arousing public interest in the care of birds in Meriden, N. H., a small town, Ernest Harold Raynes thinks he has begun a movement that will spread throughout the United States, with the natural result of wise protective legislation which the people will gladly obey. Already bird clubs have been formed in six other New Hampshire towns, six in Massachusetts, one in Vermont, and one in New York.

Starting with the idea that bird wants are much like human wants—something to eat and homes, \$200 was raised, in amounts from fifteen cents to two dollars, to provide these things in and about Meriden. A food house was built, with a "popper" roof of wood, an upper food tray inclosed by four glass sides, and a lower food tray which is open, the whole being supported by a pole which runs to the roof.

After the birds have eaten the contents of the lower tray, the more adventurous lead the way to the upper, in which is kept a permanent supply, protected from wind and storms by the glass and the roof. The boys and girls of a school look after the arrangements in winter.

Such food as suet, hemp seed, bread crumbs and the like are fastened in feeding boxes to the trees, so that the birds can help themselves in time of need in winter. Window boxes made of plain glass set in wooden frames, with one side open, are also used as food receptacles. A small farm has been bought as a bird sanctuary. Under such kindly treatment the feathered creatures are thriving, and they have become surprisingly tame.

NAMING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

One of the offices of the bureau of plant industry is concerned in naming fruits and vegetables correctly. It is the privilege of anyone having an unknown variety of fruit or vegetable to send specimens to this office to be identified. This work is done absolutely without cost to the sender.

The importance of naming varieties correctly is not realized until the general confusion which results to the truck growers, fruit growers and farmers from incorrect naming is considered. In a great many cases one variety of vegetable is sold under a great many names. For instance, 300 varieties of cabbage listed, there are really not more than ten varieties. The same condition prevails throughout the entire vegetable kingdom.

Any grower of fruit or vegetables who wishes to obtain specimens and receive information regarding their right names may advise the bureau of plant industry at Washington, beforehand, and he will be supplied with a suitable mailing box, which may be returned, containing the specimen, without postage.

The home canning of fruit in a commercial way is increasing rapidly.

A FEW OF THE USEFUL FARM GRASSES OF OUR COUNTRY

The Importance of the Grass Crop, Both From a Financial Standpoint and From Its Relation to Other Agriculture, Would Suggest That It Be Given Much More Careful Attention Than It Ordinarily Receives

By C. G. WILLIAMS

The perennial grasses of this country constitute a very large per cent of our hay crop. While it is true that they have but a small place in intensive agriculture, the fact remains that there are extensive areas which, for various reasons, not the least of which is the lack of farm laborers, are likely, for some time to come, to be farmed in grass. These grasses are exceedingly useful in holding the soil. This is a service of value everywhere, but for some locations it means the salvation of the soil. Most of these grasses make good sods, which in turn makes humus, and humus gives life to the soil.

Timothy is a native of Europe, having been brought to America by the early colonists. It takes its name from a Timothy Hanson who introduced it from Europe in 1720. Its success under cultivation in various parts of the new country led to its being carried back to England some thirty or forty years later, the new name going with it. The old name for this grass was meadow cat-tail. It is doubtful whether it had been cultivated in England previous to this importation from the American colonies. Timothy is also known as Herd's grass in New England from the fact of its having been introduced in New Hampshire at an early day by John Herd.

Timothy is distinctly a grass for hay rather than pasture. It may be used in pasture mixtures for early or temporary pasturing, but it will soon give place to the better sod-forming grasses, as it does not take readily to close grazing and tramping. As a meadow grass, however, it stands at the head. The popularity of timothy is easily accounted for. It lies in its good yield; in its palatability; in the ease and cheapness with which it is harvested; in the great demand at good prices for the hay; in the moderate expense of seeding an acre to timothy; in the good germination of seed and the relative certainty of securing a stand, and in its longevity when properly cared for.

Kentucky blue grass, very commonly called June grass, and in England, smooth-stalked meadow grass, is native to both Europe and North America. It is a hardy and persistent perennial well distributed over most of the United States, holding the position as a pasture grass which timothy holds as a grass for hay. It makes the best of sods and tends to crowd other grasses out when land is left any considerable time in grass, particularly if it be pastured. Blue grass is

not well adapted to rotation farming. It is seldom used for hay, though it really makes a very nutritious hay. It is both an early and a late fall grower, furnishing excellent pasture at both ends of the season. Its short season is in mid-summer, particularly if the weather is dry. It stands grazing and tramping well, but it is a mistake to graze it too close. Blue grass is the basis of all

wet lands it may be expected to do fairly well on a great variety of soils. Orchard grass is a native of Europe. Its American name is due to its successful and persistent growth in partially shaded places. Orchard grass is about equally valuable for hay or pasture. It calls for a drier soil than redtop, and does best on rich, well-drained loams. The price of the seed is usually quite high and the returns per acre are fairly remunerative. Orchard grass stands drouth better than timothy and blue grass. It is one of the first grasses to start in the spring, offering the first bite of the season in pastures. However, it seems to lose its palatability with size and age and should be kept closely cropped. Unless cut for hay when in blossom it rapidly deteriorates, becoming quite woody. Orchard grass is a very persistent grower, the writer knowing of patches seeded 55 years ago that do not seem to have changed any during the last 25 years.

Meadow fescue is a native of Europe and is very extensively cultivated in England. Where harvested properly it makes a palatable hay, but it is better as a pasture grass. One great objection to this grass is the high price of the seed. A full seeding calls

for about 30 pounds per acre, which would make the cost double what it would be to a mixture of timothy, blue-grass and redtop.

Tall fescue is one of some eighty species of the Festuca family. This species grows four to eight inches taller than the meadow fescue and is somewhat more vigorous. The hay of tall fescue is of very good quality.

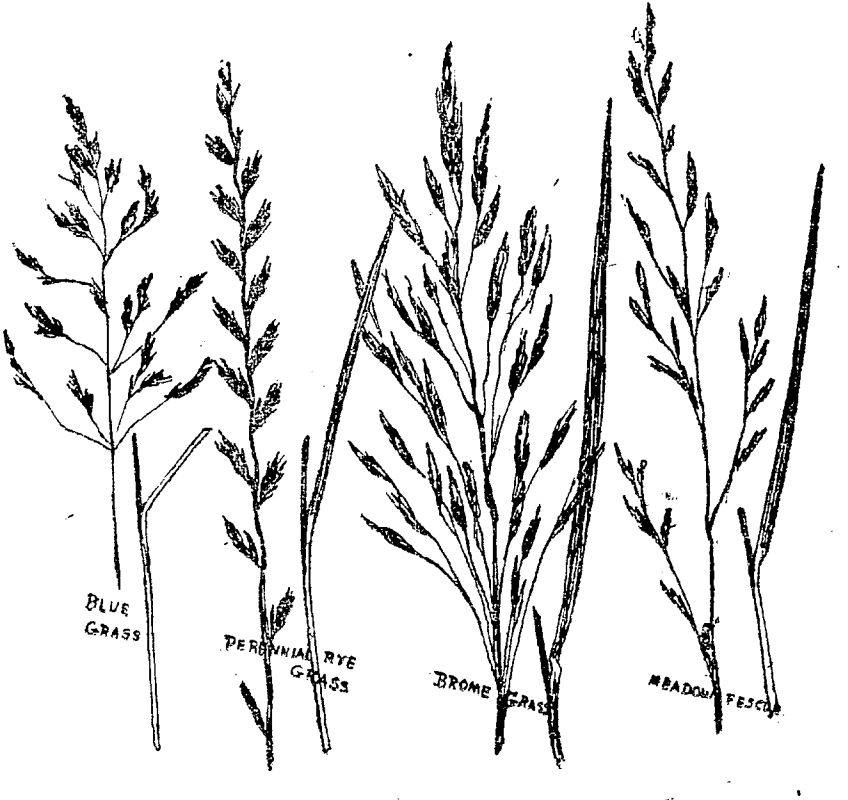
Brome grass is a native of Europe, having been grown upon the cold, dry steppes of Russia for centuries. As compared with other grasses it is a recent introduction in this country. It is proving a great acquisition in the northwest and parts of the west. Brome grass is in greater repute as a pasture than as a hay grass. It has a very deep and abundant root system which fortifies it against drouth.

Downy brome grass has been naturalized from Europe. It is hardy and spreads rapidly where introduced. Perennial rye grass is a native of Europe. It is a great favorite in England and is perhaps the most important grass of Europe. It is valued highly as a pasture grass and is used to quite an extent for hay also, though it is preeminently a pasture grass. It has not gained a very prominent position in the United States.

BALANCED RATIONS. A balanced ration is "one in which each of the different food materials or nutrients is present in just the right proportion and amount to meet the needs of the animals," says Bulletin 159 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Tests indicated that cows fed balanced rations yielded a pound of butter fat for each seventeen pounds of total nutrients consumed, while twenty-one pounds were consumed to a pound of butter fat when an unbalanced ration was fed. The use of the balanced ration thus saved four pounds of digestible nutrients for each pound of butter fat produced, or a pound and a quarter of butter fat was produced by the same number of pounds of digestible nutrients in balanced rations as was required for a pound of butter fat when the unbalanced ration was fed.

Not only was the butter fat more economically produced, but the cows given a balanced ration finished the test with better appetites and in much better flesh and general physical condition than the others.

Nineteen states now require that an examination in agriculture be passed before a teacher may obtain his certificate.



Downy Brome Grass.

lawn grass mixtures. It stands frequent clipping admirably. Its one weakness is its habit of turning brown in dry weather, but when water can be supplied it leaves little to be desired.

Redtop belongs to a family of grasses very generally distributed over the globe. It is a hardy and long-lived grass, making a heavy, tough sod which stands tramping well. It is about equally valuable for hay and pasture. It is a little later in the season than timothy but may be seeded with it insofar as harvesting is concerned. It will do well on soil that is too acid for clover or timothy to thrive. While better adapted to

Co-Operation is the working together of a number of persons for some common end. In agriculture, it means the organization of farmers to the transaction of business pertaining to farming. Its purpose is to do jointly what cannot be done as economically or as well by individuals.

Its success depends upon several factors. A sufficient amount of business is essential. The co-operators should live near enough together to have a community interest and personal acquaintance. The business transacted should be simple in nature, free from any great degree of speculation and of vital importance or convenience to the co-operators. Loyalty to the organization and an intelligent spirit of co-operation are fundamental. Leadership and harmony are essential and minor differences among co-operators must be subordinated to the common good.

The failure of farmers to study and practice co-operation is the chief cause of these excessive middle profits. It is not essential that farmers should sell their own produce to the consumer, but it is essential that they should be so well organized that if they cannot get their food to the consumer with reasonable charge for distribution, they should be able to establish distributing agencies of their own. Until they do this, producer and consumer will both be fleeced.

KEEP THE EDGES OF THE FIELDS CLEAN. Most owners of creek farms do not make any great effort to fight the brush and timber that keeps creeping in from the woodland along the fields. Where there is plenty of rainfall, the timber can crowd in on the fields very rapidly, and the farmers who do not desire to have the size of their fields decrease should make every effort to keep the edges of the field trimmed up.

White elms are especially bad about working into a field. This tree has long limbs, which grow for really wonderful distances over the fields, shade the ground, and prevent the crop from making a profitable growth. Then the tree produces great amounts of seed which fly—yes, "fly"—over the fields, where they sprout and begin to grow. It is true they usually will die, but they cause as much bother as weeds, and they must be killed.

A fond mother, very much worried about the success of her son, who was a Lieutenant in the army, one day said to Mr. Lincoln: "I am worried about my son's physical development. How long do you think a man's legs ought to be in proportion to the rest of his body?" "Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "not having given the matter any particular study, I should say they ought to be at least long enough to reach the ground."

THE MARE AND HER COLT AT WEANING TIME

Weaning the colt is not simply an act of separating the colt from its dam, but it is a matter that will require careful feeding and management of both, just the same as changes in other conditions demand different rations and handling.

From four to six months is the usual age at which the colt should be weaned. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, some doing better if weaned earlier, where the mare's milk does not seem to agree with the colt, and some requiring the dam's milk for a longer period on account



Well-bred colts.

of the colt being puny or unhealthy, but in most cases this is the proper range of age for weaning.

However, if the mare has been rebred and is thought to be pregnant, the colt should not be allowed to suckle over four or five months at the farthest, as the composition of the milk begins to change at this period, and will wield a deteriorating effect on the health of the suckling colt, at the same time tending to rob the colt in food of the nourishment that should be transmitted to it, while the complications caused by these unfavorable conditions also detract from the health of the mare.

In weaning the colt, one must be guided partly by the amount of milk produced by the mare; her adaptability to dry up quickly and properly, without damage to the udder.

These are the points that should be given special attention in connection with handling the mare, and while some will require several days of gradual separation from the colt before the weaning is made permanent, most dams will stand the more sudden weaning.

To guard against mistakes in this respect, let the colt suck only at night and in the morning for two days then allow it to suck only once a day for a couple of days. Next, let it suck every other day for four days, then shut it away from the mare, permanently.

At this time the mare should be milked three times a day, or oftener if necessary. Milk her just before the colt sucks every time.

It is not intended that the colt secure much milk. The object is simply to make the weaning gradual for both dam and colt, and to keep the fever and heat sucked out of the udder.

After the colt has been permanently removed from the mare her teats and udder should be given a thin coating of home-made soap, which will assist in the drying-up process and also prevent inflammation of the teats and udder. Again, if the colt should chance to break out and get with the mare, the soap would not be at all inviting for it to take hold of, and is apt to prevent it from sucking.

Right here we may mention the importance of making sure that the mare and colt do not get together again after the weaning once is begun as this makes it much more difficult than it was at the start, and one may be the whole fall and winter weaning the colt.

When the final separation of the dam and its colt is made for weaning, it will be a good plan to confine the colt in a box stall, where it cannot injure itself, next to the dam.

In this way it will quickly become accustomed to doing without milk and yet be near enough to the mother that it will not fret much.

Place a little clean, bright clover or alfalfa hay where it can nibble at it, and feed it about a quart of oats, a quart of bran and a pint of shelled corn. Also, have a little clean salt where it can reach it at all times, and be sure to keep a vessel of clean, cool water before it.

If fed and watered plentifully, it is

not nearly so apt to want to suck. Watch its manure closely, as this sudden change of ration is very apt to affect the bowels, and any irregularity should be checked promptly and remedied at once. The tendency probably will be for them to become somewhat tight, in which case, doubling the amount of oats being given, and cutting out most of the dry roughage and corn, usually will prove a sufficient laxative.

Sometimes worms will trouble the weaning colt, and for these we find a teaspoonful of common soda, given once a day in its feed to be an effective remedy.

It is essential that the colt be turned to pastures as soon as possible, since the grass and exercise are more conducive to maintaining its good health than the stall confinement, and this usually can be done after two or three days, after the colt has quieted down and there is no danger of its running into the wire or worrying after the mare.

Practically the same management should be applied to the mare, except that she ought to be worked lightly and fed mostly on roughage and oats, in order to discourage the formation of milk in her system and aid in drying her up.

It is not advisable, however, to turn the mare and the colt in adjoining pastures till they seem to be entirely reconciled to the new order of things, as they are liable to get into the wire by attempting to reach one another, and they should not be turned into the same pasture till one is quite sure that the weaning is complete and that both mare and colt have forgotten their former relations.—M. Coverdel.

TAR WEAKENS ROPE. Rope is often tarred to protect it from the weather. This is a somewhat doubtful practice as the acid in the tar weakens the rope to such an extent that engineers estimate tarred rope to be only two-thirds as strong as clean, new rope.

No kind of oil or other preparation has so far been found that will not injure the rope, except tallow. Tallow and graphite are used in making transmission rope, and for lubricating it when in use.—J. M. Drew.

Pure air and plenty of it is absolutely necessary for turkeys.

POINTERS FOR THE SQUAB RAISER. New arrivals in the loft should be well dusted with insect powder. Take no chances on filling the flock with vermin.

Keep a dish of equal parts of oyster shells, grit and charcoal where the birds can help themselves.

Rats are an enemy to the squabs. The loft should be made proof against them. Rid the premises of them by the aid of traps as fast as possible.

Watch the nipples and keep them clean. Use plenty of soap and hot water. Fifth always breeds disease.

Some Apple Terms. In describing the fruit the word "base" means the part of the apple at the stem end; "apex," the portion at the blossom end; "cavity," is the depression around the flower end; "calyx," the so-called flower in the apex of the apple. The general form is referred to as being "round," "oblate," "conical," and "oblong." As regards size, apples are said to be "small" when they are one-half inch in diameter or under; "medium" from one and one-half to three inches and above this, "large."

INCREASING OUR RESOURCES. There are still in this country millions of acres which have never felt the plow, while those which are now under cultivation can, by the application of scientific principles, be made to produce many times the present value of their products. How to use and not abuse this great resource is the most important problem which faces the farmer of today—one worthy of the best efforts of our most profound and learned scientists; for upon its solution depends the future prosperity of the nation.

The peony and its companion, the iris, are among the best of hardy flowering plants for the adornment of the farm home surroundings.

Liquid manure intelligently applied to the chrysanthemums will improve both the foliage and flowers.

Preserve the surplus fruit by canning, drying or making into juices.

POULTRY AND FRUIT. The poultry business goes very well with fruit growing. Chickens are especially good in eating insects that are harmful. Plum trees are very good in poultry yards, also apple and pear trees, but they need plenty of room so they will not grow over the fences. Movable houses for chickens, that can be changed from one part of an orchard to another, are very serviceable and really better than permanent houses, especially for summer use.

Nearly 3,000,000 young trees were set out this year on the national forests of northern Idaho and Montana. On the St. Joe national forest in Idaho 3,000,000 acres will be planted.

A Remedy for Plum Aphids. Thirty pounds of soap (soft soap is the best), one gallon of coal oil, three pounds of naphthalene, and nine parts of water for the stock solution. If boiled until the soap is dissolved it will readily mix. Use eighteen pounds of the stock solution to one hundred gallons of water. Spray before the buds swell.

THE REAL FARMER. What is a real farmer? Use this expression, "a real farmer," often, and desire to define what we mean. A real farmer is a person who makes his living by tilling the land and who lives on the land he works. Men who own farm lands and live in towns or cities, renting their property, or leasing it on shares, are not farmers, even when they claim to be farmers. The test is not a sentimental one, but economic. Real farmers live by work alone on the land.

Manure only.

Alfalfa hay.

Manure, phosphate, potash and lime.

other plants, such as corn or wheat. Thus the proper bacteria must be supplied before a legume can be grown successfully.

One of the chief soil constituents which are well known to decrease under usual cultivation is humus, as the dark-colored organic substances which result from the decay of vegetable matter in the soil is not apt to be over-estimated, for the humus produced from it increases the water-holding capacity of the soil and improves the texture, so that the soil is less inclined to bake. Also its importance in connection with different kinds of necessary bacteria is very great.

Of the seven soil elements mentioned, only four have been found to be especially important in practical farming. That is, they are the only ones which are apt to be deficient in the soil, and which generally make the difference between a rich and a poor soil, so far as plant food is concerned. These four elements are nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, and potassium. The last three are sometimes called "minerals" and are generally referred to under the names of "phosphoric acid," "lime," and "potash."

As a rule the most marked difference between rich and poor land or between "new" and "old" land lies in the content of nitrogen and humus, which are abundant in the rich soil but deficient in poor soil.

Fortunately there is a family of plants that is able to get nitrogen from the air through the aid of bacteria which live in their roots. This family is known as legumes. Those of most importance are as follows: Red clover, alsike clover, white clover, crimson clover, Japan clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, cowpeas, soy beans, garden beans and peas, and vetches. On the roots of all kinds of legumes

are found small growths resembling warts, which are called nodules. These nodules are produced by exceedingly small forms of plant life which can be seen only by the aid of powerful microscope. These bacteria take plant food of the various kinds needed from the root sap of the plants in which they live and in turn they supply the plant with more or less nitrogen, which they have the power to get from the air. If a legume be grown in a soil which does not contain these bacteria it can only make use of the soil supply of nitrogen. Like

Intermediate place between the two groups, because the original source of the soil nitrogen is in the air. Also certain kinds of plants, the legumes, are able to utilize atmospheric nitrogen, though this is done indirectly, through the nodule-forming bacteria found in their roots.

To the farmer the discovery of the elements that plants must have meant much, for as long as they were unknown there was no way to tell exactly what could be used to help make poor land rich. Since this knowledge was obtained the world has been searched for minerals that supply these elements; soils have been analyzed to find out how much of each they contain; and it is now possible to take almost any soil and make it fertile.

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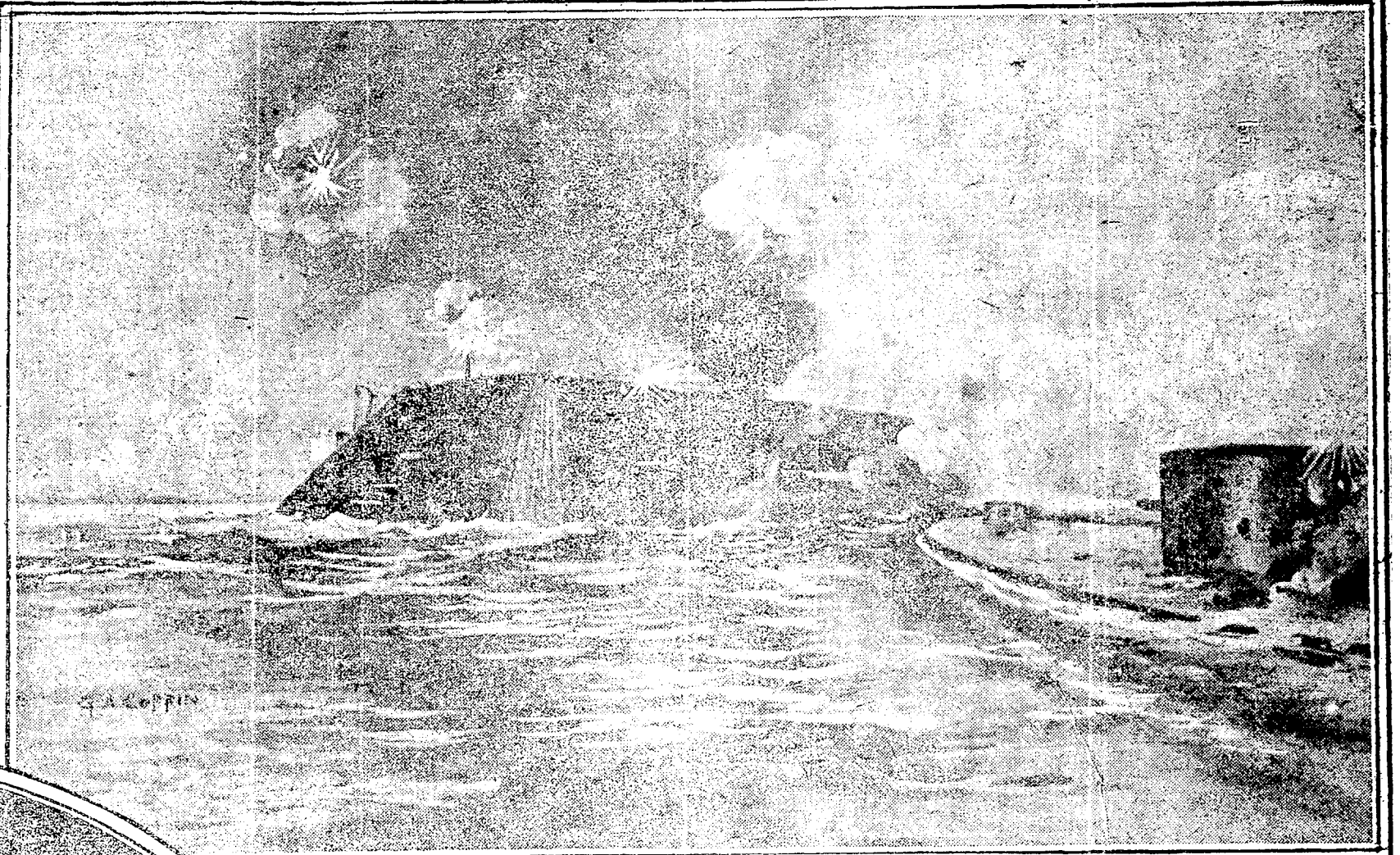
THE SAILOR BOYS' PART

GREAT SEA FIGHTS in ANCIENT TIMES and MODERN

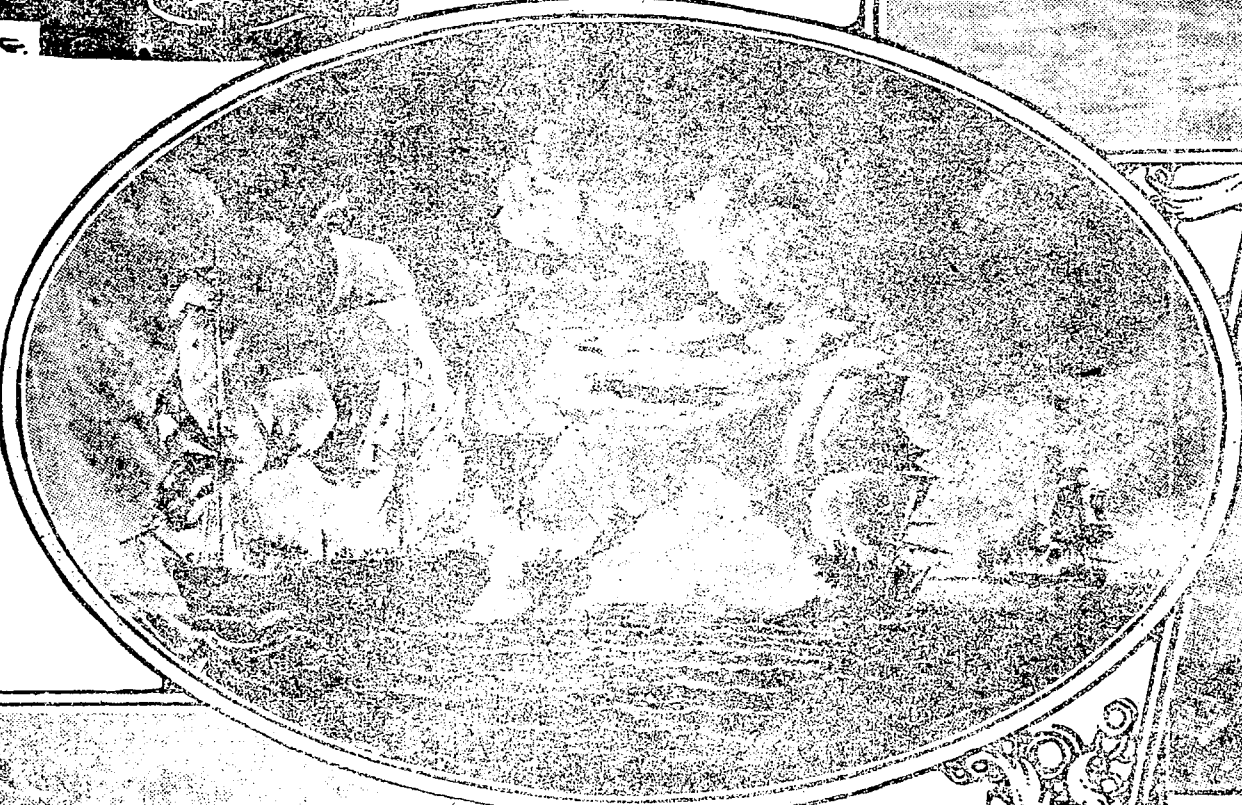
By Henry M. Snevily.

SHOULD Germany tear asunder the provinces of France, should she drive the British troops from the Continent and hurl the human wave of Russian advance back upon itself she would still have Great Britain to destroy upon the water.

There are those who assert that fighting at sea is only the side play incident to the decisive campaigns on land. History controverts this. The fates of nations, even of races, have more than once been decided by a single naval engagement.



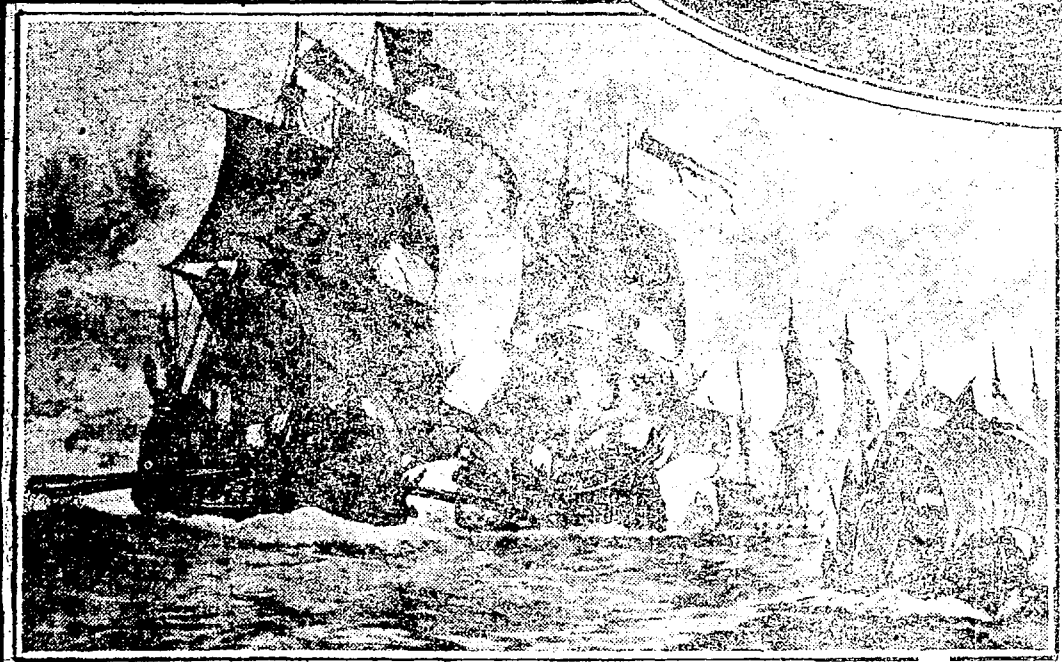
Fight Between the First of the Ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimack, Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862.



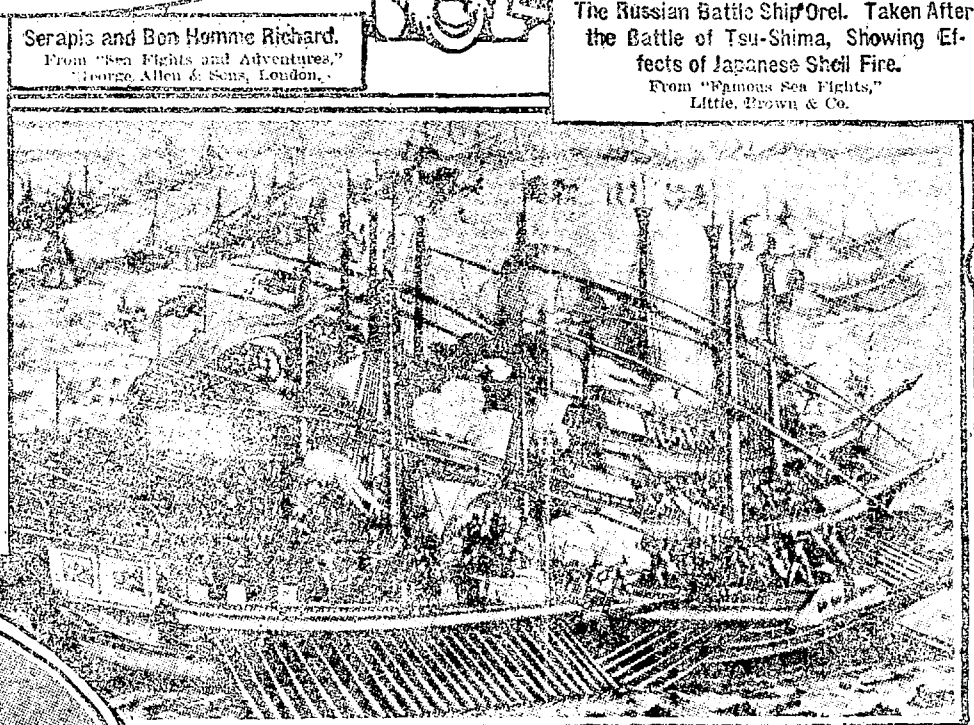
The Russian Battle Ship Orel. Taken After the Battle of Tsushima, Showing Effects of Japanese Shell Fire. From "Famous Sea Fights," Little, Brown & Co.



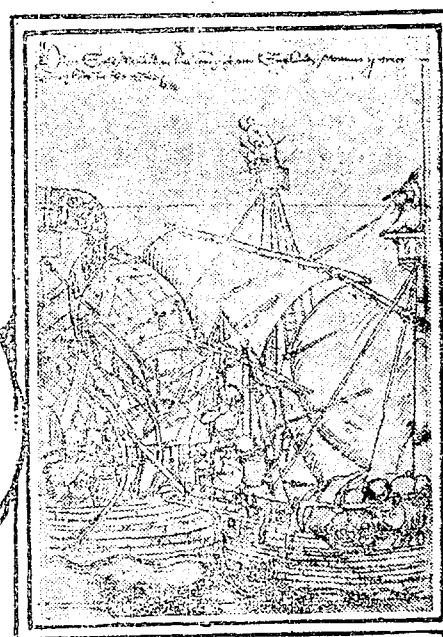
Sinking of the Affondatore After the Battle of Lissa, Between Austrian and Italian Fleets, Off the Dalmatian Coast.



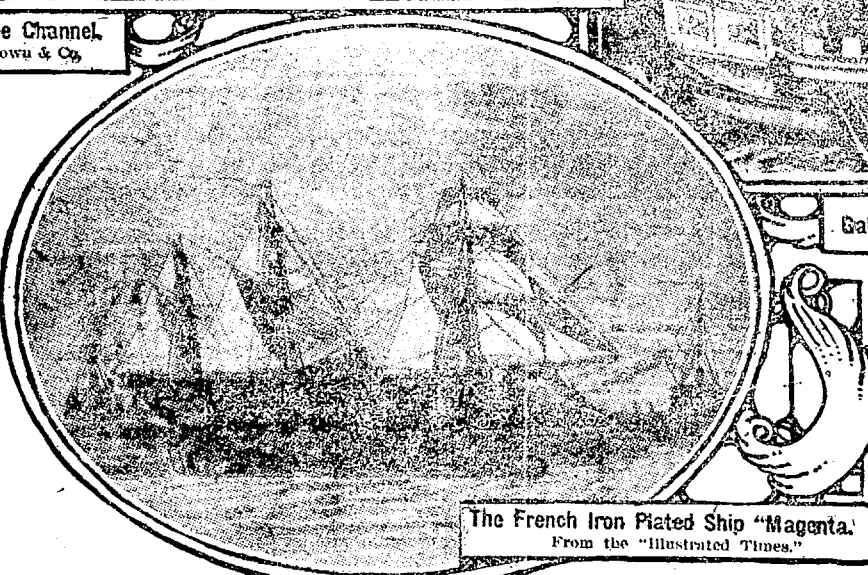
The "Great Armada" Entering the Channel. From "Famous Sea Fights," Little, Brown & Co.



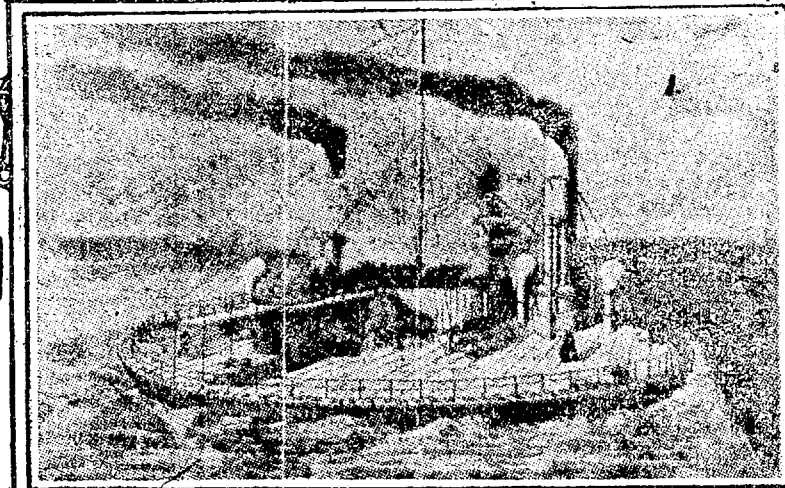
Galleys of the Knights of Malta in Action with Turkish Galleys.



English Engaging French Carracks. From a Manuscript in the British Museum.



The French Iron Plated Ship "Magenta." From the "Illustrated Times."



Russian Circular Monitor "Novgorod." From a Contemporary Wood Engraving.

It is difficult to say just when man first fought in ships. In Egypt carvings have been excavated which tend to show that fighting vessels were in use 5,000 or 6,000 B. C. Herodotus describes ships of war which legends ascribe to Ulysses and which, while they did not fight as war ships against war ships, were used to enforce a blockade at the siege of Troy.

If these vessels were used in actual fighting, however, their effect on the ultimate outcome of war must have been small, for there is little mention made of them. The first great naval battle of which there are fairly accurate accounts, and which decided the fate of Greece, was fought off Salamis, 480 B. C.

Rome became an empire as the result of a naval battle, according to many historians, who date the end of the republic from the Battle of Actium. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius on the Plains of Philippi, Antony, Octavius and Lepidus, who had gained control of Rome after the death of Julius Caesar, drove all their political enemies from Rome. Lepidus himself was banished by his professed friends, and Antony, having fallen under the spell of Cleopatra, remained in Egypt, where he attempted to set up the seat of government for Rome. Rivalry between Octavius and Antony led to war and again the issue was to be decided afloat.

Near Actium, in the Ambracian Gulf, the Egyptian and Roman fleets met. Although Agrippa, in command of the Romans, had begged Octavius to allow him to fight on land, he proved himself a wily seaman.

For a long time the two fleets lay off, both refusing to be drawn into an engagement, but at last Antony, whose supplies from Egypt were cut off, was obliged to attempt to break through the Roman blockade. His galleys were heavier than those of Octavius and he preferred a defensive engagement inshore, but the Roman vessels, being lighter, manoeuvred for an engagement in the open sea.

As the vessels drew near each other catapults on the Egyptian vessels began hurling great stones at the Romans. It was like the action of artillery before the infantry closes in death grips. Some of the Roman galleys were sunk, but the real test came when the vessels

clashed and men fought across the decks. The lighter ships of the Romans did not attempt to ram their heavier opponents, but ripped away their oars as Arminius had done at Salamis. Cleopatra and sixty galleys fled from the fight when it was seen that Octavius was getting the better of it, and in the confusion Agrippa used fire tipped arrows, which threw the Egyptian fleet into a panic.

September 21, the date of the battle of Actium, is set by many historians as the beginning of the Roman Empire, for it was as a result of the prestige gained by this victory that Octavius declared himself Emperor.

These two battles were typical of the many fights between the galleys of European and African or Asiatic nations. Alfred, King of England, had a number of vessels in which he did effective work against the Danes, and King John defeated a French fleet carrying an army of invasion, but the battle of Sluys, 1340, is generally accepted as the beginning of British naval supremacy and the founding of the British navy as such.

Edward III, having challenged the title of Philip of Valois, King of France, the latter gathered a great fleet in the River Ede, near Sluys. Altogether Philip had 190 ships, including many from Genoa under Barbavera, who was more of a seaman in the true sense of the word than any other commander on either side. Hearing that the French

fleet was lying in the river, sterns toward the land, its left toward the river's mouth and its right toward the town of Sluys, Edward decided to force an action. The ships in each of three divisions of the French fleet were fastened together into a sort of floating fort, which enabled the English, led by Edward himself, who climbed over the side of a French vessel and fought among his men, to attack the vessels singly, beginning at each end of a line.

As the fleets neared each other a cloud of arrows rose from the English decks, and drove many of the enemy to cover. Knights in armor crowded the bigger vessels of the fleet waiting for an opportunity to board, and it is said that many even had their horses below decks.

The destruction of the French and Genoese fleet made it possible for England to hold Dover and Calais and for two centuries to absolutely control the gateway to Northern Europe, thus bringing great pressure to bear on the German cities of the Hansa League, the Low Countries, Spain, Genoa and Venice.

Some historians assert that artillery was used at Sluys, but this is doubtful. Cannon of the time were very unwieldy and used mostly for siege operations. Contemporary writers describe the loading of these cannon over night and their discharge at sunrise before the opening of an attack, after which they were frequently not loaded again until the following night.

The possibility of Turkey becoming one of the potent factors in the present war recalls the first great sea battle in which gunpowder played an important part in fleet operations. Near Lepanto, in 1571, a Christian coalition under the direction of Pope Pius V. engaged in war against the Turks, who had been for years enslaving Christian men for their galleys and women for their harems. The hostile fleets were more than a year in preparation, but at last they met in open sea. The victory of the Christians, under Don Juan of Austria, was in great part due to a vessel called the galleon, a transition type between the galleys propelled only by oars and the sailing vessel.

The clash of the two fleets was much like a charge of cavalry against cavalry. In fairly regular formation they swept down on one another. The flower of Southern Europe's chivalry was on board the Christian fleet, and it is interesting to note that on one of the Spanish vessels was Cervantes, whose "Don Quixote" was to go far toward launching Europe out of the age of chivalry. As the battle lines drew near, the

Christian Christians were spurred to valor by the piteous cries of Christian slaves tugging at the oars of the Moslem galleys, stung ever to greater and greater efforts by whip lashes of their masters.

Ali Pacha, the Turkish commander, rammed the Reale, Don Juan's flagship, which, however, kept up a heavy fire at close range with her cannon and musketry. Twice the knights on board the Christian vessel charged through the smoke, their steel blades flashing, their armor glinting when the sun broke through as great banks of smoke rolled temporarily away, but they would have been annihilated had not Colonna come to the rescue.

Don Bernardino Cardenas, Don Juan's lieutenant, was killed at the commander's side and the leader himself was wounded, but he fought on until the Turks, seeing many of their vessels in flames, became discouraged and began to withdraw. Just as it seemed the day was won for the Christians, the Algerines returned to the scene of action, but the Knights of Malta drove them off. The Christians had lost 7,500 men, the Turks from 20,000, to 30,000.

The story of the Great Armada of Spain is familiar to all. It was in 1588 that a fleet of galleys, galleons and pinaces attempted to land the armies of Philip II. of Spain on the English coast. Under Lord Howard of Effingham and such men as Drake, Frobisher, Seymour, Hawkins and Winter the smaller English vessels, short of ammunition, but swifter and more manœuvrable, harassed the Spanish fleet until it attempted to return to Spain and was broken up irretrievably by storms and disaster.

In the fighting which destroyed the Armada the Spanish attempted to employ ancient naval tactics, trusting to the grappling of vessels and deck fighting, but the English ships were handled by men who fought as seamen and refused to close with their adversaries, hanging off in the distance and banging away with their artillery, smashing one Spanish vessel at a time, but gradually reducing the great fleet.

In 1805 the Battle of Trafalgar was fought and Great Britain crumpled the naval power of France and Spain. By sweeping his forces from the sea it paved the way for Napoleon's downfall. The British lost 2,700 men, among them Nelson, and the allies lost 7,000.

It was in American waters that the first great fight between steam propelled, iron clad vessels took place. In March, 1862, the Merrimack, a confederate vessel which had been captured from the United States at Norfolk, recaptured by the Virginia, cut down and protected by railroad iron, sunk the Cumberland and drove the Congress ashore near Newport News. The following day the Merrimack returned, but instead of destroying the Congress at her leisure, as she had expected, she was met by the Monitor, a vessel built by a Swede, John Ericsson. The Monitor was an ironclad lying very low in the water, steered from a turret which appeared like a cheese box. Neither vessel was able to inflict any great damage on the other, and the Merrimack retired up the James River after a battle in which solid shot had bounded off the sides of both craft.

The battle had little effect on the outcome of the American civil war, but its

effect on naval warfare as a whole was enormous. All the navies of the world began at once to build ironclad vessels propelled by steam, and the era of sailing ships in war was closed.

Four years later ironclad fleets clashed for the first time in history, off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. It is notable that in this fight Austria opposed Italy in the same waters where it is not impossible the two nations may clash again.

Admiral Persano attempted to land men from an Italian fleet at the Island of Lissa, off the Dalmatian coast, but before he could effect a landing Wilhelm von Tegethoff and his far inferior Austrian squadron attacked him.

The Austrians steamed toward the Italians in three V-shaped lines. First came the ironclads, with the flagship Ferdinand Max at the apex of the wedge. Behind them were the old wooden ships, and in the rear the gunboats. The Italians steamed to the attack in three divisions, line ahead, crossing the Austrian line of advance obliquely.

As the firing commenced Tegethoff signalled from the Ferdinand Max, "Ironclads will ram and sink the enemy."

These simple orders were carried out to the best of the seamen's ability, but it was demonstrated that it was no easy matter to ram a steam vessel which could turn and manoeuvre without respect to the wind. Tegethoff himself was able to ram the Re d'Italia and steamed straight through the squadron, his gunners directing every shot at the gun ports of the enemy.

The Affondatore came very near to ramming the Kaiser, one of the Austrian ships, but suffered so from gun fire that she failed and sank shortly after the battle.

Having fairly broken the Italian fleet, Tegethoff reformed his third division between them and Lissa, preparing for an attack with all his vessels, but the Italians steamed away, an action for which Persano was signally disgraced.

The story of Santiago, when Schley and Sampson sunk or burned the entire Spanish fleet under Cervera, in 1898, has been often told. The American vessels, lying off the entrance to the harbor, met the Spaniards as they steamed out, line ahead, and chased them along the coast, until every single ship was destroyed. Historians say that never was the annihilation of one fleet by another so complete. Dewey's victory at Manila, another of the world's great sea fights, is also too familiar to Americans to need description here. With the loss of only one man killed the American admiral destroyed the Spanish fleet and reduced the forts of the harbor.

Tsu-shima is the name which thrills the seaman of every land, for this great battle, the greatest ever fought afloat, is the only engagement of modern times where two fleets of almost equal strength met and fought with modern weapons, under modern conditions. Santiago, in point of enormity, pales beside Tsu-shima.

Of all the Russian ships engaged in this great sea fight only two cruisers and two destroyers were able to reach Vladivostok.

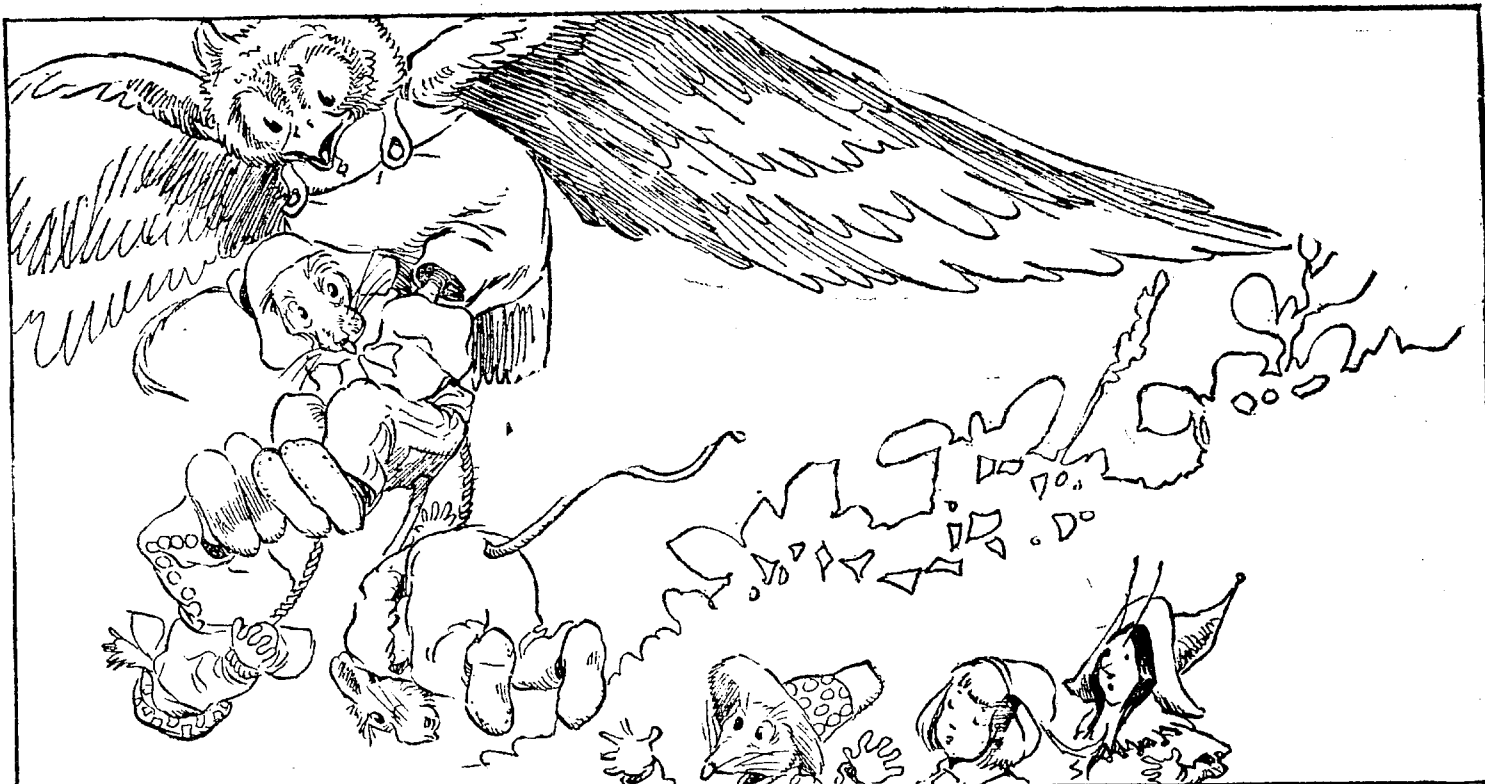


MR. TWEE DEEDLE.

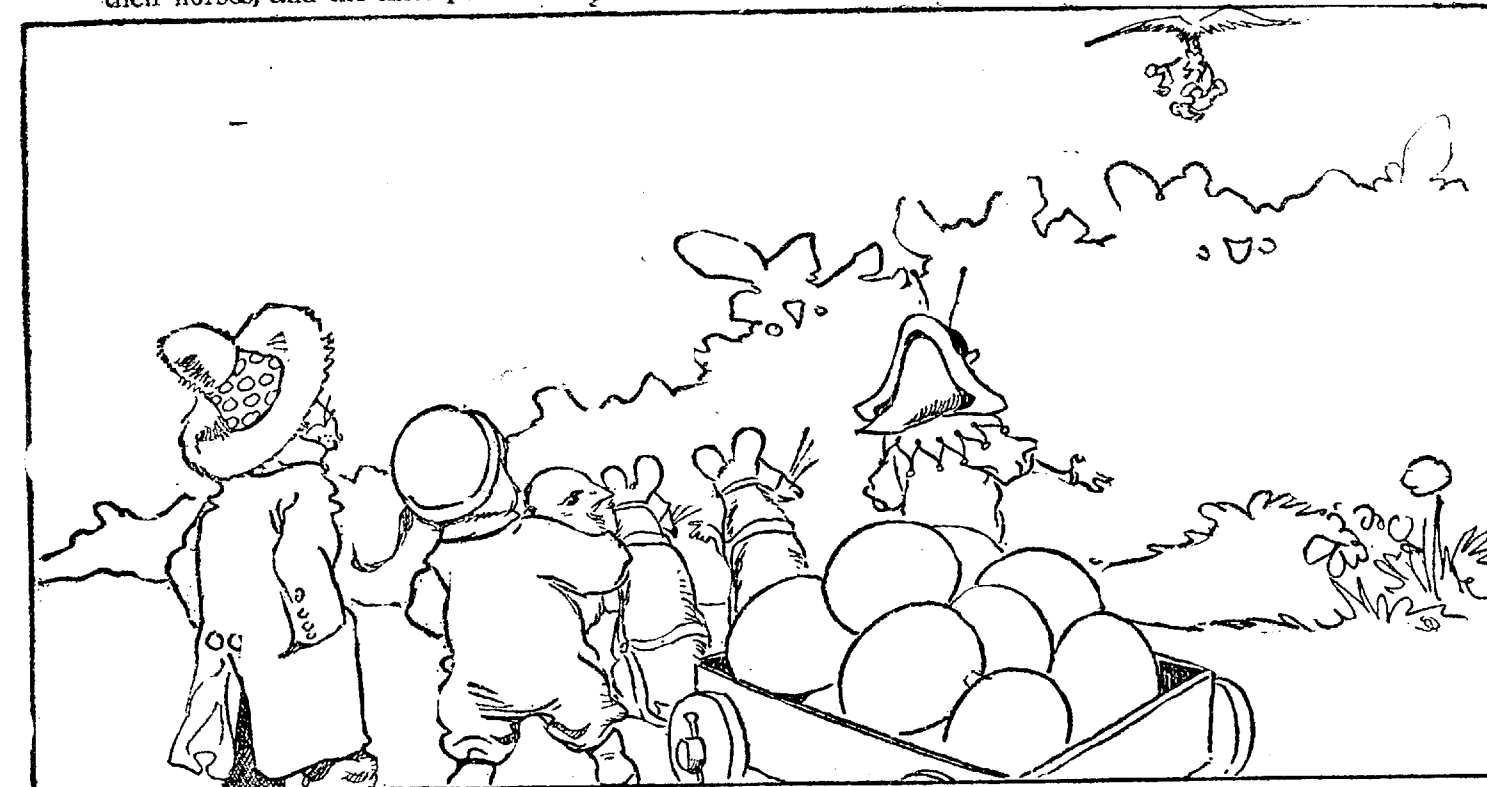
THE ADVENTURE WITH THE ROBBER RATS - BY JOHN B. GRUELLE.



1—"Now," said Mr. Twee Deedle when the detective ferret had captured the robber rats. "we will take the eggs and the baby chick back to Mamma Cluckluck." So Mr. Twee Deedle asked two friendly mice to be their horses, and the mice pulled the tiny wagon with the eggs in it toward Mamma Cluckluck's nest.



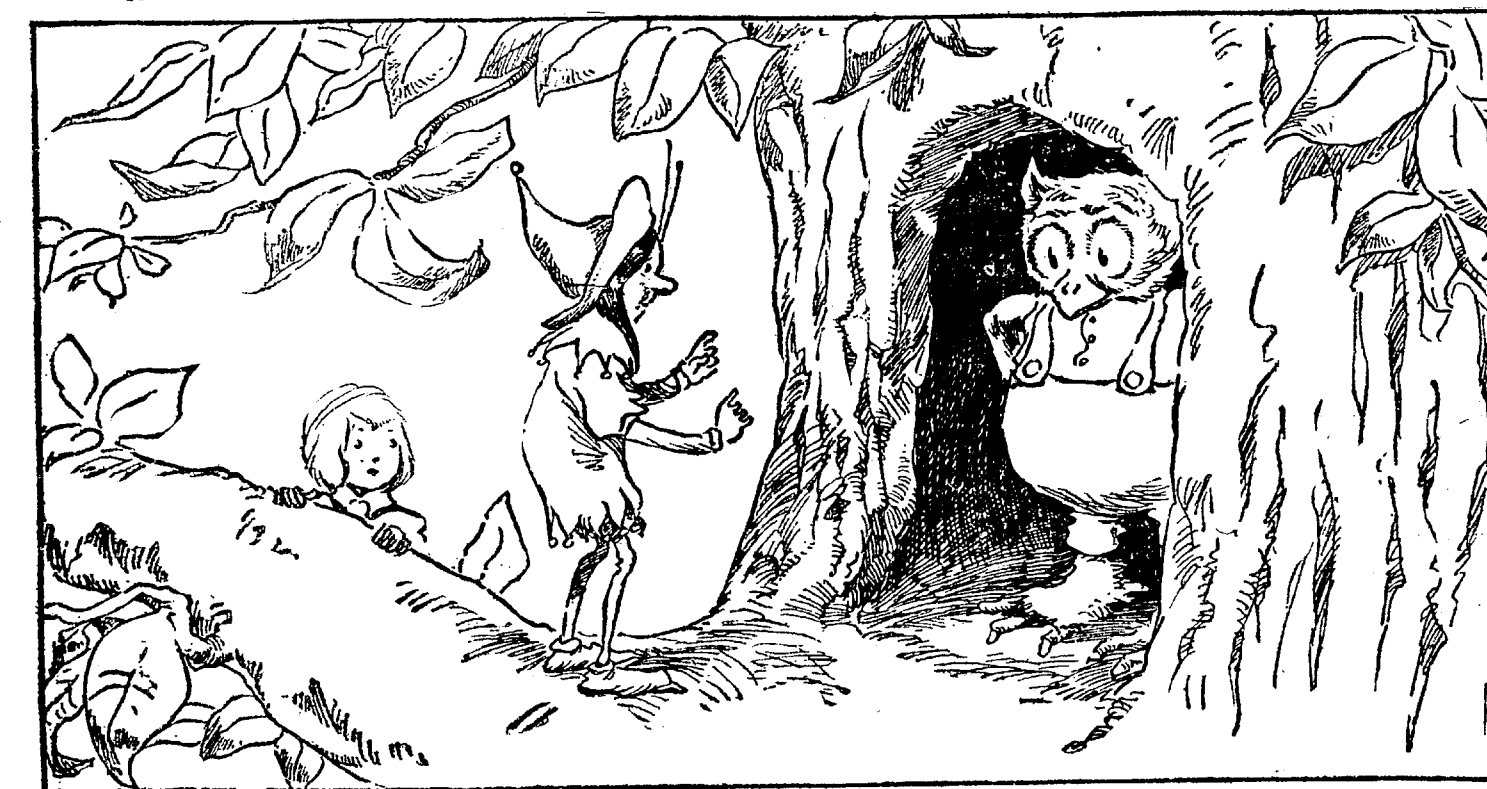
2—They had not gone far when there was a swish of wings and Billy Barnowl flew down and caught one of the robber rats in his claws and flew away. Of course, the other two rats went along, for the three were tied together.



3—"We will have to get them back again!" said Mr. Twee Deedle. "Mr. Ferret will you drive on to Mamma Cluckluck's nest with the eggs? Dickie and I will follow Billy Barnowl!"



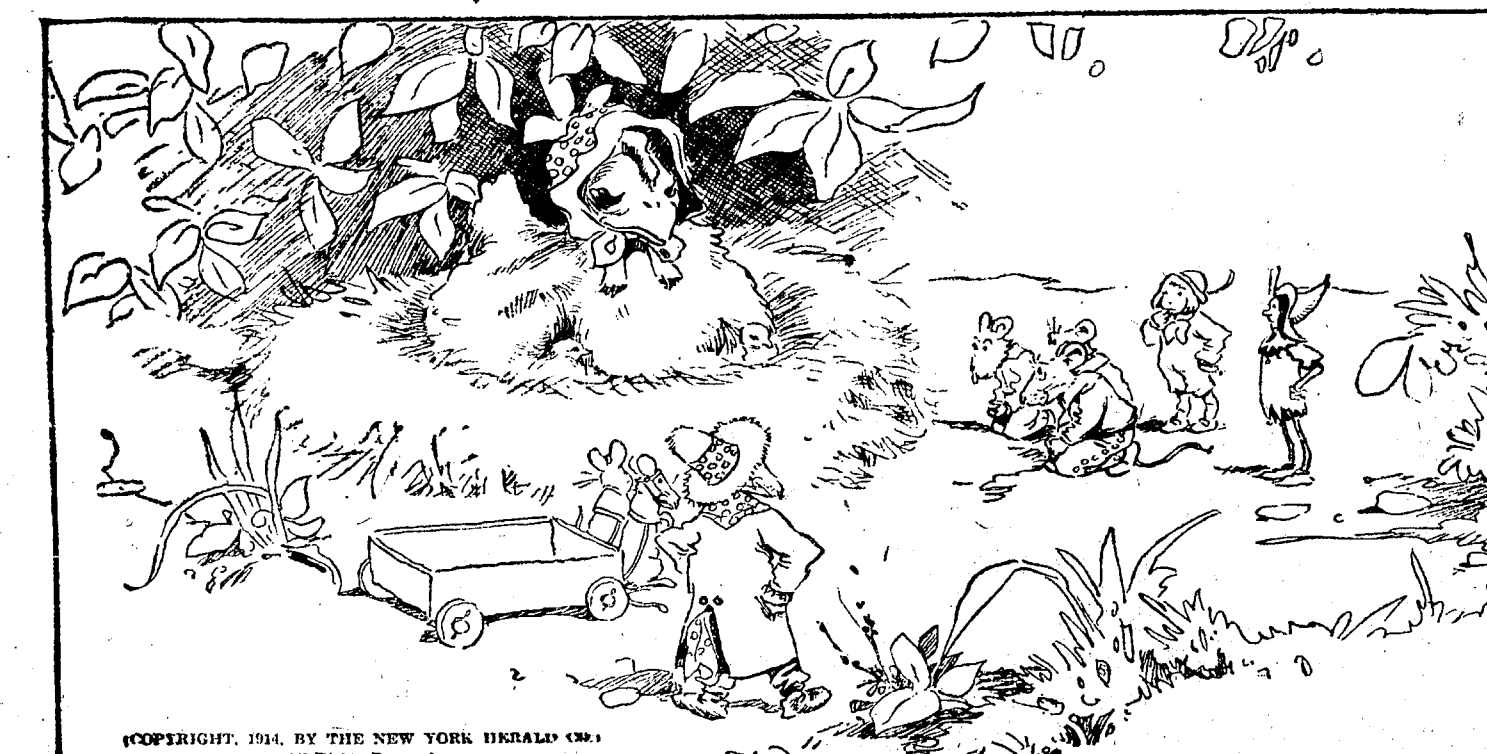
4—Then Mr. Twee Deedle said a magic word and he and Dickie flew up in the air and followed Billy Barnowl.



5—When Mr. Twee Deedle and Dickie came to Billy Barnowl's home in the old oak, Mr. Twee Deedle made Billy give up his captives.



6—The robber rats were so grateful to Mr. Twee Deedle for getting them away from Billy Barnowl that they fell upon their knees and begged to be forgiven. "We will see!" said Mr. Twee Deedle.



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7—When Mr. Twee Deedle and the robber rats arrived at Mamma Cluckluck's they found that another chick had hatched, and Mamma was very proud. The robber rats asked Mamma if she would forgive them for stealing her eggs, and she said:—"Yes, indeed!"



8—The next day Mr. Twee Deedle took Dickie to visit Mamma Cluckluck, and they found that the robber rats were very busy preparing wheat meal for the ten little chicks which Mamma now had. "We have found that it is a great deal more fun doing good to others than it was in being bad to them," said the rats, "so you will never hear of us doing anything naughty again."

THE KNOWLEDGE OF USEFULNESS

To future trade for them; catering to none, when that shall mean humility; remembering at all times that commercial equity means the exchange of one hundred cents' worth of skill and material for a dollar; proud of every effort, but letting my work be its own messenger of quality: thus am I able to appreciate the glory of working and the knowledge that I, too, am of some use.—Adolph Lehmann.



FAIR
WEATHER FORECAST
FOR FORT WAYNE
AND VICINITY.
FAIR AND WARMER TONIGHT;
SUNDAY, PROBABLY
SHOWERS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

ONLY FORT WAYNE EVENING PAPER WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

ESTABLISHED 1833

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

28 PAGES—DAILY, 1 CENT.
SATURDAY, 6 CENTS.



Result
SENTINEL
WANT ADS
BRING THEM

CZAR SENDS NEW ARMY IN

RIVAL CLAIMS MAKE SITUATION A TANGLE

London, Oct. 3.—(1:40 p. m.)—Unusual activity in the publicity departments of the German and Austrian army headquarters has furnished an account of the results of current battles differing so radically from those from the camps of their opponents as to render the widely divergent statements irreconcilable.

In regard to the battle of the Aisne there is only a single point on which the French and German reports agree and that is that Gen. von Kluck still is going northward, though at a snail's pace, and that he is so powerful that Gen. Joffre has been forced to admit that the German commander has been able to make a French detachment debouching from Arras to fall back.

Claims at Variance.

Further south, in the neighborhood of Roye, according to the German staff, the French have been dislodged from their positions, but the French Communiqué declares that all the German assaults there were shattered.

Again, the Germans assert they have fought their way southward and have made substantial advances in the Argonne district and the French countered this by claiming to have made progress there; while on the far eastern end of the line around the river Meuse the French claim to have driven the last Germans back across the river, and the invaders say they have defeated all attacks of the French in that quarter.

Each side thus is furnished the news it wants to hear. For the neutral observer the only certainty is that there is intermittent conflicts along the immense line furnish only a series of cumulative results which gradually tend in a given direction and to an outcome which will be duly determined when the present process of attrition completes its course.

Each Gives Lie to Other.

The first Austrian staff report with any details, issued by Field Marshal Potiorek, gives flat denial to the Serbians' vivid stories of victory, but it is only fair to say that the Serbs are equally emphatic in giving the lie to the Austrian claims.

According to Field Marshal Potiorek the process of clearing up the Serbian litter in the province of Bosnia is progressing apace while the Austrian offensive in Serbia is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Servians and their Montenegrin allies, however, maintain that they have Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, almost in their grasp.

New Russian Army.

The new army of Emperor Nicholas is on the march and, according to the

GRIPPED BY POMP OF WAR

Little Specks of Islands in West Indies are Now All A-Thrill.

FEAR ATTACK BY GERMAN WARSHIPS

Motley Lot of Barefoots in Amusing Sidelight to Great Struggle.

New York, Oct. 3.—The steamer Karona today brought a cargo of war tales from the West Indies. Every native there sleeps with his gun under his pillow, said the Karona's sailors. Little specks of islands that no one ever heard of north of the tropic of Cancer are throwing up towering earthworks. Barefooted natives, yesterday's nobodies, are today's generals; roundabouts are soldiers; every town has a guard; every island district every other island; ten thousand rusty flintlock muskets rule the lands; and from the sea come tales of strange men of war threatening in and out among the islands, always seeking and never finding one another. This was the war gossip current among sailors from other ports whom they met on the docks at St. Lucia.

"One of the interesting things," said Frank De Lagarde, the Karona's assistant purser, "was the native guard. Every native on the island is happy these days, for he takes a gun, rides on a bicycle and marches behind a brass band, and the government pays for it all."

The Bicycle Squadron.

"Some of the strangest looking bicycles I ever saw have been commandeered by the authorities. Some of them are the old high wheel affairs that our daddies rode; some of them have no spurs, most of them are not with rust and all of them squeak. I heard the troops coming two blocks away. And

Prominent Fort Wayne Man Dead After Long Illness.



JOHN W. SALE

PRUSSIAN GUARDS HEROIC FIGHTERS

London, Oct. 3.—(4:00 a. m.)—"Details are just available of the heroic engagements of Prussian guards at Sulpis (in the French department of Marne) a fortnight ago," says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail. "It arose out of the German attempt to cut the railway connecting Rheims and Verdun."

"This attempt failed and the Germans were in danger of being brought between the French infantry and cavalry. It was at this moment while the greater part of the German troops were retiring in the direction of Rheims that a regiment of Prussian guards threw itself desperately upon the lines of the French cavalry."

"Not once but five times did the devoted regiment hurl itself against the solid French front. After the fifth charge there were only a hundred men left surrounding their flag. With signs of reluctance they gave the signal of surrender and it was then found that nearly all of the hundred were wounded."

"In the course of this engagement the guards lost 3,000 men, it is stated."

PRISON REFORMERS MEET.

American Association Opens Convention at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3.—With delegates from all parts of the country present the annual convention of the American Prison Association will open here tonight and continue until next Thursday night.

DEATH CALLS JOHN W. SALE

Man Long Prominent in Ft. Wayne Business Circles Passes Away.

SERVED COUNTRY DURING THE WAR

Death Due to Stroke of Paralysis Sustained Two Years Ago.

John W. Sale, seventy-four years of age and for many years prominently identified with the lumber industry of Fort Wayne, well known in Grand Army circles and enjoying a wide acquaintance in Northern Indiana, died Saturday morning at 4 o'clock at Hope hospital from the effects of paralysis, with which he was stricken two years ago.

Up to ten years ago Mr. Sale was engaged in buying timber for the Hoffman Brothers company, of Fort Wayne, severing his connection with the concern after a service that began in 1874 and since that time he had not been actively engaged in business.

Most of the two years preceding his demise had been spent at local hospitals, where he was under treatment for the malady that eventually caused his death.

Born Near Attica, Ind.

Mr. Sale was born near Attica, Ind., and was the son of Francis A. Sale, a Methodist minister, and spent his youth in the various cities and towns in which his father held pastorates.

He finished his education at the Fort Wayne M. E. college and in the meantime

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5.)

Today's War News Given in Summary.

French and German reports agree that fighting on the western end of the battle line in France continues without decisive advantage to either side.

In an announcement made at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Paris, the French war office says that a violent action progressed in the region of Roye where the allies have repulsed all German attacks on the left wing.

A statement from the German army headquarters issued last night said that the right wing of the German army in France had repulsed renewed efforts on the part of the allies to outflank it. To the south of Roye the French had been dislodged from their positions, it was declared. German advances in the Argonne region were recorded, while the situation on the center was reported unchanged.

Today's French statement says that the army of the crown prince has been driven back in the Argonne district, and slow, but continuous, progress is being made by the allies in the Woerthe district. Nothing, it says, is to be noted on the line from Rheims to the Argonne region.

Reports from the eastern area of the war continue conflicting; accounts of Russian successes with a new invasion of east Prussia emanate from Petrograd and other Prussian sources.

On the other hand it is claimed that the German army, which drove the Russians from East Prussia, is making a serious invasion to the east and that an important engagement along the river Nieman is imminent, while other German and Austrian forces are checking the westward movement of the Russians in Russian Poland and Galicia.

The most dependable reports indicate that the really great battle is being fought at Cracow, where an unnumbered Russian force is attacking the Germans and Austrians there in immense strength.

Still farther apart are the contrary claims regarding the struggle of the Austrians against the armies of Serbia and Montenegro. An official statement from Serbia says that the Balkan allies have gained a brilliant victory at Vafrenitz. According to Austrian reports the invaders of Bosnia are being scattered while the counter invasion of Serbia proceeds successfully.

A new German casualty list adds names to the dead, wounded and missing. The wounded include Prince Joachim, the emperor's youngest son.

FOUR DIE IN FIRE NEAR HAMMOND

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 3.—Four were burned to death and one other was seriously burned in a fire which destroyed a farm house ten miles south of this city early today.

Four others were saved from the flames by a 13-year-old boy. The dead: MRS. ELIZABETH STOLLY, 72, an invalid. MARY STOLLY, 13. FRED STOLLY, 9. TRACY STOLLY, 6.

The injured: Philopena Stolly, aged 11, burned about face and body. Those rescued from the fire were Joseph Stolly and his wife and their daughters, Catherine, 6, and Cora, 16. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Joe Stolly, the 13-year-old son of Joseph Stolly, had been to a party and returning home found smoke pouring out of the house. Before he could alarm the inmates flames burst from the second story, where the occupants were asleep. Those who escaped leaped from the windows.

SUBMIT PLANS TO CURB THE FLOODS

Standard Protective Works Are Recommended for Fort Wayne.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 3.—The completion of a topographical map of Indiana and the installation of sixty-one stream gauging stations are recommended in the report of W. K. Hatt, engineer of the Indiana flood commission, named by Governor Ralston to study flood conditions in this state and report to the 1915 legislature, made to the commission.

It was stated in the report that stream gauging stations will cost \$150 a year to operate. A topographical map completion would cost \$500,000, one half to be paid by the state and one half by the federal government. The engineer says this sum would not have to be expended at once, but that an annual appropriation of \$200,000 would provide for an early completion.

Plans, diagrams and drawings made by the engineer's assistants were included in the report. The following comments were made on these diagrams:

"It is apparent that the rainfall follows a determined cycle of thirty-four years. It appears that we have been passing through a series of years of deficient rainfall, and may expect in the near future years of heavy floods. These will be accentuated because of (a) the increased drainage of our lands, and (b) the increased obstruction in the river beds near cities."

"The key maps for flood protection plans recommended for various cities illustrate the construction of standard flood protection work. These include Peru, Fort Wayne, Kokomo, Indianapolis and the Brevoort levee district near Vincennes."

NO AMERICANS LEFT.

All Have Left Rheims, So American Consul Quits the Place.

Paris, Oct. 3.—(12:05 p. m.)—William Bardele, the American consul at Rheims, accompanied by his wife, daughter and son, left Rheims today for Troyes. There are no more Americans in Rheims, nor any other reason why he should stay; consequently he is seeking safety elsewhere. Just before the Bardele left a shell burst near where Mrs. Bardele was walking in the street and killed three persons.

LAST-MINUTE NEWS

STARVING UNDER BOMBARDMENT.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—(Via London, 2:45 p. m.)—A correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, who has witnessed the military operations in the Argonne forest and north of Verdun, telegraphs his paper that the bombardment of Verdun still continues. Much activity at the Verdun railroad station has been noted, and there are three captive balloons over the city. The population of the district is starving.

GERMAN AVIATORS RESCUED AT SEA.

London, Oct. 3.—(3:35 p. m.)—A dispatch to the News from Copenhagen says the captain of the Swedish steamer Rima, from Gothenburg to Loebeck, reports rescuing from the sea two German aviators who had been in the water fourteen hours.

HERE'S AN AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

Vienna, Oct. 2.—(Via London, Oct. 3.—12:40 p. m.)—An official communication signed by Field Marshal Potiorek, has been given out here as follows:

"Up to the present time our offensive movements in Serbia against the enemy, who is strongly fortified in positions further protected with barbed wire entanglements, have proceeded slowly but favorably."

ZAPATA REFUSES TO JOIN VILLA

Washington, Oct. 3.—Zapata will not join Villa, according to a report to constitutionalist headquarters here from a Carranza agent in San Antonio. He reported that "Ismael Palafox, Zapata's representative said yesterday in San Antonio, after having conferred with General Villa that Zapata never would join Villa because Angeles and many federalists with Huertistas and Felicistas and other reactionary elements are joining Villa and will soon control him using him as a tool."

Another report which reached here today from a point along the border

Some of the Active Figures in District Christian Endeavor Society Convention in Fort Wayne.



Front row, left to right: U. F. Giffen, district secretary and treasurer; Pauline Roth, reception committee chairman; Hazel Stanley, registration committee chairman; Ida Myers, Huntington, county secretary of Indiana C. E. Union. Second row, left to right: C. R. Aiken, reception committee; Evelyn Roberts, entertainment committee chairman; Ruth Markley, Bluffton, county secretary of Wells county; Maud Clark, missionary superintendent; Leslie A. Jacobs, music committee chairman; May Leanderson, Junior and Intermediate superintendent; and Ethel L. Kirby, reception committee. In the rear—G. A. Lehmann, of Bluffton, O., in charge of the music for convention.

NEWS OF FORT WAYNE'S NEIGHBORS

OTHERWISE LITTLE HAPPENED.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 3.—George Shoemaker received a letter from Charles Sudelli, who fell on the motorcade at Omaha, Neb., a week ago, stating that he was improving and that he would try to get home by that time. He said that with four large splinters in his stomach, many burns over his body, caused by sliding on the motorcade, he is able to sit in a chair and let his wife feed him. At the time of the accident he was going at the rate of 91 miles an hour and he slid about one-eighth of a mile when he fell. A board in the track broke, letting the rear wheel into the opening and demolishing the rear part of the motorcade. He was thrown through the air for a short distance and, when he alighted, slid for 600 feet.

NORTH WEBSTER MAN DIES.

Warsaw, Ind., Oct. 3. John C. Stronbeck, one of the leading business men of North Webster, and who was very well known throughout the county and especially in Warsaw, died in the general hospital in Elkhart at 3 o'clock on Friday morning.

Mr. Stronbeck was about 38 years of age and is survived by a wife and daughter. Mrs. Stronbeck is a native of North Webster, where he owned considerable property. He owned and operated a big grist mill in that city. For many years he was a member of the firm of Stronbeck & Kuhn and was part owner of the hardware store operated by that firm.

WARSAW YOUTH RELEASED.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 3.—James Mullin, of Warren, who was arrested about ten days ago at the request of authorities in Montana, has been released from jail. The Montana authorities did not show up to claim the prisoner and the legal limit of time that he could be held expired. As no word came concerning the officer who was supposed to be on his way to Huntington county, the prisoner was released. A message from Brady, Montana, had charged that Mullin stole \$210 from a friend, using the money to pay expenses of a trip to see his parents at Warren. It was reported after his arrest that he admitted the theft.

WOMAN BADLY HURT.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 3.—Mrs. George Higman, residing one mile south of the city, fell at her home and suffered a broken shoulder. Mrs. Higman had been riding in one of the farm wagons and as she attempted to climb down from the rear end of the wagon she tripped and fell, striking on her left shoulder.

MEET NEXT IN KENDALLVILLE.

Kendallville, Ind., Oct. 3.—John W. Miller, of this city, was selected president of the organization of Company E, 10th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at the annual regimental reunion held at An-

Men Who Are in War Game Today

Gen. Gallieni



Gen. Gallieni

Then the old man who ruled his soldiers with a rod of iron, whose method was not unlike that of Napoleon, took charge of the military defenses of the city and Paris felt safe.

The general received his first experience in the Franco-Prussian war. He came out of that with distinction.

In the following forty years when France was playing the great colonial game, Gallieni became one of her foremost figures. He saw service in Algeria, China, the Sudan and in Madagascar.

When France decided to place Madagascar under its protection in 1895 Gallieni was sent to handle the job. Not so much a fighting man as one skilled in pacification and organization was needed. Gallieni proved himself the man.

After a few short battles his army gained control of the island. He advised that Queen Ranavalona, who objected to French intervention, be sent to Algeria on a pension and that Madagascar be made a colony instead of a protectorate. Both these things were done.

In 1900 he had the island well under control and established a school system. As a result Madagascar became a rich, peaceful province, instead of a troublesome dependency.

On his return to France and his subsequent retirement he spent his time in studying the defenses of Paris until the country recognized that the aged general knew more about defending the city than the younger general officers.

Therefore he was called from his peaceful villa to save Paris from another siege.

Spalding were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas, near New Haven.

Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Mentzer and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krick were entertained at 6 o'clock dinner Sunday evening at the Wayne hotel, in Fort Wayne, by Mr. Chas. Colerick and Mrs. Carrie Puter, of Fort Wayne.

L. F. Walters, of Chubbuck, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Edwards Friday.

Wm. Williams, of Winchester, Ind., spent part of the week with his brother, S. M. Williams and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunsicker, of Bluffton, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hunsicker.

Spencer, Ind., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Jacob

Grill and Mrs. David Baughman and children spent Wednesday and Thursday at Garrett, the guests of their son and brother, Henry Grill, and wife.

Herman Hatch and wife and Miss Ella Simon, of Huntington; Dr. Metcalf and wife, of Fort Wayne, and Ray-

NEW HAVEN NEWS.

New Haven, Ind., Oct. 3.—Frank Griffin, of Detroit, Mich., visited friends here this week. Mr. Griffin formerly resided here.

Mrs. George Hatzler and children spent Wednesday in Fort Wayne with her mother, Mrs. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Mollenkopf and daughters, of Conroy, are visiting relatives near here.

Mrs. Lizzie Brudi is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Brudi in Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Ida Mason has returned from Seneca, N. Y., where she has spent several weeks with a relative who is taking treatment at the sanitarium at that place.

Relatives and friends have received cards announcing the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hazen, of Moline, Mo.

Mrs. Maud Handbury and little daughter, Edna, have returned to their home in Goshen after visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Naomi Mosier, of Conroy, visited her parents here during the week.

The waterworks system is being placed in the basement of the M. E. and M. P. churches.

Mrs. Alzada Bolyard entertained the Busy Bees at her home Thursday.

Miss Helen Green spent Sunday with friends at Conroy.

John Miller, of Toledo, and Eli Miller, of Cleveland, were the guests of their mother, Mrs. Augusta Miller, over Sunday.

Charles Greener has returned home from a visit with relatives at Princeton, Ill.

The Battenberg club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. E. E. Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas visited with Monroeville friends this week.

Miss Margaret Ginter has issued invitations to a masquerade party on Halloween.

The Mergely for Pleasure club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Anna Jacquay, president; Mrs. Irma Lupkin, secretary; Mrs. Mary Mack, treasurer. The third anniversary of the club will be celebrated at the home of Mrs. Jacquay on October 25.

The Methodist Protestant Sunday school will celebrate Rally day on Sunday, October 11.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church held a social in the church basement on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Rose Becker has returned from a several weeks' visit with friends at Sheboygan, Wis.

The Sewing circle of the Lutheran church met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Fred Politt.

The Adams township teachers are attending institute in Fort Wayne today.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Bandelier, of Indianapolis, arrived Friday evening to be the guests of Mr. Louis Bandelier and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Sleet and son, Marshall, have returned home after a two weeks' visit with relatives at Louisville, Ky.

Miss Helen Rich entertained a large party of young friends at her home Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Peter Rich was the victim of a surprise party at her home Monday afternoon and evening. It being her birthday anniversary. The affair was planned by her sister, Mrs. George Freindrich, and her mother, Mrs. E. Mahoney, and Mrs. Robert Smith, all of Fort Wayne. There were prizes for five and tables and four prizes were awarded. An elegant lunch was served. Mrs. Rich was presented with a beautiful linen table cloth from her guests. Those who participated in this most delightful affair were Messrs. Carr, Edwig, Dietrick, Boyce, Jaquet, Feist, Thomas, Young, Metcalf, Fickinger, Mahoney, Smith, Freindrich, of Fort Wayne, and the following ladies from this place: Mrs. Frank Becker, Mrs. Jacob Becker, Mrs. Henry Jacquay, Mrs. August Lupkin, Mrs. Luke Kuyoth, Mrs. Conrad Schuchke, Mrs. Frank Rose and Mrs. George Federspiel.

Monroeville, Ind., Oct. 3.—School opened Monday morning in the old building with a large attendance and work on the new building is being pushed rapidly.

J. E. Meese and Mrs. T. S. Wickwire, of Angola, spent part of the week here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Morrison, of Fort Wayne, spent Sunday with Frank Webb and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shafer and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. John Shafer spent Sunday last at Elm Green, Ind., the guests of Rev. J. Logan Powers and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Savio and Bernard Savio spent Sunday at Conroy, the guests of Frank Savio and family.

B. I. Fredline will leave the first of the week for Philadelphia to transact business and take in the world's series ball games.

R. W. Garty, who has been ailing for some time, was taken to Chicago Wednesday for treatment.

Frank Griffin, of Detroit, Mich., spent Wednesday with his sister, Mrs. J. M. Jackson, and family.

The Williams & White company, of Winchester, Ind., have completed the erection of five escapes on the Masonic and I. O. O. F. buildings.

James Parker, of Hastings, Neb., left for his home Thursday morning after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Rader and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kline.

An athletic association was formed in the high school this week with Ralph Peckham as president; Vane Freidline, vice president; and Virgil Yonke, secretary-treasurer. The basketball team will be organized soon and will be open for games with any high school team in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wise and daughter, Dorotha, of Manson, Iowa, spent the week at the N. R. Spalding home, near here, and Wednesday they and Mrs.

Gen. Winter

Snow Flurries and Sleet Storms Already Felt on the Firing Line—Can Ten Million Soldiers Be Kept Comfortable in Cold?

New York, Oct. 3.—Have you considered the effect cold weather will have upon the warring armies of Europe? Have you thought of the suffering it will bring? Of the misery to follow, both on the battlefield and among the people in war deluged countries?

Winter is the greatest general of all. Throughout the ages armies have succumbed to his irresistible advance. He even defeated Napoleon after the Corsican had vanquished Europe. Now he is moving in overwhelming force down the continent.

Freezing weather, you know, is the worst foe that soldiers have to contend with. Ice and sleet and snow are dreaded for more than bullets. Bad weather causes epidemics of pneumonia, dysentery and scores of other ailments that take men out of the firing line, while men who escape actual sickness are often so weakened by exposure that they haven't the stamina necessary to recover from wounds. The dread of lying wounded and exposed to the merciless weather, perhaps freezing to death, takes the heart out of the strongest man, yet that is the fate that will overtake the thousands during the winter fighting.

While the main army of winter—snow and ice—is still far in the north, its advance guards have begun to make their presence felt. Frightful weather has been recorded on the continent for the past ten days. Soldiers in France have had to fight in trenches kept deep in water and there have been snow flurries. Sleet storms are recorded in Galicia.

Vienna reports epidemics of cholera and dysentery so bad that 1,000,000 krona have been appropriated for isolation hospitals for the stricken soldiery.

And that is but the beginning! Autumn, remember, is not two weeks old. The dead of winter is almost three months away. When it sets in the suffering among the soldiers may only be compared to Napoleon's Russian army. You remember that story of horror: how, in 1812, the Russian invaded Russia with 400,000 picked men. Winter trapped him and only 20,000 survivors straggled into France in the spring.

While winter weather in the theater of the present war is not so cold as that

road Rhodes and wife were Sunday guests of Daniel Metcalf and family.

Mrs. Barton and Miss Ethel Metcalf, Mrs. Audrey Wade and Mrs. Jane Butler were among the Fort Wayne shoppers Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sperm Adams, of Butler, came Monday evening and visited with Mrs. Adams' grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Grill. On Tuesday Mrs. Adams and Miss Sadie Astor, of Chicago, were Fort Wayne shoppers.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Braden, of Logansport, are here visiting J. W. Henderson and wife and other relatives.

Those of the F. G. M. N. Embroidery club who went to Auburn Monday evening to arrange their display were Messrs. Shook, Hefner, Samuel Steward, Fischer, DuVal, Frank Butler, George Henderson and John Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortie Wildfield and two children, Leone and Clarence, Misses Lucille and Allen Rhodes were St. Joe visitors Tuesday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Markle, Wednesday—son.

The ladies of the C. C. Embroidery club who were at Auburn Monday to help arrange their display of fancy work were Messdames Charlie Henderson, Fannie Beams, Robert Beams, Misses Armita and Jennie Steward, Hazel Steward, Ruth Henderson and Mrs. John Beunighoff.

George Horn billed cloyer at D. D. Metcalf's Tuesday, it being the last job for him for this season.

Mrs. Laura Baughman and Mrs. Priscilla Hardesty, Mrs. Maggie Dix and two children, Willard and Fannie, were at Harlan Monday, where they visited Mrs. Biam Fossimile.

Mrs. Charles Creek and children spent Monday night the guests of her parents, Jacob Grill and wife, south of town.

George Henderson, J. W. Henderson and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Braden motored to Fort Wayne Monday.

E. L. Beams had his house wired for electric lights Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Cora Steward made a business trip to Fort Wayne Wednesday.

Ossian, Ind., Oct. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Anna Woodward, who have been at Greeley, Colo., since last spring, returned to Ossian Wednesday night and were guests of Mr. Woodward's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Woodward, until Thursday, when they went to Keystone, to see Mrs. Woodward's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dickinson, the former being quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Beatty and Miss Nellie Rupright visited friends in Decatur Thursday and attended the fair.

Mrs. A. S. Elzey and her sister, Mrs. Bert Kern, of Van Buren, who have been guest, went to Decatur Thursday to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Linn.

Mrs. Sarah Foughty and Mrs. E. H. Roe went to Bluffton Friday to spend the day with a party of friends at the home of Mrs. Fred Plesinger, on East South street.

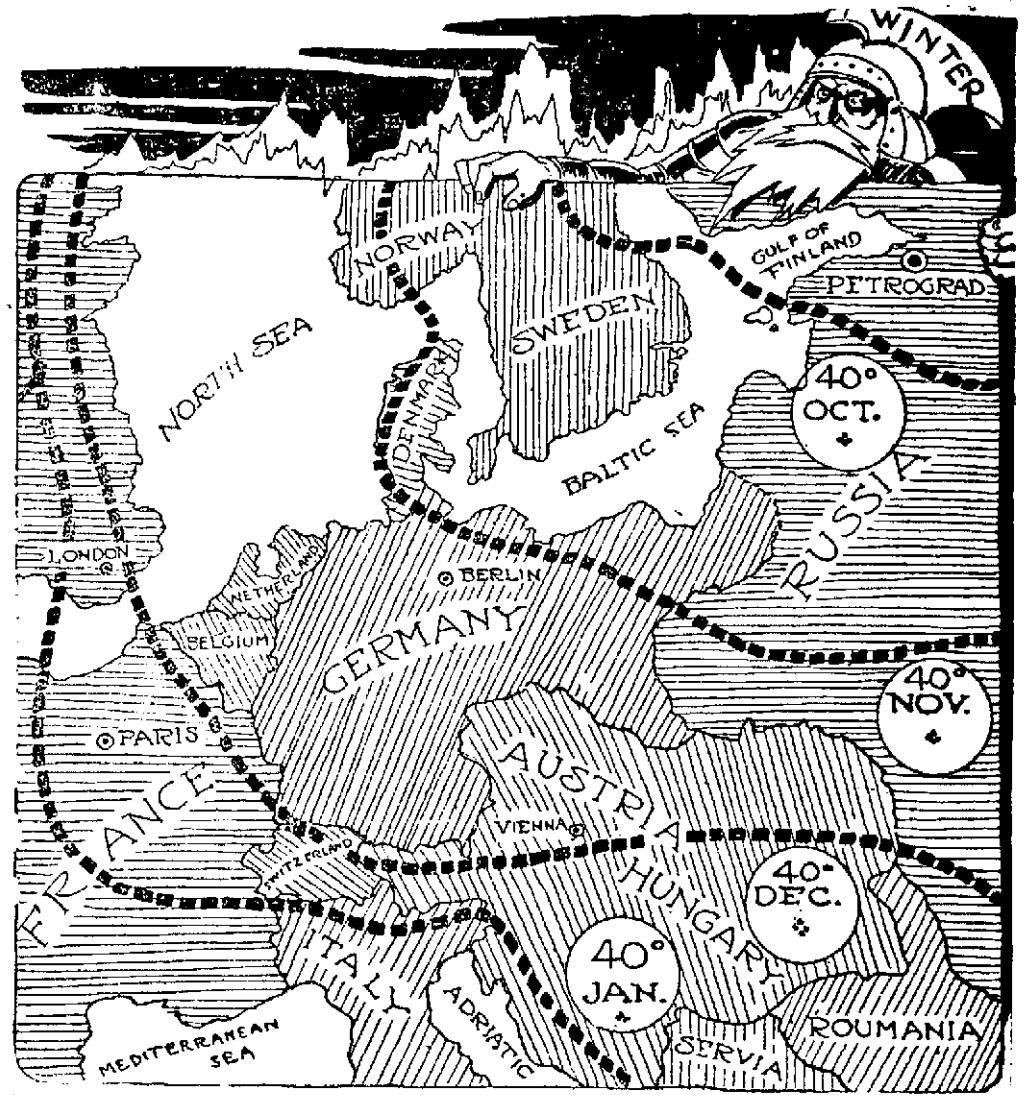
Alva H. Milliken has returned to his home in Northport, Mich., after a brief visit with Ossian relatives. Mr. Milliken had accompanied his mother to her home in Ossian.

Mrs. Ella Hall is visiting with relatives in Decatur this week.

W. A. Woodward, Theodore Crowl and H. J. Hunter motored to Decatur to attend the fair and transact business.

A fire loss was promptly averted yesterday morning by the volunteer fire brigade. Flames broke out on the kitchen roof of the J. W. Osborn prop-

Advances to Birng New Misery to War-Harried Europe Now



How cold weather sweeps down from the Arctic to Central France in irresistible monthly marches from October until January. All territory north of the successive "battle lines" is subject to a temperature of 40 degrees or colder. This is the winter weather of the Central United States.

encountered by Napoleon, it is the worst imaginable for men compelled to live in the open. The temperature is higher than that of corresponding latitudes in America, but icy winds from the north are converted into freezing fogs which penetrate to the very marrow. Rains so cold that the drops cause more suffering than heaviest winter weather.

The accompanying diagram shows the march of winter months by month from his base in the Arctic southward through the European continent. As early as October he makes his presence felt and from then on he moves gradu-

ally southward until his furthest lines are well into France. Everything to the north of the battle lines shown is subject to an average temperature of 40 degrees or colder. This is the weather which prevails in the central part of the United States in January. The country covered by the average is wide, however, and the mercury varies from an average of 17 degrees in Petrograd, where the temperature often drops to 20 below zero, to an average of 38 degrees in London, where it rarely gets colder than 10 above.

Of course everything possible is being done to insure the comfort of the fighters. Women of all classes all over Europe are knitting woolen caps and socks and mittens. Factories are turning out overcoats and sweaters by the hundreds, but to supply six to ten million men in the field by the time cold weather sets in is a hopeless task.

The armies may go into winter quarters as the Americans did during the civil war and as the Russians and Japanese did in 1904, but such strategy is hardly probable in 1914. Food is too scarce on both sides, money is too tight, the job to be done is too big.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

The last opportunity to register is Monday, Oct. 5, 1914. Polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. If you fail to register you cannot vote on Nov. 3, 1914.

LADIES, SPECIAL!

Lilith Martin speaks of Socialism tonight, 8 p. m., court house assembly room.

"Shoot the Spy!"



THE THRILLING NARRATIVE OF A GERMAN SPY WHO PENETRATED THE BELGIAN LINE AS A COOK WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT IN EUROPE!

HOW HE SENT CODE MESSAGES TO THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE ON CABBAGE LEAVES—HOW HE FACED DEATH A HUNDRED TIMES!

AN AMAZING AND INTIMATE EXPOSE OF THE SPY SYSTEM IN TIMES OF WAR—

The Biggest War Feature Yet Printed!

BETTER THAN FICTION—DON'T MISS IT.

BEGINS IN THE SENTINEL NEXT MONDAY

"77" FOR GRIP, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, SORE THROAT COLDS

"I have used Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Grip and Cold remedy, for eight years, and have given it to others and find it to be all that you claim.

Send me free Dr. Humphreys' Medical Book," writes a British Columbian.

To break up a Cold take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

If you wait till your loins begin to ache, till the cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer.

Two sizes, 25c and \$1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 138 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

DR. WELLS

Dr. Wells treats all chronic and private diseases of men and women, including Male and Female Weakness, Cancer, Gonor, Rupture, Rectal Diseases, Blood Poison, Varicose, Hydrocele, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Sterility, Discharges, Skin Diseases, Open Sores, Tubercular Glands, Catarrh and Deafness, Eye Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung and Throat Diseases, Tuberculosis, Liquor and Opium Habits.

Consultation free and confidential. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5, and 7 to 8. Office, 229 E. Berry St.

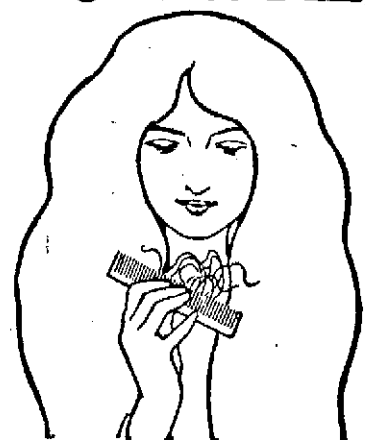
Low One Way Colonist Fares West Via NICKEL RATE ROAD

Sept. 24 to Oct. 4 inclusive. Get full information of Ticket Agent or write F. P. PARNIN, D. P. A., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

REMOVED

Dr. Read, Dentist, Formerly of 1930 South Calhoun has removed to 2110 South Calhoun. 29-64.

When Your Hair Begins to Fall



Cuticura Soap Shampoos

Preceded by light applications of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin are most effective. They tend to remove dandruff and promote a hair-growing condition.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 25-cent book, "Advice to Cuticura," Post, 12, Boston.

THE SENTINEL'S DAILY SCRIPTURE READING.

11 Chronicles 3:1-10.

1 Then Solomon began to build the house of the Lord at Jerusalem in mount Moriah, where the Lord appeared unto David his father, in the place that David had prepared in the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite.

2 And he began to build in the second day of the second month, in the fourth year of his reign.

3 Now these are the things wherein Solomon was instructed for the building of the house of God. The length by cubits after the first measure was three score cubits, and the breadth twenty cubits.

4 And the porch that was in the front of the house, the length of it was according to the breadth of the house, twenty cubits, and the height was an hundred and twenty: and he overlaid it within with pure gold.

5 And the greater house he ciled with fir tree, which he overlaid with fine gold, and set thereon palm trees and chains.

6 And he garnished the house with precious stones for beauty: and the gold was gold of Parvaim.

7 He overlaid also the house, the beams, the posts, and the walls thereof, and the doors thereof, with gold; and graven cherubims on the walls.

8 And he made the most holy house, the length whereof was according to the breadth of the house, twenty cubits, and the breadth thereof twenty cubits: and he overlaid it with fine gold, amounting to six hundred talents.

9 And the weight of the nails was fifty chekels of gold. And he overlaid the upper chambers with gold.

10 And in the most holy house he made two cherubims of image work, and overlaid them with gold.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

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PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

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(Daily by Mail, \$5.20 Per Year.)

VOL. LXXXII No. 18

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1914.

Last Call for Registration

Yes, Mr. Voter, Monday is the last day on which you can register in order to vote at the November election. As a patriotic citizen, it is your plain duty to see that your name is duly enrolled on the registration books. If it isn't already there for the present year, see that it is recorded on Monday without fail.

There are some tremendously important reasons why you will want to cast your ballot on November 3. There are congressional, state, county and township officers to be elected, as usual. More than this, you will have opportunity for the first time in your life to vote as a private citizen directly for a United States senator. The federal constitutional amendment has taken from the state legislatures the power to speak for you in the choice of United States senators and placed it directly in your hands. Your vote will be recorded for the occupancy of one of Indiana's seats in the upper house of congress precisely as it is recorded for your choice for representative or for township trustee. It will count directly in the choice of a senator.

Still more important in Indiana is the question of holding a constitutional convention next year to revise the old charter of Indiana, written in 1851, and give the state the advantage of modernized methods of government. Upon this issue you will be asked to vote "yes" or "no." In order to make the change the project must have not merely a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition, but a majority of all the votes cast at the election. Failure to express yourself upon the question of a constitutional convention, therefore, is practically a vote against it and may endanger the cause in which all political parties are in practical accord.

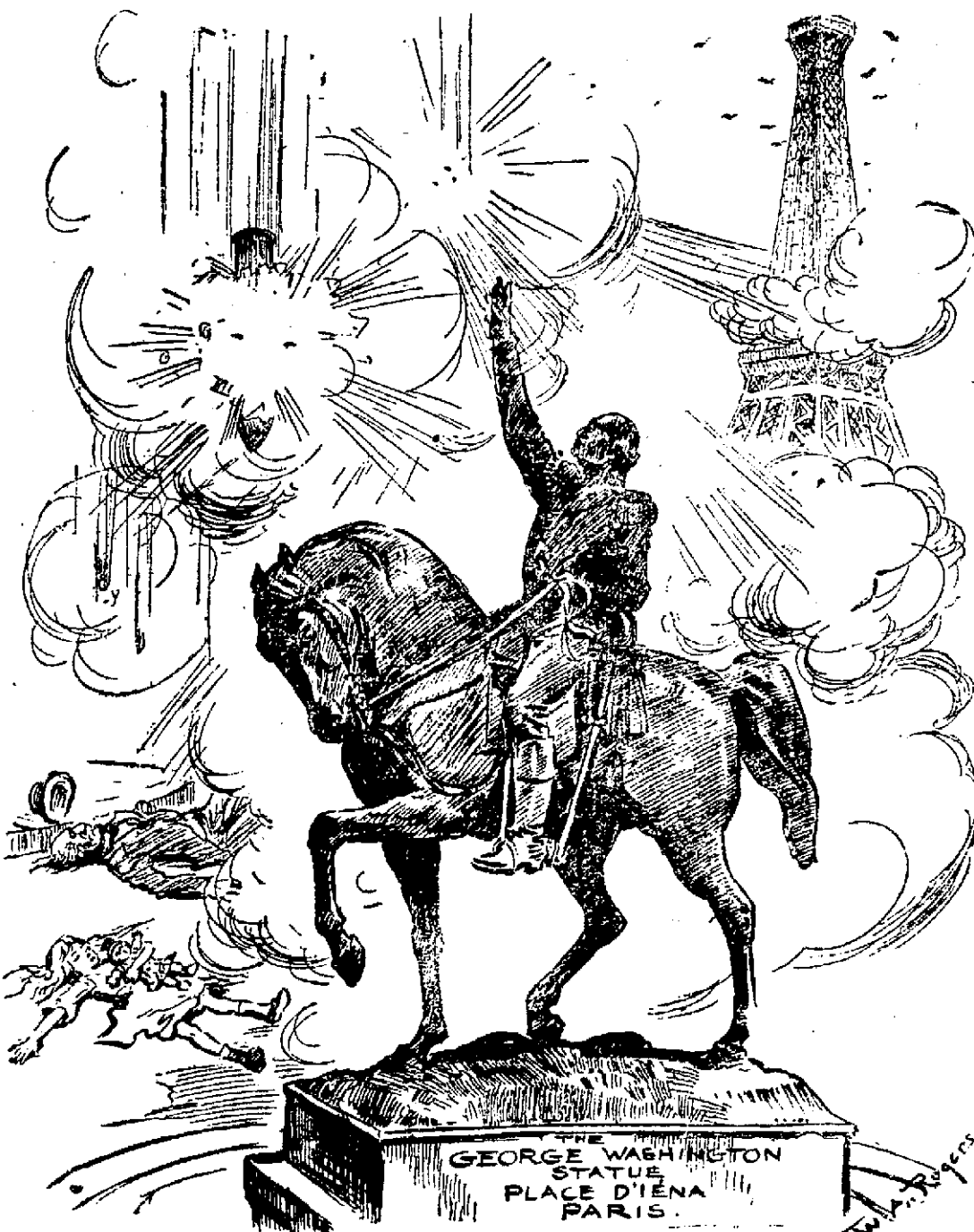
You will want to have your "say" as to the men and the measures before the people in November. You can exercise this privilege only if you have registered during the present year. Up to this date approximately half the voters of Allen county have registered. If you are in the half that is still outside the fold, remember that Monday is the last call for registration.

Surprise is manifested in some military quarters because the terrific war operations in Europe are overturning military tradition and developing phases wholly unexpected by military experts, who have gone wide of the mark in their predictions of what would happen. It must be remembered, however, that in making these forecasts the military wisecracks were without the advantage of more than theory to bolster up their opinions. Until the present conflict no man had observed first rank powers in clash under modern military conditions and with modern military equipment. No man knew precisely what would happen, and no man can estimate accurately until the answer shall be given by the conflict itself. The one remaining certainty in the situation is that war is precisely what General Sherman declared it to be a good many years ago. Modern development has not made it in any wise more desirable.

Doubtless before the incident is closed the Fort Wayne restaurant which appears to have added a poker game to its menu will conclude that it is much less expensive and altogether more desirable to restrict its operations to plain "ham and—" without attempting to mix gambling with its gastronomic service.

The only reason Fort Wayne isn't feeling unduly "puffed up" over the laudatory notices of the city now being printed by editors who attended the recent newspaper men's convention here is because all the good things they are saying of Fort Wayne are true.

A SILENT PROTEST



K. I. Herald

PRESS COMMENT ON AERIAL WARFARE.

A Crime.

Philadelphia Inquirer: "It may be permissible to drop bombs on fortified places which are under siege or on the decks of warships in active service. To drop them in the streets of peaceful cities is a crime against civilization and humanity."

Should Not Seek Sympathy.

Rochester Union and Advertiser: "The nation that resorts to this method of warfare should not seek the sympathy or the countenance of civilized men."

Impression Unfavorable.

Boston Advertiser: "The impression on neutral nations, whose citizens cannot understand the conditions that make bomb dropping appear fair to those that engage in it, is distinctly unfavorable."

The Art of Killing.

Boston Post: "The present war is fast demonstrating the universal demand for peace. Mankind has progressed in the art of killing to the point where the practice must be called to a halt for the preservation of the race."

Wanton Murder.

Waterbury Times: "It is simply wanton murder and nothing else. It does not affect the general results of war in the least."

May Be Modern War.

Troy Times: "A bomb from an aeroplane dropped in Paris killed an old man and fatally wounded a little girl. This may be legitimate in modern war, but it illustrates the shocking nature of the present conflict."

Pretty Close to Home.

Philadelphia Bulletin: "When a bomb drops within a few hundred feet of the American Embassy, and also on the very spot which Ambassador Herick had happened to traverse a few minutes before, it comes pretty close to home, in a way."

A PROPOSED HIGHWAY BORDER.

(Indianapolis Star.)

Appeals are being made to club women to state legislatures to plant native trees, shrubs and flowers along the new Lincoln highway, the distinctive growths of each state or region to appear in the district where they naturally belong.

Presumably the idea is not to plant these products haphazard along the right of way, but to place them in an orderly and systematic manner by the side of the paved thoroughfare and to provide for their proper care. The idea if such planting is a good one. Our forests are so rapidly dwindling and the land is so generally being cultivated that many native shrubs and plants have already

become rare and it is desirable that they should be preserved.

If the Lincoln highway is completed according to the plans there could be no better place for this wonderful variety of American growths than along its course. The old-time rail fence supplied a harbor for such plants, and though modern agriculture has ruthlessly cleared them away they made a wayside border very attractive to nature lovers.

If it were understood that weeds were to be kept out of the new highway "parking" farmers along its course would probably raise no objection to the plan. And yet a border of these native growths would lose half its charm if it were made too formal and artificial.

WINONA LAKE NEWS.

Winona Lake, Ind., Oct. 3.—Prof. Paul Roberts, who has been at Winona for the past week, returned to his home in Lafayette yesterday to fill a singing engagement. He has accepted a position with the National Male Quartet and will accompany the Biederwolf evangelistic party during the coming year. He was teacher of animal husbandry and dairying in the Winona College of Agriculture last year, but resigned his work to give his time to professional singing.

The annual congregational meeting of the Winona church was held in the Westminster chapel last evening. Among other items of business was the election of J. W. Hammond and George P. DeLoaf as deacons, and Mrs. C. C. Van Noy and Mrs. J. A. Gordon as deaconesses. These persons were added to the boards already existing. Various improvements were ordered to be made on the chapel, and a new piano was purchased.

F. L. Croops, the new manager of the Winona grocery, is adding to his stock, and reports improvement along all lines in the business.

Mark Snapp, agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at this place, has gone to Wisconsin on a fishing expedition. He will be absent for about two weeks.

Jesse Macbeth, of Fort Wayne, was at Winona transacting business Friday.

A new storm sewer is being constructed on Park avenue.

Eight new residences are nearing completion in the park. They represent a total cost of about \$27,000. Several others will be built early next spring.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

What The Sentinel Had to Say About Persons and Events Twenty-Five Years Ago.

Dan Harmon is attending the fair at Kendallville today.

R. B. Rossington and wife went to Kendallville today to attend the fair.

The Zollinger battery drilled last night.

John Greer, the carpenter, who was injured a couple of months ago by a fall, is now able to walk.

Charles B. Fitch, of the Jenney Electric works, left last night for Pittsburg on business.

The veterans of the Twenty-ninth Indiana battery held its reunion here today in St. S. Bass post hall.

The Bicycle club will hold a meeting tonight and members of the Athletic club will meet the wheelmen.

Will Bensman, clerk at the Bass boiler shops, has become a close student of Shakespeare.

This afternoon ex-Postmaster Muller, of Leo, had a narrow escape when his horse ran away at the Trentman whole-

Bank Your Money

Avoid mistakes and losses; bank your money and pay with checks. Not a dollar was ever lost by deposit in an Indiana Trust Company Bank.

The Citizens Trust Company invites your account. The Citizen is the oldest Trust Company in Fort Wayne. Our plan is the safest possible.

Please note this: Our loans are secured by mortgages on Allen County real estate. That is security for depositors in addition to capital stock surplus and all the safeguards of Bank Law.

We pay 4% on savings accounts or certificates of deposit and we can furnish you with first mortgage real estate bond note to net you 5%. You clip your coupons semi-annually and get cash at Bank.

SAFETY FIRST is our Watchword.

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The Bank Opposite Postoffice.

Open 8:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. (Except Saturday, 3:00 p. m.)

(Your complexion needs)

DAGGETT & RAMSDALL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM

Used by the elite of New York Society for twenty-three years and still their favorite. Imparts health and beauty to the skin, smooths away the marks of time, brings Nature's bloom to yellow cheeks, discourages unbecoming lines and wrinkles. Improves your looks by its daily use.

Bottles 10c., 25c., 50c. In jars 35c., 50c., 85c., \$1.50.

When you insist upon D & R you get the best cold cream in the store.

DR. MORELAND, Specialist

CURES UNDER GUARANTEE X-RAY EXAMINATIONS AND CONSULTATION FREE



I CURE Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles; all burning and pain stopped in 24 hours; Piles and Hemorrhoids cured without operation. I cure Nervous Debility, Failing Memory, Loss of Energy and Ambition, Backaches, I charge nothing to prove my methods, which are new and up to date. If I treat you I will cure you. If I cannot cure you I will not treat you.

I CURE Blood and Skin Diseases. Sores in the mouth, Sore Throat, Skin Discoloration, Falling Hair, Enlarged Glands, Lumps and Tumors. I CURE VARICOSE AND KNOTTED VEINS WITH ONE TREATMENT. My treatments are painless in all diseases peculiar to men. A permanent cure is what you want, this I assure you if you take my treatment.

Call on or write to DR. MORELAND 128 West Wayne St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 1 Only.



You want this fixture if your cellar is drained into any of the city sewers.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar and is the only trap made that will properly trap a cellar or basement.

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS! See that you get the genuine MARTIN Cellar Trap. It has a RUBBER BALL in it.

For Sale by All First Class Plumbers. Manufactured by

EMMETT MARTIN.

ASK.

710 BUCHANAN ST.

CITY LIGHT & POWER ANNOUNCEMENT

Your City Light and Power Works announces the removal of its offices, from the

City Building

—to the—

City Hall Annex

one door east on Berry Street

With greatly improved facilities resulting from larger floor space and increased equipment, together with the advantages of coming in closer communication with our consumers, the City Light and Power Works now is better prepared than ever to give prompt, efficient and courteous service to its valued patrons and friends, and hopes to merit a continuation of their past favors.

City Light & Power Works

Phone 340

Our \$2.00 Hats have No Equals for Wear --and-- Style GOLDEN THE HATTER.

IN THE CITY'S CHURCHES

PASTORS ARRANGE SPECIAL SERVICES

"Pray for Peace Sunday" to Be Observed in Fort Wayne.

Conforming to the proclamation issued by President Wilson that Sunday, October 4, should be observed universally as "Pray for Peace Sunday," pastors of the various churches of the city have arranged for special services of prayer. Many have prepared sermons appropriate for this occasion and as a whole the war situation will be uppermost in the day's program.

Many of the young people's societies have set aside fifteen minutes of their regular Sunday evening devotional services for prayer, at which time they will ask the Lord and ruler of all nations to restore peace in the European countries.

Some of the pastors and officials of the churches have arranged special programs for the Sunday evening services, consisting of musical selections and talks on the conditions that now exist in the countries that are in war and will show why peace should be restored. This Peace Sunday will be observed in all the cities of the United States.

LUTHERAN CITY LEAGUE.

The play, "Every Youth," Will Be Repeated Thursday Evening at St. Paul's.

The play, "Every Youth," will be repeated at St. Paul's auditorium on Thursday evening, October 8, and the proceeds realized from the event will be added to the Lutheran hospital fund. The play will be entirely new and costumes will be different. However, the same cast has been retained and is as follows:

Every Youth..... Arnold Spiegel
Work..... Otto Fiedler
Reason..... W. J. Koch
Vanity..... Flora Limacoley
Temptation..... Miss Honick
Concubine..... Hulda Hornum
Trouble..... Minnie Rodebeck
Happiness..... Ruth Klingman
Love..... Mary Volride
Pleasure..... Will Rodebeck
Care..... Chester Hitzmann
Truth..... Mr. Heine
Vice..... Clarence Spiegel

The Redemptor young people will have a social in the church basement on Wednesday evening. The ninth annual entertainment, "The Dream That Came True," will be staged by the society on October 13 at St. Paul's auditorium.

The Young Ladies of Trinity church will meet in regular business session Tuesday evening at the home of the Misses Ella and Zela Witte.

The Trinity Young Men's society will meet in regular session in the school hall Tuesday evening. A boxing league has been organized at this church.

The Concordia Young Ladies will have their regular business meeting Wednesday evening. These ladies are busy rehearsing for an entertainment to be given in the near future.

The Concordia Young Men's society will hold a business meeting Monday evening.

The First Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school will meet as usual at 9:45 a. m. promptly. The Men's Bible class is taught by the Rev. T. P. Potts and the Women's Bible class is always helpful and inspiring. The morning service is at 11, and the pastor will preach. The evening services commence this Sunday at 7:30. It is preceded by a song service led by Mr. Edward F. Yarnall and the choir—a service which has been of great help to and inspiration to many in the past. The subject of the address will be the first of the three great Christian imperatives: "Come, Follow, Go."

The musical program for Sunday is: Prelude—Prelude..... Petrall
Anthem—Deus Misericordia in E flat..... Buck
Offertory Solo—The Ninety and Nine..... Campion
Postlude—Festal March..... Teltman

Evening.
Anthem—Tarry With Me..... Baldwin
Offertory Quartet—O Lord Most Holy..... Truette

Mrs. Howard E. Moffet (soloist four years at the First Presbyterian church, Springfield, Ohio), will sing the offertory solo at the morning service.

Bowser Free Methodist Church.

Prof. H. S. Stewart, principal of the seminary at Spring Arbor, Mich., will speak at both the morning and evening services. Principal Stewart is one of the most forceful and able speakers now conducting an educational campaign through this and adjoining states. He is a "man with a message."

Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., class meeting at 10:45 a. m., junior society at 2:30 p. m. and afternoon holiness meeting at 3:00 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, 3112 S. Harrison street. Praise service at 7:30 p. m. Address by Principal Stewart at 8:00 p. m. The evening service as usual will be evangelistic.

Mid-week services at the church Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30. Cottage meeting Monday, Oct. 5, 8:00

DEVOTIONS IN PROGRESS.

Rev. J. J. French, C. S. C., Delivered Starring Sermon Friday Evening.

The forty hours devotion at the St. Patrick's Catholic church, which opened Friday morning, was in progress Saturday and in the morning masses were celebrated at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 and 12:30. The holy hour was observed in the afternoon at 2:30 and services will be held Saturday evening at 7:30.

At the Friday evening sessions Rev. James J. French, C. S. C., one of the missionaries who are conducting the forty hours devotion, delivered a stirring sermon on the teachings of the Catholic church and was heard with interest by the large audience. The services will close Sunday evening.

St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Rally day will be observed at St. Paul's M. E. church, Sunday morning, which will extend into the morning worship hour. Sunrise prayer meeting at 5:45 a. m. Every officer and teacher is urged to be present. After the study of the lesson, beginning at 9:30 a. m., the program committee has arranged for a number of good things, some of which are:

"The Sunday School of My Boyhood Days"—S. F. Spicer.
"My First Impressions of St. Paul's Sunday School"—E. W. Hall.
"The Board of Sunday Schools"—S. E. Claudy, superintendent.
"The Church in the Wilderness"—Male Quartet.

First Evangelical Church.

Peace Sunday will be observed in all the services at the First Evangelical church tomorrow. The pastor, Rev. E. Q. Landman, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. The sermon subject for the morning is, "Peace, Heaven's Message to Earth." At the evening hour the theme will be, "The Rapid Strides of the World Towards Universal Peace." The optimistic spirit will prevail throughout this service. The Sunday school begins at 9:30. Miss Marie Furthmiller will lead the Young People's meeting at 6:45.

The men's bible class meets at 8:00

o'clock Monday evening at the home of Mr. John Gries, 2413 South Hanna street. Officers for the next six months will be elected at that time.

The regular business and social meeting of the Young People's alliance will be held at 8:00 p. m. Tuesday evening at the Mertz home, 2212 South Calhoun street.

Bethany Presbyterian Church.

Sunday is Rally day at Bethany. The morning service and the Sunday school will be combined. Hour of meeting is 10 o'clock. An entirely different order of Rally day exercises has been prepared, which will be of special delight to all. At the close, as the conclusion of the program, will be the graduating exercises from the primary and beginners.

The call for prayer, issued by proclamation of the president of the United States, will receive attention at both morning and evening service. In the evening service, at 7:30, the pastor will speak on "Daniel's Confession."

At this service the pastor will review the last issue of the "Appeal to Reason" and invites readers of that paper to be present.

First Baptist and Branch Churches.

Sunday school meets at 9:30 at the First Baptist church and the church worshipping at 10:45 with a sermon by Rev. C. B. Barber, of Indianapolis, who will bring a great message concerning the work of the state convention. At 6:30 the church training services will be held and at 7:30 the church service with a sermon by the pastor, "The Lost Cause." The church training meets Wednesday evening at 7:45 at which time a special training class in personal work will be launched.

The Sunday school at the Bloomingdale branch meets at 2:30 Sunday afternoon followed by preaching services at 3:30.

Spy Run Sunday school convenes at 2:30 o'clock and preaching and testimony services Thursday evening at 7:30.

St. John Reformed Church.

The congregation will observe the annual harvest home and mission service, and Rev. Daniel Bughalter, the field secretary of the foreign mission board, will be the speaker of the day. Holy communion will be celebrated in connection with the morning and evening service, and a special offering for missions will be received. The program for the day is as follows:

Sunday school convenes at 8:45 a. m., fifteen minutes earlier than the usual time. Short preparatory service in the German language at 10 a. m., followed by services in the German language at 10:15 o'clock. In the evening there will be a short preparatory service in the English language at 7:15 o'clock, followed by services in the English language at 7:30. The church will be beautifully decorated by the Young Ladies' guild and the choir will render special music appropriate to the occasion.

Church of God.

This is rally day for the Sunday school and a large attendance is expected. The superintendent and his helpers have been making preparations for some time for a good day. There will be some special features of interest. The pastor will preach his last sermon of the new eldership year. His morning sermon will be on "High Purposes and High Endeavors." The evening sermon will be to home department members of the Sunday school, "Jesus Approaching the Cross." The Juniors

will meet at 2:30 p. m. The Christian Endeavor will meet at 6:30 p. m.

There will be the usual midweek meetings, with teachers' meeting at 7:30 p. m. and prayer meeting at 8 p. m. on Wednesday. Regular council meeting on Monday evening.

EPWORTH LEAGUE SERVICES.

Special Program for the Young People of the First M. E. Church.

"A Song of Companionship" will be the subject presented by the Happy Gleaners' Bible class of the Sunday school of the First M. E. church at the regular Sunday evening devotional services of the Epworth league of the church.

In response to President Wilson's call for a day of peace the first fifteen minutes will be in the interest of world-wide peace. Miss Inez Chilcote, assistant teacher of the Happy Gleaners' class, will have charge of this part of the program which begins at 6:15.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ.

Bible school Rally day, combined Sunday school and church service, beginning at 9:30 a. m. There will be the regular class session, a special program of music and exercises and a sermon by the pastor. The Christian Endeavor societies will unite in the union meeting at the Grace Reformed church at 6:15 p. m. At 7:30 the evening services, with the second of the series of sermons on "The Saloon." The subject is: "What the Saloon Costs in Good Government." On Monday evening there will be a meeting of the congregation. The ladies will serve supper. Business will be transacted. Tuesday evening the Christian Endeavor society will hold its business meeting with Miss Georgia Bauer. Wednesday evening meeting of Sunday school workers and students of personal work. The Ladies Aid society will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Richwine, 1813 East Wayne street.

Third Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school will begin at 9:30 a. m. Morning worship will be at 10:45 a. m. There will be the celebration of the communion and the reception of members at this service. The regular meetings of the Junior and Senior C. E. societies will be omitted on Sunday on account of the district C. E. convention at the Grace Reformed church. The evening worship will be held at 7:30. This will be a peace service. The subject of the sermon will be "Things Which Belong Unto Peace." The communion will be administered at the close of the evening service for the benefit of those who are not able to be present in the morning.

The midweek prayer service will be held on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

The topic will be, "The Program of Training." This is the second number in a series on "The Program of the Church."

Wayne Street Methodist Church.

The services at Wayne Street Methodist church will be of special interest Sunday. At 9:30 a. m. the Sabbath school will be held. This is a most helpful and interesting. At 10:30 a. m. the pastor, C. Claud Travis, will conduct the morning worship and preach, the theme being, "War." The call of President Wilson to pray for peace will be observed. Members of the congregation will respond. This service will be intensely interesting. Epworth league meeting at 6:30 p. m., to which old and young are invited. Evening hour of worship, 7:30, at which time the pastor will again preach. The choir will render a fine program of sacred music. All are invited to attend.

East Creighton Avenue Christian Church.

Bible school at 9:30, followed by communion at 10:30. There will be no preaching Sunday, but the men's bible class have a meeting called for immediately after the morning services. Business of importance is at hand and the men are all expected to attend. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

The regular meeting of the church board will be held at the church at 7:45 Monday evening. Midweek prayer meeting at 7:45 Wednesday evening, followed by the monthly meeting of Bible school workers.

A great deal of enthusiasm is being manifested in the Sunday school rally for October 11, and the 300 mark is going to be reached.

Salem Reformed Church.

English Sunday school at 9 a. m. This will be a special rally day service and a full attendance is desired. Good music and short addresses by the Messrs. Geiser and Kuhl will make the Sunday school session a blessed one. Divine worship at 10:30 a. m. This service will be conducted in the English language and the Sunday school will attend in a body. The pastor will preach a sermonette on the theme, "An Early Acquaintance With God." Those having flowers for decorations will please bring them in time for the Sunday school session. No evening service at Salem, owing to the mission festival at St. John's and the Christian Endeavor convention at Grace church.

Emmanuel Lutheran Church.

Services, with celebration of holy communion, at 10 a. m. Confessional service at 9:30 a. m.

Acting upon the recommendation of the president of the United States the morning service will be a service of penance and prayer for peace upon earth. Rev. Fr. Wamsgruber will deliver the sermon, in which he will discuss the biblical view of war and bloodshed. Rev. Ph. Wamsgruber will deliver the confessional address.

Meeting of voting members at 2 p. m. After the meeting the members will be given opportunity to inspect the recently completed elaborate improvements of the church property.

South Side Baptist Church.

The opening exercises of the adult department in the Sunday school class will be in charge of Mrs. Hart's class. The rally day of the school last Sunday broke all previous records, 405 being in attendance. This church will observe penance day at 10:45 and Pastor Tunison will preach on "A Plea for Peace." The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:45 will be led by the pastor. At 7:45 Rev. O. B. Barber, of Indianapolis, acting superintendent of missions, will preach.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

At 10:30 M. L. Buckley, the pastor, will preach on "The Christian That Feels Unworthy," and in the evening at 7:30 the pastor's subject will be the

words of the apostle Peter, "Lord, to Whom Shall We Go?" The Christian Endeavor society meets at 6:30; subject, "The Trust Verse;" Lewis Ford will lead the meeting. Bible school meets at 9:20. The Loyal Women's and Brotherhood classes will have a picnic supper at the church Friday evening, Oct. 9.

Missionary Church.

The preaching service at the Bible Training school will be held at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The pastor will give the morning message and Rev. C. W. Oyer will give the address of the evening.

Special chorus numbers will be furnished by the bible school choir which is directed by Prof. C. A. Garber with Miss Eva Qualiffler pianist. The Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. and the young people's meeting at 7:00 p. m. The work services are as follows: Tuesday at 7:20 p. m., Students' Mission band; Wednesday 8:00 p. m., prayer meeting; Friday at 7:45 p. m., the bible class in typology in charge of Rev. C. W. Oyer.

Calvary United Brethren Church.

At the morning worship of Calvary U. B. church Rev. G. F. Byrre, the pastor, will speak on "The Supreme Test," subject for the evening service, "Love and the Commandments." The Juniors will meet at 8:45; H. V. Cole, leader. The Sunday school will meet at 9:30; A. A. Bowser, superintendent.

The official board of the church will meet at the parsonage Monday evening. The Good Cheer Bible class will meet with Mrs. Zella Hyer, 1310 Hovey street, Tuesday evening.

First M. E. Church.

The Sunday school begins the last quarter of the year for the graded work. The day for prayer for peace will be observed and the pastor has chosen for his sermon theme, "Peace." The Junior League will meet at 2:30 in the afternoon with Mrs. Mohler in charge. The Intermediate league will be organized at 4 p. m. with Mr. and Mrs. A. Hughes in charge. Epworth league devotionals meet at 6:30, followed by a song and evangelistic service.

Christian Science Church.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, holds services at 10:30 at the corner of West Wayne and Ewing streets; subject, "Curability." Sunday school follows at 11:40.

The Wednesday evening testimony meetings are at 8 o'clock. The reading room for the free use of the public is open every afternoon except Sunday, from 12 to 5, and also Saturday evening from 7 to 9.

Will Preach at Hamilton.

Director Martin Luecke, of Concordia college, leaves for Hamilton Sunday morning, where he will deliver a sermon at the mission feast of the Lutheran church of that city. The following Sunday he will preach at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Trinity Lutheran church at Springfield, Ill.

Westfield Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school at the Westfield Presbyterian church begins at 9:30 o'clock and will be in charge of the superintendent, Layton Forsing. Rev. T. P. Potts will deliver the sermon at 9:30. He will also continue his lectures on the Book of Ruth at the regular Wednesday evening prayer and bible study.

Rolling Mill Mission.

The Sunday school for foreign speaking people is held at 1:15 Sunday afternoon. The kindergarten class is conducted Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and at 3 o'clock there will be a mother's meeting in charge of Mrs. T. P. Potts. A sewing class for children will be conducted at 4 o'clock Wednesday.

Christ Lutheran Church.

Peace Sunday will be observed at Christ Lutheran church Sunday. Bible school at 9:30. Morning worship with sermon at 10:45 by the pastor, Rev. H. C. Hadley. Luther league at 6:55. Evening worship and sermon at 7:30. All services are in English. Everybody welcome.

Trinity M. E. Church.

Public worship with sermons at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject will be, "Cherishes." Evening theme, "Exercises." The Sunday school meets at 9:30. Junior and Intermediate leagues, 2:30. The Epworth league which will meet at 6:30 will be led by Mr. Ed Pierce.

A Prayer for Peace Sunday.

(Tomorrow, Sunday, Oct. 4, has been proclaimed by President Wilson as a special day for the American people to pray for a return of peace to the world. The Sentinel offers the following to those of its readers who wish to offer up a prayer of peace in their own silent closets.)

All-wise and compassionate Father, the children of men bow before Thee humbly and sore perplexed. Where but lately were happy homes and smiling pastures, the hum of industry and the merry laughter of children at play, behold, today all is grim and gory. Rivers are dyed with the blood of the slain; fields are seared by awful scars; whole nations mourn and suffer and starve while in the sky the beauty of Thy sunshine is blotted by the smoke of funeral pyres and the scavenger hosts that follow the cruel wake of war.

It is incomprehensible to us, our Father. It presses upon our spirit like a pall. And yet we know that Thou art wise; that vast and profound are Thy designs. Into this great ordeal, into this hell of bloodshed and sorrow, Thou dost weave a useful purpose.

Give us faith, All Merciful Parent. Faith to continue our trust in Thee. Faith to endure what seems so cruel and so wanton until in Thy good time the purpose Thou dost have in mind shall be ready for human understanding.

Give us also, we pray Thee, a renewed measure of hope and love, that, through the crimsoned trenches of men's hates and prejudices, over the ramparts of mad ambitions, beyond the breastworks of the selfish

sport of kings profanely claiming in Thy name the right to send millions of Thy children to perish, we may move on toward the goal of a more perfect brotherhood, where the competitions of men shall be in loving service and the rewards untarnished by justice denied.

And while looking across the seas to scenes of desolation, let us not forget to lift up our hearts to Thee in loving thankfulness that Thou has vouchsafed to our dear land the fullest blessing of unchallenged peace.

We thank Thee for that wise, calm and firm-willed man whom Thou has set in a place of leadership over us, through whom Thou has kept our nation free from the entanglements which elsewhere lead to heritages of hate.

It is an inspiring privilege which Thou hast reserved to this people to be the chief bearers of the torch of civilization, humanity and justice while others stumble in the bog of war. Make us humble and reverent and forbearing; take from us, we pray Thee, the demons of selfishness and undue pride. Preserve us from transplanted rivalries; make our widely recruited citizenship one in its loyalty to Thee and in its fidelity to the teachings of Thy holy Word. And bring us all, at last, to the knowledge of Thy perfect will and to the peace of Thy infinite spirit. Amen.

Helpful music and cordial welcome to all services.

Full Gospel Mission.

The Full Gospel Mission situated at 1427 Broadway holds preaching services Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock and Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30. Bible and prayer study Thursday afternoon.

International Bible Students' Association

A free lecture will be given at the G. A. B. hall, Lincoln life building, under the auspices of the International Bible Students' association, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject will be the "Closing of the Times of the Gentiles."

Crescent Avenue Church.

Bible school meets at 9:30 and Young People's meeting at 6:45. The morning worship services meet at 10:45 and the subject of the sermon will be, "Lesson of the War." Evening service at 7:30 and sermon theme will be, "Is It Worth While to Pray?"

Gospel Mission.

Sunday school at 9:30. Evangelistic services Sunday evening at 7:45 in charge of Superintendent Potts. On Thursday evening at 7:45 he will give his first lecture on the Book of Philippians.

Ministers Will Meet.

The Ministerial association will meet at 4:30 Monday afternoon at the Westminster church. Rev. G. F. Byrre will read a paper on "The Teaching of the Parables."

DEATH CALLS

JOHN W. SALE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ings of the surviving graduates of the institution which have been held here in recent years he took a prominent part. In 1872 he was married to Miss Anne Eliza Hoffman, who preceded him in death in 1904, and afterward he made his home with a daughter, Miss Jessamine Sale.

Career as a Soldier.

Mr. Sale had an honorable career as a soldier and one of the most important epochs of his life centered around his years as a soldier in the ranks of the federal army in the civil war.

He became a member and was made lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Indiana infantry and when this regiment was depleted by the battles and hardships of the war he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh Indiana and was a lieutenant when he was mustered out of the service.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion and was affiliated with Lawton Wayne post at the time of his death. He carried with him through life the effects of a wound inflicted to his knee by a bursting shell in one of the engagements in which his regiment took part and left behind him a belt buckle that stopped the flight of another piece of shell that would most probably have inflicted a fatal wound had its course been even very slightly deflected.

Member of Vicksburg Commission.

Mr. Sale held a number of business interests after his retirement from the lumber trade and among other things was interested in the Fort Wayne rolling mills.

He was appointed and served as a member from Indiana of the Vicksburg Military park commission and was active in locating the monuments and markers placed upon the old battlefield of Vicksburg after it had been converted into a national park.

His familiarity with the conditions there and his vivid recollections made him a most valuable member of the commission and the members relied greatly on his knowledge in selecting the sites for the monuments that adorn the park.

The Surviving Family.

Surviving members of the immediate family are H. Brooke Sale, of Fort Wayne; Francis H. Sale, of Moline, Ill., and Mrs. Jessamine Sale, also of Fort Wayne, two sons and a daughter, James W. Sale, of Elkhart, one of the trustees of the Indiana school for feeble-minded youth, and Dennis Sale, of Marysville, Kas., are the surviving brothers.

Mr. Sale was prominently identified with the Wayne Street Methodist

church for a great number of years and was one of the trustees of the congregation. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In his business career and social life he maintained a high degree of right living and he carried with him in death the greatest love and esteem of a vast circle of friends.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Westminster church. Rev. G. F. Byrre will officiate. Burial will be in the Lincoln cemetery.

The western and important outer Epaulement of the Ternoide fortifications is in our possession.

"In the eastern arena of the war as

advance of Russian forces across the Niemen river against the Germans in the province of Suwalki seems imminent."

THE CLAIMS FROM PARIS.

Official Announcement Made by the French War Office.

Paris, Oct. 3.—(3:03 p. m.)—The official announcement issued this afternoon declares that the violent attack of the Germans at Roye has been repulsed by the allies.

The text of the statement follows:

"First: On our left wing the violent action which has been progressing since yesterday continues uninterrupted, particularly in the region of Roye, where we repulsed all attacks, although upon this part of the front the enemy has been reinforced by new additions taken from the enemy's center, as has been previously noted.

"Second: Upon the center no change is to be noted from Rheims to the Argonne region. In the Argonne district the sixteenth German corps (the army of the crown prince) which had attempted to slip by through the woods of Gurcel, has been driven back toward the north of the Varennes-La Harazee-Vermeux-La Ville line.

"In the Woerwe district and upon the heights of the Meuse our progress is always slow, but continuous.

"In the Belgian field the Germans are bombarding the front southeast of the Antwerp position without yet being able to produce any considerable effect upon the works. They have delivered many infantry attacks, which have been repulsed.

"In the Russian field of operations a strong German army of four corps has taken positions between the frontier of East Prussia and the river Niemen. Its left wing has been thrown back upon Mariampol and Suwalki. At the center the city of Augustova has been taken by the Russians.

On the German right wing the struggle continues around Ossoritz, (between Lyck and Bielostok.)

"In Galicia the rear guard of the Austrians has retreated in disorder as far as the Vistula.

"In Bosnia, Serb and Montenegrin columns are advancing upon Sarajevo."

New 1915 Mitchell Car for Taxi service. Phone 334. 1-St.

SHARP FIGHTING

AROUND ANTWERP

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Now Playing.

HOWES
TRAVEL FESTIVAL
"A THRILL OF THRILLS"
DOWN INTO THE CRATER OF
"VESUVIUS"
RIDE ON A
"RUNAWAY TRAIN"
VENICE: GREECE
IN NATURAL
COLORS
20
BIG NEW
FEATURES
Night Prices 25c, 35c, 50c
Seats Now Selling.

Monday, October 5.

Matinee 10c, 25c.

FRED RAYMOND'S

Most Successful Comedy.

"The Missouri Girl"

With

"Zeke" and "Daisy"

Night Prices, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Wednesday, Oct. 7

The World Famous



AND HIS

BAND

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor.

SOLOISTS:

MISS VIRGINIA ROOT, Soprano.
MISS MARGEL GLUCK, Violinist.
HERBERT L. CLARKE, Cornetist.

Change of Programme at Each Performance.

Matinee.....25, 50, 75c

Evening.....50, 75c, \$1

Boxes.....\$1.50

SEATS SELLING.

Saturday, October 10

Kaskill & Mac Vitty (Inc)

—Present—

A Dramatization of the
Most Talked of Amer-
ican Story

Harold Bell Wright's

THE CALLING OF
DAN MATTHEWS

Dramatized by

Mr. Wright and Elsbury
W. Reynolds.

Matinee.....25c

Nights.....25c to \$1.00

TEMPLE 7:30
TONIGHT 9:00

Three Shows Saturday and Holidays

THE EIGHT
FORGET-ME-NOTS

The Biggest and Best Singing and
Dancing Act in Vaudeville—
Direct from the Majestic
Theater, Chicago.

THE ORIGINAL
POTTS BROS. & CO.

In Their Comedy Success

"A Double's Troubles"

The Only Act of the Kind in the
World—Direct from London.

ASH and SHAW

Present Their Fantastic Absurdity,
"Chinatown."

MASON & MURRAY Just Fun.
Jaunts & Journeys
Karlton & Clifford Something New.

Next Thursday, Ladies' Souvenir
Matinee.ORPHEUM-5
CALHOUN AND MONTGOMERY STS.

TODAY

CHRISTY

MATHEWSON

Of the New York Giants, in
"LOVE AND BASKETBALL"
Also a Comedy."In the Clutches of the Villain"
"The Pipes of Pan" and "The White
Always the Best Music in Town.

Try Sentinel Want Ads.

SOCIETY

Miss Irma Poole, of South Harrison street, gave a bridge party yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss McGee, who will be married during the coming week. There were players for four tables and a supper of tempting cuisine and pretty appointments of yellow baskets filled with yellow roses, was served after the game. Miss Poole and Miss Wilt are planning to give a tea soon at Miss Wilt's home in honor of Miss Bowser.

One of the most delightful parties of recent date was given at the Country club last evening when Miss Constance Kephlinger and Miss Edna Hoyt gave a dance for Miss McGee and her friends, Herbert Miller. The guests numbered about one hundred. Out door flowers and foliage formed an artistic and appropriate decoration for the club house and porch. Good music and an elegant supper were details of the pleasure and merry time enjoyed.

Mrs. Frank Thompson, of East Pontiac street, gave a beautiful party this afternoon to announce the date of the approaching wedding of Miss Clara Belle Kitchner to Frank Cour, which will be October 10. The coloring of the decorations was orange with many orange marigolds in a Mexican basket and yellow and white snapdragon in crystal cases tied with tulle for the tables. Hand made baskets of white roses were filled with almonds and tied with tulle and an exquisite bouquet of flowers called "baby's breath" and swansea blossoms filled a basket vase at Miss Kitchner's place. The nut baskets were dainty favors for the guests. During the afternoon the guests hummed songs for the bride-to-be who is to have a very quiet wedding. Mrs. Frank Sheets, of New Castle, Pa., was an out of town guest.

Misses Irma and Irene Compere, of Lake avenue, entertained a few close friends in honor of Miss Verne Bowser this afternoon at a delightful party of lovely young women in the company. When the refreshments were served the guests were seated at small tables, each one being decorated with a bouquet of pink and white cosmos. Miss Bowser received a corsage bouquet of pink and white snapdragon. A matrimonial contest afforded a lot of fun during the afternoon. The place cards were pretty favors expressive of the same coloring as the decoration.

The wedding of Miss Helen McGee to Herbert Miller will take place on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGee. Intimate friends and relatives have been asked to witness the nuptials.

Mrs. J. C. Young, of State street, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. P. H. Houck, of Los Angeles.

Miss Emma Kindt, of Asheville, N. C., is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. William K. Kindt, of 1703 Spy Run avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wignam, formerly of 1018 Erie street, will leave tomorrow to make their home in Milwaukee.

Mrs. M. L. Pritchard, of Leipsic, O., is spending a few days with relatives in this city.

The Hope Hospital Alumni association will have a meeting on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Miss Adella Wignam has returned from a three months' visit with friends in the east.

Mrs. Thomas Lau has returned from Tarrytown, N. Y., where she accompanied her daughter, Miss Helen Lau, who is a student at a private school.

Mr. and Mrs. Willett Clayton will start tomorrow on a motor trip to Mansfield, O., to visit Mrs. Clayton's relatives.

Mrs. W. B. Shively and son, Forrest, have returned home from a month's visit with friends and relatives in Berlin Center, Akron and Mogadore, O.

Mrs. L. P. Drayer and Miss Hillia Drayer will start tomorrow noon for the east. Miss Hillia will enter English school at New Milford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Russell, of Toledo, O., are visiting Mr. Russell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Russell, of South Calhoun street.

Mr. and Mrs. David S. Vesey have returned from their wedding trip and in a few days will be at home in their residence in Kinnaird avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Sperry are planning to leave on Thursday for New York city to visit their daughter, Mrs. Paul Newell Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Greene, of Indianapolis, have returned home after a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Keller, of Thompson avenue.

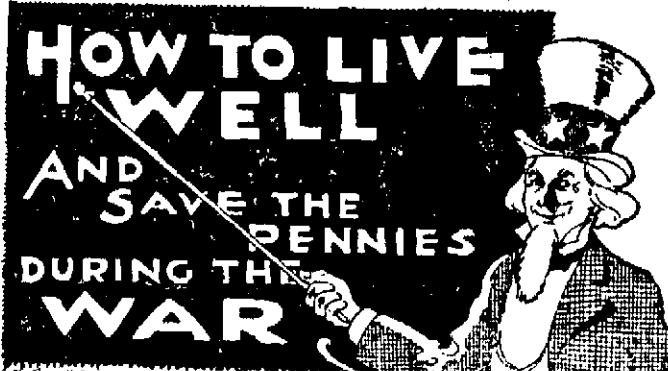
The Three Ills Social club will open the season at the Fort Wayne I. O. O. F. hall next Tuesday night, when they will dance and enjoy other amusements. This meeting will be for members only.

August Detzer, Jr., gave a box party at the Empress theater last evening and entertained Eugene Martz, Henry Fahlberg, Nelson Thompson, Ralph Brower, Carroll O'Rourke and Ralph Tombs.

Mrs. H. E. Davison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is making her brother-in-law, Homer G. Davison, of this city, a short visit. Mrs. Davison is on her way west to join her husband.

Mrs. Edwin Orr and children, of Dallas, Texas, are here on a visit to Mr. Orr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Orr. Mr. Orr will join his family for the return trip.

The Lakeside Art society will meet



Fish as a Food.

Because fish hasn't followed the example of "fish and fowl" and soared upward in price under the pressure of war panic, it's used these days by a great many good housekeepers instead of a fifty-cent beefsteak or thirty-five-cent lamb chops.

And of fish the United States has plenty and to spare. From the Atlantic to the Pacific coast fisheries, from the Great Lakes and innumerable rivers and inland lakes more than 2,100,000,000 pounds of fish are taken annually.

Although fish is much cheaper than meat, its cheapness isn't its best recommendation. Fish is nutritious and, better still, it is palatable—boiled or broiled, fried or baked on a plank.

Fish as a food is one of the subjects that the United States government has had carefully studied by food experts, and one of the experts, Dr. C. F. Langworthy, has written as follows about the food value of fish:

(By C. F. Langworthy.)

Food Expert of the United States Department of Agriculture.

From the standpoint of both nutritive value and palatability fish is an important food product and as shown by experiments, equal to beef as a source of energy in the diet. It produces the same sensation of satiety and it persists for as long a time. It was found that fish caused the excretion of a smaller amount of uric acid than meat.

When fish is supplemented by bread, potatoes, etc., a diet is provided which will supply all the demands of the body. Where fish can be obtained at low cost it may advantageously furnish considerable portion of the protein required, and under most conditions its use may be a variety.

Fish is essentially a nitrogenous food; that is, it contains sugar and starch. In this it resembles meat.

The place of fish in the diet, if judged by its composition, is the same as that of meat—that is, it supplements cereals and other vegetables, the most of which as wheat, rye, maize, rice, potatoes, etc., are deficient in protein, the chief nutrient in the flesh of fish. As regards the relative nutritive value of meat and fish, it appears, from a large number of investigations, that the only considerable difference is in the proportion of water and fat present, the flesh of the fish having water where meat has fat.

Although fish is not very rich in fats, in the form of butter, flour or other materials, are added to fish when cooked, and thus the deficiency in fuel ingredients is made good. Boiled or steamed fish is often accompanied by a sauce, made from butter, eggs, etc. Fried fish is cooked in fat, and baked fish is often filled with force meat, and may also be accompanied by a sauce; the force meat being made of bread, butter, etc., contains fat. In made dishes—chowders, fish pies, salads, etc.—fat and carbohydrates (butter, flour, vegetables, etc.) are combined with fish, the kind and amount varying in the individual cases.

Furthermore, in the ordinary household, fish is supplemented by such foods as bread, butter, potatoes, green vegetables and fruit. That is, by adding materials in cooking and by serving other dishes with the cooked product the protein of the fish is supplemented by the necessary fat and starches.

EMPRESS

A GOOD SIGN TO REMEMBER

3 SHOWS DAILY

Matinee, 2:30

Evening, 7:30 and 9:00

Mareena & DeLong Brothers

O'Neil & Dixon

Princeton & Yale

4—OTHER BIG FEATURE ACTS—4

ONE OF FORT WAYNE'S YOUNG SOCIETY GIRLS.



Miss Helen McGee

An October bride is Miss Helen McGee, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGee, of Lake avenue, whose wedding to Herbert Miller will take place during the coming week. Miss McGee has been shown much social attention and her young friends have vied with each other in planning in her honor for the prettiest and happiest round of parties that could be thought of. Miss

McGee, though quite artistic in her natural inclination to do things, is also practical. She has done china painting to a great extent and her own home is filled with handsome examples of her handwork. In her work in china Miss McGee displays a fine sense of color and proportion, while her beautiful needlework evinces a natural aptitude for detail and for being industrious.

on Tuesday afternoon for its first meeting of the season, with Mrs. Mathews, 2002 California avenue. Every member is requested to be present.

Mrs. Chris Hahn, of West Main street, and little daughter, Catherine, is going tomorrow to Baltimore, O., to visit relatives for a week and will then go to Cleveland for a visit with Mr. Hahn's sister, Mrs. Kaase.

The Fortnightly club will meet on Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bowerling, of West Wayne street. The program will be a musical one in charge of a committee of whom Mrs. Lee Mide is chairman.

The members of the O. C. C. club were pleasantly entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Ben Heaton in honor of Mrs. Gibson Sisco, of Columbus, Ohio, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Steady.

Mrs. W. W. Schofield, of Chicago, formerly Miss Marie Kelly, arrived in the city today for a visit with Miss Helen Magre, of Fairfield avenue. Mrs. Schofield is on her way to Winchester to visit her sister, Mrs. John Macy, Jr.

The Travel club will begin work on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Langford, Oak Knoll. The club will study Spain and Portugal this year. Miss Catherine Jay, Mrs. Florence Coverdale and Mrs. May Fox are the ladies who have the program for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crim, of Salem, this state, who motored here a few days ago for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sperry and Miss Sperry, left yesterday for their home. Mr. Crim lived in Fort Wayne a number of years ago and will be remembered by old school friends.

The Willing Workers' Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. B. Baughman, 802 Hoffman street, Tuesday afternoon. The assisting hostesses will be Madeline E. Abney, G. Crow, W. O. Granger, R. B. Sharp, Fred Sellers, W. T. Schoor, C. Enslin and Mrs. Magley. All members are requested to be present.

One of the interesting social events of this week has been the tea hour from 4 to 5 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A., which the "new membership" committee is holding every day in honor of new members. This tea drinking social hour is to be kept up as long as there are new members to come in and thus receive a cordial greeting, so it behooves all interested to keep the membership list growing.

The normal students and pupils of the Lakeside-Normal school with the principal, Miss Wilber, are preparing to some extent an entertainment to be given in celebration of Old Fort day, October 22, either in the park in Lakeside or on the dike. A dramatization of the history of Fort Wayne to the time of the dedication of the fort has been written by the Normal school students. All the teachers of the school, the normal young ladies and the pupils of the grades of the building will take part in the performance. If the weather should prove contrivance on the proper day for the dedication the first pleasant day afterwards will be used to give the dramatization.

Janorschke-Gillis.

Miss Helen M. Gillis, of this city, and Mr. Frank J. Janorschke, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Janorschke, of Lakeside, were married in Kalamazoo, Mich., on the first of October. The bride and groom arrive today from a short trip and the groom's parents will have an informal reception for them. In a few days Mr. and Mrs. Janorschke will be at home in their own residence at 1121 Rivermet avenue, where they will immediately go to housekeeping.

Burns-Hull.

Mr. Ralph Burns and Mrs. Lois E. Hull, both of this city, were married by Rev. J. W. Hill, the Presbyterian

Roscoe C. Scheckler

TEACHER OF PIANO.

Four years' study in Oberlin Conservatory of Music. Two years' later study with private teachers.

TEL. 2559, 1223 MCLELLAN ST.

NO ALUM
IN
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

U. C. T. NOTES.

By M. L. ALLEN.

October 10 is the date of our next social session. At our last dance, a very pleasant affair, a very good attendance was at hand and a number were absent on account of illness. These sessions are proving very entertaining, are conducted on a high moral plane and every member of the council should attend.

Frank Didier, who has been a typhoid fever sufferer, is said to be mending slowly. His two sons also had it. Joseph O'Leary is taking Frank's place on the territory for the Perfection Biscuit Co. Joe is a live wire and announces his intention of becoming a U. C. T. soon.

A good live membership committee was appointed at the business meeting last Saturday night—all of them ordered rubber heels and you (if eligible) are liable to be invited to join our good order at any time or place. Our council will number 400 strong before another year. Three very live wires were initiated at the last meeting and not one of them wanted his money back.

The following joke is given with apologies to A. W. C.: A lady with a young and interesting babe in arms boarded a city car and proffered a \$5 bill in payment of her fare. The conductor not having much change, asked:

"Is this the smallest you have?" The lady replied: "Oh, yes! You see she is only three months old."

Mrs. O. R. Cook has been ill for nearly a month but is improving nicely. O. R. says he is considerably relieved as too many Cooks do not spoil the broth at his home.

Take your material to The Pringle School of Dress-making, 221 Washington Blvd. east, and be taught how to make a dress suitable to your individual style. Phone Red 3572. 25.13

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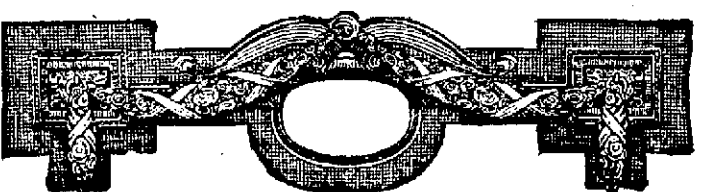
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"A Dainty Dutch Goody"

However, you may be sure that you are buying the original candy, and not an inferior imitation of it, if you look for the name "Katreenas" which is a registered trade-mark and protected by law.

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How Will Peace Come--and When? Views of Many Noted Men

A MAXIM SAYS HE MAKES FOR PEACE.

Hiram Percy Maxim.
(Famous Inventor of the Maxim Gun Silencer.)

War has been the greatest study in my family for two generations. My father, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, has probably produced the deaths of more human beings than any other man who ever lived, with his rapid fire Maxim gun while I have given the world implements of war by which war is made more terrible than heretofore. Yet I believe I still am eligible to membership in any great civilizing movement because the more terrible we make war the quicker is some universal movement for peace accelerated.

NO PATCHED UP PEACE--DR. ABBOTT.

Dr. Lyman J. Abbott.
(Editor of the Outlook.)

The services of President Wilson as mediator will not be accepted by any of the parties involved until the fundamental questions at issue are settled, and settled right.

A patched up peace would only lead to another and still more terrible war. I believe that the defeat of Germany will be its salvation, for it will be the overthrow of the spirit of militarism. The campaign of Napoleon ended for western Europe the divine right of kings. The campaign of the allies will end for western Europe the divine right of the armed man. It is not unreasonable to hope that the war will result in establishing true constitutional government in Germany.

Dr. Abbott.

Champ Clark.
(Speaker of the House of Representatives.)

So long as the countries at war are able to fight as well as they are fighting now I don't think any proposal of peace will have much effect.

William H. Sloan.
(Professor of History, University of Columbia, Author of "Life of Napoleon," and for Years a Resident of Germany, and Close Student of Diplomatic Affairs.)

Suppose that the Germans should be

able to make successive victorious dashes, first in the east, then in the west, backward and forward which is not so preposterous as appears on the face of it, because of comparatively easy means of transportation, then leadership would be hers, and France would be a minor power for many years to come. Probably peace would come more quickly if neither side should be victorious, but for the moment I think the agreement among the allies is a very portentous thing, as far as the duration of the war is concerned.

Chauncey M. DePew.
(Former United States Senator from New York, Just Returned from Europe.)

In England I had opportunity of talking with leading statesmen and military authorities, and they were unanimous that two years was the shortest time in which the defeated party in the European war could be so thoroughly exhausted as to yield to any terms the victors might impose.

Frederick H. Allen.
(Chairman of the American Relief Committee in Paris, Just Returned to This Country.)

I am inclined to think this is going to be a long war as long as it takes to crush militarism once and for all. After the war broke out I motored over much of France under safe conduct from the war department. From my observation of the temper of the people as well as from talks with high officials, I am sure the French are going through with this task now, no matter what the cost, rather than leave Germany ready to start the same thing over in a few years.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
(President of the University of California.)

The one faint hope of terminating the war in Europe is that England, when she sees how her action favors the policy of Russia and leads Russia inevitably down through the Dardanelles, may turn to peace.

Hiram W. Johnson.
(Governor of California.)

From every heart that beats in unison with humanity comes the cry for peace. Any concerted action that may stay this carnage of blood has the warmest commendation of all.

Warren W. Ballou.
(United States Representative from Pennsylvania.)

I am inclined to believe things must grow worse before they can be made better. The jingo theory that preparedness for war is the greatest guarantee of peace is shattered by the events in Europe. Big fighting machines could not be permitted to rust indefinitely.

HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?



Those commanding them could not forever restrain the impulse to try them out. The world is now paying the bitter and bloody price of jingoistic folly.

Richard McGhee, M. P.
(Representing the Irish Nationalists at the United Irish League Conference in New York.)

I see no sign of early peace in Europe. England will make no terms except such as will destroy the power of German

despots to act forever as a menace to European peace. The peace that Britain will demand will save us from anxiety for fifty years, and allow the peoples of Europe to work out great social reforms needed by the working classes everywhere.

Hugo Münsterberg.
(Professor of Psychology, Harvard University.)

If Germany had been left alone it

would have gone into this struggle with the certainty of success. But now there must be a miracle. Germany must win against the world if the balance of eastern and western powers is to be maintained.

Theodore E. Barton.
(Senator from Ohio.)

Present conditions are quite discouraging. When this fearful conflict is over we may safely anticipate that the

common people who must bear the burden of this strife will have the decision whether nations shall go to war.

Emil Vandervelde.
(Leader of the Belgian Socialist Party.)

I am not a prophet and can not say what the outcome of the war will be. But I sincerely hope that it will deal the death stroke to Prussian militarism. When that is over we may have to fight another battle against czarism. Who can tell? But in the end true democracy will have to triumph.

Roger C. Sullivan.
(Democratic Nominee for United States Senator from Illinois.)

The European powers now at war will be negotiating for peace within thirty days, I believe. If the arms of one side are victorious, of course an indemnity will be asked, but I think the fight will be a draw.

Samuel Gompers.
(President of the American Federation of Labor.)

For more than a quarter of a century the American Federation of Labor has been pressing home upon the people of our country and the people of the world the necessity of international peace.

Oscar S. Straus.
(Former American Ambassador to Turkey.)

There will be successors and defeats recorded on both sides. But the time will eventually come when the mediocrity of our country will be absolutely necessary to save the exhaustion of the belligerent nations.

James A. Patten.
(Former King of the Chicago Wheat Pit, Just Returned from Europe.)

It looks to me as though the war will be over by January 1st. The Germans are very stubborn and will not give up until they are thoroughly beaten.

Francis J. Heney.
(Progressive Candidate for United States Senator from California.)

The stupendous world tragedy now being enacted in Europe is so terrible in the destruction of life and property and so appalling in its probable results that the human mind can hardly be brought to a full realization of its significance.

Shailer Mathews.
(President of the Federal Council of Churches.)

The great need of the world is not merely a cessation of the present terrible war, but the establishment of peace between the embattled nations on such a basis as will insure the healing of the wounds of conflict, and the renewing of the bonds of brotherhood.

John J. Fitzgerald.
(Former Mayor of Boston.)

I expect to see an armistice called in

the near future. The odds are so heavily against Germany that public opinion throughout the world will force the Kaiser to end the useless slaughter. In my opinion the great German people themselves will force their ruler to accept terms.

Judge Elbert H. Gary.
(Chairman Board of Directors U. S. Steel Corporation.)

The instruments of destruction, the methods of using them, and the facilities for moving armies have greatly changed, and the destruction of life will be so large and rapid that it would seem the war must be sooner ended than in former times. I hope the war will not continue many months because the actual daily cost is conservatively placed at \$10,000,000 in money, besides the thousands of men killed and wounded.

ONLY GOD CAN STOP IT, SAYS EDISON

By Thomas A. Edison.

Nothing short of the Almighty can stop this war. It is necessary to settle for all time that dynastic militarism shall disappear from the earth, that the people shall rule through constitutional government, that all races of men shall dwell together in amity as they do now in the United States.

Edwin Anderson Alderman.
(President of the University of Virginia.)

I think this war is a fight of democracy against militarism, and there can be but one result in the end. I have a feeling that out of it is going to come a great moral opportunity for the United States to hasten peace of the right sort--peace that will guarantee the spread of democracy throughout the world.

Allan L. Benson.
(Noted Socialist Leader, Author of "The Truth About Socialism.")

Europe is in the trenches today, but we may be in the trenches tomorrow. Europe fought for twenty years in the Napoleonic wars--this may be the first of a series of wars that will last as long! America should put its house in order. The capitalist class still denies us the right to exercise the war-making power by direct vote of the people. We must capture this last right. Every cannon shot in Europe is an admonition to us to move.

What War Means to Those Who Do Not Fight--Women and Babies in War Zone

War Correspondent Phillips,
Following the Fighting on
His Bicycle, Writes of
the Sidelights of Battle.

By J. E. Phillips.

Paris, Sept. 22 (by Mail).--It isn't the fighting man that my heart goes out to in this war. I've seen so many dead and wounded men and so much misery and pain that my senses are dulled to others' suffering. Anyway, it's fit for me to be on the firing line. The soldier gives as much as he gets.

But it's the awful, awful destruction of homes, the wasting of poor people's all, the constant, ever recurring, sight of ruined cottages, of starving children, of ragged, hungry, weather-beaten women on sight through no fault of their own in the frightful maelstrom that brings the horror of this war home to me.

I left Paris on a bicycle for the front. The trail of the retreating Teuton was the path of a cyclone. Huge trees were broken and some uprooted. Every farmhouse was roofless, some were burning. Roads and fields were dotted with clothing and arms and household goods, and the pretty landscape was pitted and slashed in long, brown lines by the branches of fighting men.

Dusk was gathering fast when about four miles outside of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre the sound of cannon, which I had heard intermittently all day, became more clearly audible. The Marne runs through the little town which lies on either side of the stream in a valley. As I reached the outskirts a weird spectacle broke upon my gaze. It was a perfect picture of war in all its horror, in all its majesty, in all its picturesqueness. From the hills to the right the British artillery was shelling the retreating Germans on the other side of the river. The shells were bursting with jets of flame that broke orange in the gathering darkness; a couple of houses, wreathed in flame, burned fiercely, the light reflected in the peaceful waters of the Marne which ran past two bridges down up and shattered.

When the sounds of firing had died away I quietly slipped down into the town. Down by the river the British engineers were putting the finishing touches to a pontoon bridge--a bridge they finished, all complete, in about two hours. The troops were already preparing to cross. So swiftly does the British army move that when I arose with dawn the next morning I found that troops had melted away in the night.

But I'm getting ahead of my story. Before night fell I found a place to sleep in a deserted manor house which I saw from the street.

The beautiful old manor which looked so warm and placid had been deserted by its owners and had been ruthlessly pillaged by the German troops. I thought it was blood, but it was soup.

The dining room table was heaped with the wreckage of a drunken meal. There were empty wine bottles everywhere, and across the table and in the dishes there was lying a great crimson splash that looked like blood, but proved to be the outpoured contents of a tureen of beetroot soup. Every drawer from sideboard and cupboard lay on the floor, where its contents had been turned out in a search for all that was valuable. I passed from room to room and everywhere found the same litter.

It seemed that not a single wardrobe or press in the house but had been rifled. The beds were overturned, the telephone instrument was smashed, and even a pile of gramophone records had been trodden under the heel.

Early in the morning as I prepared to resume my journey I found an old peasant, the first of the returning villagers, who had been driven from their homes a week ago. With the pride of a professional guide the old man led me around to places where the fighting had been fiercest and so it happened that we were together when the rest of the villagers straggled back home in a timid group. They saw my guide and thus it was that this friendly but unimpressive peasant became the mouthpiece of fate, standing there by the roadside and telling the people what they had to bear.

The Women's Questions.

Michel had seen too many horrible things for either sorrow or joy to move him. He stood there merely impassive, telling to each in an unmoved and courteous voice the things which had happened to their homes.

A woman, gray-haired and certainly of more than 70, was the first to see us.

"Michel, Michel," she called, and rushed toward us.

"My house?" the old woman asked.

"Burnt, mother," said Michel.

"All burnt?"

"All."

Another woman, middle-aged and hearty, clutched him by the arm.

"Michel, Michel."

"There were no Germans there. They passed down in the little hollow on Monday night, but did not go in."

She fell back. Another, like enough to be her sister, jostled to the front of the eager group. "Have they been in my farm, Michel?"

"Yes, Henrietta. The house is all right. A troop of uhlans slept there two nights."

"And the cattle?"

"They have killed many. Also many sheep."

From behind the crowd a voice cried: "Ja my brother at home, Michel?"

"He is dead," said Michel. "The uhlans took him for a guide and shot him."

It is not necessary that I should continue to describe this intolerable scene. You have the essence of it.

Along a street strewn with splintered glass I went, clambering over mounds of fallen brick, or slipping on the greasiness of the wet and littered cobblestones, and suddenly I found I was sufficing at the air. As long as I live I shall never think of Termonde without a whiff of that small blowing across my face and plaster dust and charred wood, but above all it was a burning smell, subtle, but penetrating, the smell of something utterly scorched and destroyed. It pervaded all the air round Termonde and filled it with the sense of death.

Roses Amid Desolation.

I went all around and about the town and nearly everywhere the same ruin lay: the littered streets, blackened and bulging remnants of house fronts, through which one often caught a glimpse of vividly green rain-wet gardens (in one rose were a bloom); chimneys that had crashed down solidly and lay their length in the street; great mounds of rubble that represented the whole framework and inner walls of a house lying flat what had been the front parlor.

Desolation showed frankly in its choice of incidents. On the top floor window sill of one house whose front wall alone remained a row of flower pots stood intact, though there was no guarding rail to the narrow ledge. In one house where every other trace of human occupation was buried in the central heap a gilt-framed picture of the late King Leopold in his youth still adorned the blackened wall. Here and there I saw a bedstead that had become a tangled web of metal. And through the arcade formed by the shattered rooms of one house I saw, hanging on the wall at the far end, a plaster plaque of a mother suckling her child. It was a cheap little fancy plaque, and yet somehow it attained a wonderful dignity there in the midst of so much ruin. The eternal fact surviving temporary destruction.

A Story for a Cigarette.

Near the ferry I passed a huge, white factory building surrounded by a Red Cross flag, and as I approached a typical Tommy Atkins, whose arm had been shattered by a bullet, hailed me. I gave him the cigarette he craved and, in return he told me his story. He was an artilleryman in a battery that had punished the Germans severely in their retreat. He said:

"Never, never shall I forget that most terrible scene when we rushed our horses and heavy guns across the field, and all over with the bodies of dead

and dying German soldiers.

"We do not really see the damage done by a shell which explodes amongst the enemy; we do not see how the bodies are cut and torn to pieces. But as we swept across the field like a devastating storm, not heeding anything, we heard the creaking bones under the horses' feet and the guns' wheels."

"The guns tottered as if they were running through a new-ploughed field. They heeled over when they passed over two human bodies simultaneously, and every now and again the horses staggered and stumbled and slipped in their mad run over those hundreds and hundreds of corpses."

Cries of Terror.

"I did not venture to look about; I kept my eyes steadily fixed on a distant point or at my horse's neck. But that did not prevent me from hearing. And I did hear the blood-stirring cries of agony and pain and despair, mingled with moaning and weeping, which dominated the fearful noise of the galloping horses and guns. And the most horrible were the cries of terror of those who, though seriously wounded, had hitherto escaped from death, and saw, approaching at a furious rate, the devastating avalanche of guns and horses which would, the next moment, crush those still breathing breasts and stamp life out of the bodies."

"Where the blood-soaked soil had not yet been able to drink all the blood shed

over it, pools had formed and the red, liquid mud splattered horses and men as they galloped through it."

"Only once I had more than a mere glimpse of this scene of horror. It was when my horse slipped and fell on one knee and I looked down. The moment I raised my head again I saw, on my left, a man--a wreck of a man--spring to his feet and make a wild gesture with his arms, as if to stop the deadly avalanche. He was knocked down by the horses of the next gun to mine, and I actually heard the creaking of his bones. And this maddening vision has ever since haunted me."

Each one of the convalescents had a story of horror or danger of hair-breadth escape, but such stories are too familiar nowadays. Besides, my pass was only good for twenty-four hours and I had to be back in Paris by 6. Regrettably I started on the return journey.

A Puncheon.

The road, blazing white, unraveled before me in hot curves and stretches, till a puncheon put a momentary stop to its unrolling. I go to a bicycle shop for repairs, to the mayor for a "visa," and to a café coolly ensconced under the pillars of the "Place" for a long drink.

The old mechanic who mends my tire is delightful. The master and the son of the house are both at the front, and he is in sole charge. He is efficient, but slow. He has a way of crossing his feet and burying his hand in his waistcoat; and when, from his attitude, you expect a speech, he, saving your respect--he ex-plo-rates.

Abruptly the scene changed. The smooth white ribbon suddenly became torn and rutted. I was passing through a former fighting zone. So on yesterday I saw roofless and demolished houses, but the picture was more harrowing. The puncheon had returned to their ruined homesteads.

Here and there an old man musing at his door or a group of frightened children fleeing at my approach, with now and then a knot of dumb peasants laboriously burying dead horses. Towards evening as I rode up the long slope leading to a village a roughly constructed cross caught my eye. It surmounted a simple grave dug on the hillside under the shadow of a haystack and quite close to the road. It was the first British grave we had met.

There was an indescribable solemnity about the last resting place of this British soldier whose name and regimental number a friendly hand had rudely scrawled on a little cross of wood. It lay quite remote in the absolute silence of a perfect summer evening, the simple cross standing out against the purple sunset. All around it lay the evidences of the battlefield. Half-finished haystacks, abandoned haycocks and pitchforks left on the trampled ground showed where the haymakers had been surprised by the approach of the battle.

Dead horses, English soldiers' caps, huge rents torn in the earth by shells empty shell and cartridge cases--such marks of war were to be seen on every hand, and in the air there was a subtle suggestion of the charnel house.

War Dictionary

LANDWEHR--The second line of the German army into which every able-bodied German passes after his seven year service in the active army, which begins at the age of twenty. Service for the infantry in the landwehr is divided into two "bans"--the first of five years, the second of six to seven.

LANDSTURM--The final reserve, a force intended merely for home defense. It is composed of two "bans," of which the first is made up of all men between the ages of 17 and 39 who for any reason have received no military training. The second "ban" includes all men between the ages of 39 and 45, trained or untrained. After his two years of compulsory service in the active army, the German soldier is called out for a total of about two months' service with his corps during the next five years. While he is in the first "ban" of the landwehr, he is given from two weeks to a month of active training.

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~~would make it muddy~~

the City—50 Cents.

BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH 35 CENTS
Sunday Dinner, 12 to 2—the best in
the city.

LEFT ALONE IN MIDST OF FLAME

So says Theophile Schaub in
Suit for \$5,000 for
Injuries.

In his complaint, filed in the superior court against Asa Augustin F. Naylor for \$5,000 damages, Theophile Schaub says that on November 26, 1912, while he was working for the defendant making celluloid covers for barrels, there was an explosion of the highly inflammable material and that the defendant rushed from the loft in his barn, at 321 West Main street, closed behind him the door to the only exit and left the plaintiff to his fate. He says that a package of celluloid was placed by the defendant near a stove in which the defendant had started a fire and that when the stuff became so hot it took fire the defendant seized the package and threw it down on the floor near where the plaintiff was standing at his work and "with the result that it immediately commenced to burn" and exploded with such violence as to throw the plaintiff to the floor. Then it was, according to the complaint, that Naylor rushed from the apartment through the only means of egress and closed the door, thereby escaping injury to himself, but entrapping Schaub in the place with the smoke and flames. Schaub says he at length got up and found a cloud of smoke which he broke the fastenings and leaped to the ground fourteen feet below, receiving injuries and such a shock as caused him to run through the streets to the St. Marys river, where he was found and taken to St. Joseph hospital. He charges the defendant with fault in not acquainting him with the character of the explosive material and with leaving him to his fate, while the defendant gave his attention to rescuing animals from the barn and saving his personal property. He says the event occurred within a few hours after he first took employment with the defendant and that he knew nothing of the explosive or the location of things or the arrangements in the stable loft used as a manufactory. Schaub says he was unconscious several days, was severely injured about the head and ears, was disfigured and that his hands were burned to the bones, besides being confined to the hospital eight weeks and rendered for six months unable to work.

Says Wife Went to Winerooms.
John N. Kern, in a divorce complaint just filed in the superior court, says Cleo Kern, to whom he was married March 10, 1914, and from whom he separated October 2, has been guilty of extreme cruelty. He says that against his wishes she visited divers and smoky winerooms and places of ill-repute in Fort Wayne with women of bad repute. Moreover, he says, she habitually uses vile and indecent language toward him in the presence of others. The plaintiff says that his conduct toward the defendant has been such that he has been forced to leave his home, and that he has been obliged to seek refuge at the home of his parents.

Sues for \$10,000 Damages.
Dora Kadletz, an administratrix of the estate of the late Frank H. Kadletz, has brought suit in the superior court against the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction company for \$10,000 damages, alleging that by the carelessness of the defendant through its agents Frank Kadletz received injuries that caused his death. It is set out that on November 29, 1913, Kadletz left a car on the South Calhoun street short line and started to go around the rear of the car. It is alleged that the fender at the rear of the car had not been raised, as should have been done, and that he was caught in the fender and dragged a distance of fifteen feet, receiving injuries that on March 17, 1914, proved fatal. The accident took place at Wildwood avenue.

Notes of the Courts.
Judge Yaple has dismissed from the superior court the appeal of Frank Lakaszwski in the case of his application for license to open a saloon on Hayden street. Several weeks ago the commissioners refused to grant the license, and the action of the superior court probably disposes of the matter permanently.

In the circuit court, Hon. Edward D'Rourke presiding, as special judge, the suit of Jacob Sperenka vs. the Wabash railroad for an injunction, was settled and dismissed. The defendant agreed to construct a retaining wall that would prevent coal from its docks, near Taylor street, from getting into the plaintiff's property.

In the superior court a divorce has been granted Alphonse Papp from Grace Papp.

TO SELL DITCH UNDERTAKINGS.

Township Trustees Henry Branning, of Wayne township, announces that will on Monday sell to the highest bidder all township ditch undertakings of those who have not filed with him by that time. Trustee Branning states also that the arrangement has been made for the domestic science rooms of the recently erected Fox school on the Sand Point road, southwest of the city, and that the rooms will be plastered and in all respects completed. It had been thought that owing to lack of funds the walls would for the present have to remain rough. Clausmeyer & Archer have been given the contract to supply furniture for the school.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP POOR REPORT.

The total expenditures on account of the poor of Wayne township for the month of September were \$621.20, according to the report just completed by Trustee Henry Branning.

LICENSED TO WED.
Robert Hamill, blacksmith, 22, and Beth Aubry, 18.

WANTS TO LOCATE HERE.

W. J. Stephenson, of Milwaukee, manufacturer of the turbine power cleaning machine of the type purchased by the city a few months ago, is in Fort Wayne for the purpose of undertaking arrangements to move his manufacturing establishment to this city.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

READY TO START HIGHWAY ARCHES

The Lincoln Highway En-
trances to Ft. Wayne to
Be Beautifully Marked.

Early Monday morning of next week, provided always the weather man does not veto the project, active work on the erection of the arches that are to ornament the entrance to the Lincoln National highway in Fort Wayne, will be started by the engineering company and rushed to completion as rapidly as conditions will admit of.

A party composed of Mayor W. J. Hoesy, Members Frank Singrey, Henry Hilgemann and Robert E. Kelley, of the board of public works; John Vessel and Frank Dix, of the electric lighting department; Charles R. Weatherhogg, architect, who designed them; Secretary Charles L. Biedervolf, of the Fort Wayne Commercial club, and Gustave Bengs, of the erecting company, fixed the locations.

One at the north will be at the intersection of Wells street and State boulevard, formerly Pfeiffer avenue, and the one at the east at the intersection of Main and Edsall avenues.

Fort Wayne will supply the current for illumination from the city plant and at the apex of the arches will be the name of the city and its population. On both will be shown the distances to New York from Fort Wayne and to San Francisco.

NOW AT HANNA STREET.

Good Progress Made in Cleaning the Intersecting Sewer.

Sewer Superintendent Herman Strudel and Foreman Ambrose Geary and their gang of men are making good progress in cleaning out the intersecting sewer, and the work has been completed from the eastern terminus to Hanna street. Fifteen men are working under Foreman Geary, six of them in the conduit. It will take until the end of the year to complete the work to the western terminus of the sewer. By keeping the manholes open it has been found possible most of the time to get a tolerable quality of air, and the underground men are able to work without the oxygen helmets. Occasionally gas is encountered, but there has been little difficulty getting rid of it. A great deal of debris, mostly timber that was never removed from the sewer by the builders, has been found and taken out. The accumulation of soil has been heavy all along the line.

DAIRIES SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

The meat and milk inspection division of the city health department has completed its report on the recent inspection and practically all dairies show improved quality of milk, especially in respect of the bacterial count. The scores show that all dairies but one were below the limit in the matter of the temperature of milk, that all were above the standard in butter fat and that the dairy scores of all were good. The bacterial count ranged from 250,000 to 1,600,000—figures that are much lower than the record of the last previous inspection. The highest dairy score and the lowest bacterial count were accredited to the Brookside Farm company's dairy, which is one of the best equipped in the United States.

RETURNS FROM CONVENTION.

Mayor William J. Hoesy, Member of the Board of Works Henry Hilgemann, Members of the Board of Safety George Herman and Calvin K. Riegan and Secretary of the Park Board Charles J. Steiss have returned from Milwaukee, where they attended the annual convention of the League of American Municipalities. All report an interesting convention and lavish entertainment. Mr.

**Indian Woman Who
Plays Negro Mammy
Roles in the Movies**



Minnie

As strange as it may seem, this good-natured, comfortable-looking Indian woman plays negro mammy parts in the movies.

It was by chance, one day, when such a character was needed, that Minnie played her first "mammy" role. She did it so cleverly that she has never had a chance to play much else since.

Minnie lives down by the Pacific in a little Indian hut. She is one of the regular members of the big stock company of players that works out at the Bay View ranch near Santa Monica, Cal., every sunny day.

BULLETIN.

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—Emperor Nicholas, it announced, has left for the theater of war.

Steiss is receiving congratulations upon his re-election to the office of treasurer of the league.

BUT ONE SCALE DEFECTIVE.

An inspection of nearly two-score scales on the city market Saturday morning by City Scales C. B. Tobin brought to light but one device that was defective and that one was merely condemned for repairs. Little trouble is now experienced with the scales and measures of dealers on the city market.

LABOR FOR NEW STATE CHARTER

Nebraska Voters Form Organization to Aid the Cause.

For the third time this week the people of Fort Wayne were given the rare treat of hearing the Hon. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, upon our constitutional convention movement. A special labor meeting was held in the dining hall of the Wayne knitting mills and a very large gathering of voters, principally citizens of the west end of Fort Wayne, attended this meeting.

Mr. Bigelow laid great stress in his address upon the possibilities of improvement in city government; in taxation and in constructive labor legislation, to come through a constitutional convention. He explained how the improvement in Ohio through giving more direct popular power to the people by initiative and referendum had resulted in a great awakening in the people, touching all matters of needed improvement in government.

A great interest was manifested by all present, many of whom took an active part in a general discussion which followed Mr. Bigelow's address. An organization was effected for the promotion of a campaign for a new constitution in co-operation with the citizens' league of Indiana. Charles Butler was elected President of this organization, Irvin Holt, vice president and Walter Abbott secretary and treasurer.

Advocated in Sixth Ward.
A public meeting was held last night at the corner of Indiana and Cottage avenues, in the Sixth ward, and some very enthusiastic addresses were made on behalf of the movement for a new constitution for Indiana. David H. Hogg, a young attorney of Fort Wayne, gave a very interesting talk, urging upon the voters the importance of wide awake civic interest in all public improvements.

Ross F. Lockridge, of the citizens' league of Indiana, gave an address emphasizing all of the important phases of the movement in Indiana for a constitutional convention. He explained the organization needs which have resulted from our sixty-three years of progress since the adoption of our present constitution. The point was emphasized that at this time there is but one main issue, namely, that of calling a constitutional convention in the year 1916. Such a convention will give full and fair opportunity for a complete hearing on all needed improvements in government, touching taxation, home rule for cities, safeguarding the suffrage, more direct power in the people, etc.

R. K. Cochran presided, and made some interesting suggestions concerning the advancement of this movement.

Republicans register Oct. 5.

Society

(Continued from Page 6.)

There were sixteen boys and girls in the company that enjoyed Miss Florence Pickard's outdoor picnic last evening at Foster park, with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Pickard and Miss Harriet Fowler acting as chaperons. The boys built a fire in a hollow stump and sharpened sticks to roast wieners, bread and marshmallows on. There were other accommodations suitable for the lunch, such as "dills," cheese and coffee, and after the substantial popping of corn over the coals and the marshmallows topped off with supper. Games were played and all had a merry time.

Miss Mary Vogel celebrated her birthday anniversary last evening at her home in West Tabor street by entertaining a few young girls at a marshmallow bake. Everyone present had the happiest time of a time.

Mrs. C. A. Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, stopped here today on her way to Culver military academy where she is placing her son in school. From Culver Mrs. Bookwalter goes to Chicago.

Mrs. Charles Printz, of Cincinnati, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Read, of West Wayne street.

Officers elected at the McCulloch school parent-teacher club at the meeting held this week are: President, Mrs. Rhoades; vice-president, Mrs. Haff, and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Willemann. Rev. Creman delivered an interesting address.

Miss Dorothy Detzer, who expected to leave before this from Seattle, Wash., for the Philippines and who was prevented by a change in time of the boat's schedule, has engaged passage on the Magnolia, Pacific Mail line, and will sail from San Francisco on October 22. On her way to "Frisco" Miss Detzer will spend one day in Los Angeles with Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Detzer, and will also spend one day in Honolulu, H. I.

Miss Minnie Meyer entertained a number of friends at her home at 1200 Wall street Thursday evening, Oct. 1, in honor of her eighteenth birthday anniversary. The evening was a very pleasant one. It was spent playing progressive games. Prizes were won by Miss Frieda Vegeler and Miss Frieda Roling. The guests present were the Misses Mathilda Fuhs, Irma Hattendorf, Lena Meyer, Frieda Vegeler, Esther Schenkel, Ella Trutwig, Dora Bone, Frieda Roling, Rose Geiger, Georgina Bender, Lucile Roling, Hilda Kintz. In the latter part of the evening an excellent luncheon was served.

GOT THE WRONG NAMES.

William Wass, 1224 Hugh street, instead of Samuel Wass, was driving an automobile that was struck at stop 12 on the Fort Wayne and Northwestern traction line, Friday forenoon. W. R. Croys was with him and sustained a fractured collar bone and other injuries. Mr. Wass was severely bruised.

Republicans register Oct. 5.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Make your own "dustless dusters."

Wring out clean dust cloths very dry from warm water. Turn onto it a little coal oil, cedar oil or any good polishing oil. Pat the cloth until every part has become slightly oiled, when it is ready to use. These dusters are sold on the market for a quarter, and the homemade kind are just as good.

The oil lace curtains for window

Old underwear, if cut in shape and hemmed double, make most acceptable wash cloths.

Peter Pan Will Not
Pass Up Pittsburg

Society

(Continued from Page 6.)

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BIG SALE ON AUTOMOBILE TIRES

NOW GOING ON
15 to 30 per cent. off on Guaranteed Good-rich Tires. These Tires have never been sold less than list price.

Other Tires As Much As 50% Off
We still have a big selection for you to pick from

Ft. Wayne Over-land Auto Co.

Phone 505 124-128 W. Washington St.

MANAGING BOARD HAS BEEN NAMED

Four Appointed to Govern
Sanitarium for Tuberculosis Patients.

At a meeting of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society, Friday, Dr. Eric A. Crull, Dr. Charles G. Bull, Mrs. Georgia Meriwether and Cliff R. Lipkey were appointed a board of managers to govern the sanitarium when it shall have been provided by the money appropriated for that purpose by the county council at its session early in September.

The board will hold a meeting within a short time and take steps to procure what is necessary for the establishment of the cottage colony for the care of tuberculosis patients. The \$5,000 appropriated by the county council will not be available until the first of the coming year, but the society and the board of managers will undertake to be ready to make immediate use of the money.

The society has a triangular tract of ground beyond the county poor farm which is at present designated as the location of the sanitarium.

Miss Irene Byron, executive secretary of the society, will act in constant co-operation with the board of managers.

**Safety in the Shop
Conference Topic**

New York, Oct. 3.—Peter Pan, that is, Sir James Matthew Barrie, who is "doing America in thirty days," has just one object in life at present and that is to see Pittsburg. "I have only a month in which to see the United States," says the man from Thrum, "but whatever else I do I must see Pittsburg. It was one of my boyish dreams to 'run away to Pittsburg.' I didn't know where it was or what it was, but I wanted to go there—now at last I'm going."

Barrie will visit several American cities before returning to London, November 1.

CREMATED AT HER REQUEST.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thompson, of Chicago, are to arrive here on Sunday with the remains of Mrs. Thompson's mother, the late Mrs. Elizabeth M. C. Ninde, who died Aug. 18, 1913, in Pomona, Cal., where she had lived with another daughter, Mrs. Mabel Dills, for many years. It was Mrs. Ninde's request that she be cremated and be made and the ashes buried beside the remains of her daughters, Elizabeth A. Horton, in Lindenwood. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will be at the Anthony hotel during their stay in the city.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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PRINCE OSCAR IN THICK OF FIGHT

London, Oct. 3.—(3:35 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen reports that the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who witnessed the battle at Verdun, on September 24, when Prince Oscar led the imperial guard, says:

"Though the Germans fought like lions the Turks climbed trees like monkeys, hiding in the leaves. The Germans and Turks fought and wrestled in a terrible hand to hand struggle, and many German officers fell dead around the prince who, thereafter had the heart attack already described."

"Later at a hotel in Metz the prince was greeted by the emperor who, with arms extended, cried: 'Boy, boy, here you are.'"

AUBURN NEWS.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Fred Shearer, who has been a patient at St. Joseph's hospital in Fort Wayne for some time, was brought to her home in this city yesterday. She is much better.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Reeder, of St. Joe, are spending the week-end with Mrs. Winnie Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Griner, of Bryan, O., were visiting Auburn friends Friday and attending the fair.

Mrs. Arthur Blair and children, of Canton City, Col., and the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mort Brown, of Butler, were guests of Mrs. George Grund Friday.

Dr. Hiner, wife and daughter, of Butler, and Miss Helen Acker, of Bryan, were among the fair visitors Thursday.

Mrs. Nicholas Shearer, of Mishawaka, is spending a week's vacation among Auburn relatives.

Mrs. F. M. Reese has gone to Gaston, Ind., for a few weeks' visit with her brother and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Baird, of Albion, are spending the week with Auburn friends.

Mr. Isaac Raab, who has been visiting among Auburn friends for several days, returned to his home at Pleasant Lake last evening.

The Auburn Eastern Stars are planning to entertain the chapter from Kendallville on the evening of Oct. 9.

Mr. Warren A. Austin is entertaining Mrs. Cecel Shirts, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Baird, of Albion, have been guests of Auburn relatives for the past week.

Miss Long and son Frank and wife, of Butler, were enjoying the fair Thursday and visiting among their many friends.

Overland Model 81

While the news has been circulated in the automobile trade that the Willys-Overland company would build a smaller model in addition to the model 80 during the coming season, the detailed information comes as a distinct surprise to the public.

Apart from the general characteristics of the Overland model 81, as this most recent achievement of John N. Willys is known, the feature most calculated to draw attention to the car is its price, \$850. But of hardly less interest is the fact that at this price is offered a big five-passenger touring car, which is electrically lighted and started, has four inch tires and high tension magneto ignition, and is completely equipped in every respect. The roadster of the same model is \$795.

That it follows in every essential detail the well known characteristics of Overland construction is a point in its favor. It is quite on a structural par with the larger model, details of which were announced a short time ago. The tremendous production of the large Overland factory, coupled with standardization of the car throughout has enabled the company to offer an unusually high value for this exceptionally low price.

In respect to specifications, excepting the 4-inch tires, which would hardly be expected on a car at this price, interest depends largely on their dimensional value rather than on the introduction of new and unexpected qualities. The thirty horse-power motor has singly cast cylinders of the L-head type with water jackets integral, both inlet and exhaust ports being surrounded with a good body of water. The cylinders have a bore of 4 inches and a stroke of 4½ inches. Inlet and exhaust valves located on the same side, are actuated directly from below. Preliminary tests have shown the proportion of power to weight to provide a large surplus above that needed to meet all the exigencies of road driving.

The wheel base of 106 inches is extraordinarily long for a low-priced car and has allowed the Overland designers much leeway in creating a roomy, handsome body. The body is of the fashionable stream-line design. The radiator shell consisting of a single stamping, joins its curve admirably to the gradual slope of the engine hood and cowl. Concealed hinges and inside handles of the doors eliminate all unsightly projections and leave the exterior of the car entirely smooth. The doors have been made extraordinarily wide, while the roomy seats have high, comfortable backs. Deep upholstery adds materially to the riding comfort and appearance of the body, which is finished in a rich Brewster green with striping of ivory white.

Ignition is by high tension magneto. There are no dry cells. Proper lubrication under all conditions of service is provided by a rotary gear pump. The oil distribution is so arranged that all four cylinders receive a uniform supply, even when the car is ascending steep hills. The oil, which is continuously strained, is pumped from a well in the crank case through a revolving sight feed indicator on the cowl dash to the motor base, where it is sprayed by the motion of the five bearing crankshaft. This serves to lubricate the main bearings and cylinder walls.

Power is transmitted to the gear set by a leather faced cone clutch. Small spring-pressed studs which are placed at intervals under the clutch facing, raise the leather slightly in spots, ensuring easy and gradual engagement. The rear box itself is combined with the rear axle housing. The axle construction is of the floating type, the wheels being mounted directly on the axle tubes and carried on flexible roller bearings set in direct line with the spokes of the wheels. The axle shaft is easily removable, the outer end being keyed to the wheel while the inner ends of the shaft are squared into the differential gears.

The motor is cooled by an efficient thermo-syphon system which makes the speed of the water circulation independent of the speed of the motor but in exact proportion to the amount of heat developed by the motor. This system eliminates the circulation pump and its gears, glands and stuffing boxes which are often a prolific source of trouble.

The spring suspension is half elliptic in front and three-quarter elliptic in the rear. The extra long rear springs are slung under the axle on swivel seats attached to the rear axle housing. This construction enhances the riding qualities through the greater freedom of movement. At the same time it lowers the center of gravity and increases the spring action without diminishing the road clearance.

Tires are 32x4 inches on demountable rims. This is the first time that cars selling for such a low price have been equipped with wheels of such large size.

The steering wheel is located on the left side with the gear changing and emergency brake levers in the center. Indicating devices including the speedometer, oil sight feed and ammeter together with the carburetor priming button are conveniently arranged on the cowl instrument board. The foot accelerator is within easy reach of the driver's right foot. An interlocking self starter button prevents the starting of the motor by accident.

The model 81 Overland comes complete in every detail. The standard equipment includes electric starter and generator, storage battery, electric head, side, tail and dash lamps, electric horn, windshield of the double ventilating, rain-vision type, top, top cover, tool kit, speedometer, demountable rims with one extra rim, tire carriers, jack and pump.

In addition to the regular five-passenger touring car and roadster there is a special delivery car with a paneled body, for \$805, and an open delivery car for \$850.

Overland

\$850

(Model 81)

Electrically Lighted and Started

The unexpected!

An Overland—electrically started, electrically lighted, stream-line body, powerful, large five-passenger touring car—priced at only \$850.

This is the first car of its size, capacity, power and electrical equipment to sell below \$1000!

Certainly never before has such big and exceptional value, at such an unusually low price, been offered.

Though the price is lower than ever, the quality is maintained throughout. All materials, metals and workmanship are of the very best.

We could not purchase nor produce with more precaution and precision. This new car is as fine and as finished internally as it is externally.

This newest Overland has the genuine fashionable stream-line body design. Its snappy, superb and stylish lines are the work of our master designers.

The body color is Brewster green—always so rich and attractive. It is neatly trimmed with fine hair-line striping of pure ivory white.

The electric starting and electric lighting equipment is one of the most reliable and best established on the market.

There is also a high tension magneto which is independent of the starting and lighting system and requires no dry cells.

This car rides just like it looks—beautifully. The new, long, improved underslung rear springs give maximum riding comfort. No jolting or jarring on the road—just absolute ease and smoothness at all times.

Tires are 33 inch x 4 inch all around. Never before has a car at this price come equipped with such large tires.

It seats five adults comfortably, without crowding. It is a big, spacious five-passenger touring car.

It has the famous Overland 30 h. p. motor of remarkable strength, speed, durability and economy, developing more power than you will ever require.

With left-hand drive, center control, 33" x 4" tires, demountable rims (with one extra) electric head, side, dash and tail lights, electric horn, top, top cover, robe rail, speedometer and ventilating, rain-vision type windshield, this car at this price is destined to be known as the greatest motor car-achievement of the season.

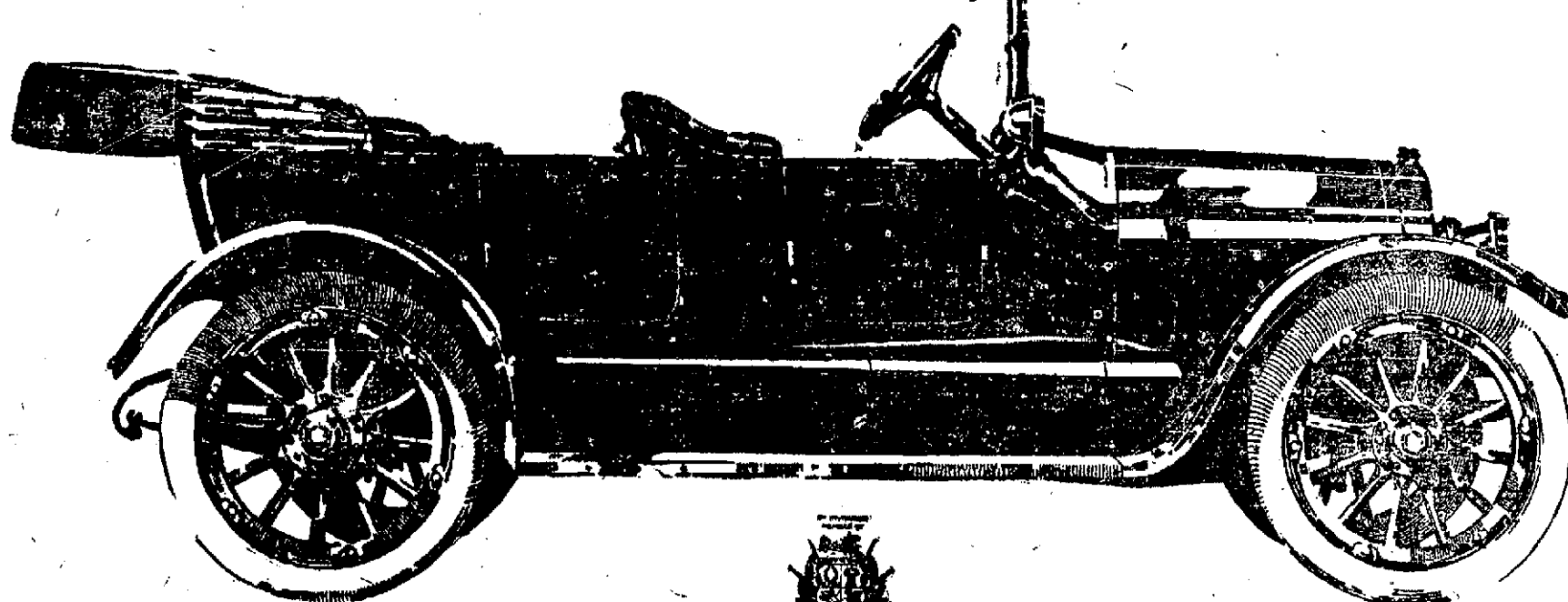
Orders are now being taken for immediate delivery.

Following are a few of the many high grade features—features that are usually found on cars costing considerably more money.

- 30 H. P. motor
- Stream-line body
- Ample room for five passengers
- Electrically started
- Electrically lighted
- Electric horn
- High-tension magneto
- All electric switches on instrument board of cowl dash
- Ventilating, rain-vision type windshield
- High-grade upholstery
- Thermo-syphon cooling
- Five bearing crankshaft
- Rear axle; floating type
- Rear springs; extra long, underslung, 3-4 elliptic
- 106 inch wheelbase
- 33 inch x 4 inch tires
- Demountable rims
- One extra rim
- Left-hand drive
- Center Control
- Body color: Brewster green with ivory white striping
- Complete equipment, including speedometer, robe rail, tools, etc.

FORT WAYNE OVERLAND AUTO CO.
Phone 505, 124-128 W. Washington St.

The Willys-Overland Company Toledo, Ohio



Two-passenger Roadster,
Delivery Wagon with closed body,

\$795
\$850

Delivery Wagon with open body,
The larger four-cylinder Overland Touring Car, \$1075

38 H. P. four-passenger Coupe, \$1600

All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy that Will Do It Quickly, Cheap and Easily Made

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any drugstore 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full pint—a family supply—of the finest cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 54 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. Also quickly breaks a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in quinine, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

INDIANA'S COMPLETE HOME OUTFIT

Three-Room Outfit. This outfit is an ideal one for the newlyweds. All that is needed to furnish three rooms in the most comfortable manner. Three complete rooms: bedroom, dining room and kitchen. Special price **\$95**

Indiana Furniture Co.
121-123 East Main Street.

J. O. GROVE CHIROPRACTOR

501-02 BASS BLOCK
811 Calhoun Street.
Phones—Office, 1406; Residence, 7266 red.

DR. RUSH 49-50-51 Pickley Bldg. Tel. 553. The Specialist Practicing the Wonderful New Treatment scientifically, skillfully and honestly, who is noted for CURES of Diseases. If you are deformed, undeveloped or told to have an operation, Dr. Rush will tell FREE what he can do for you. Especially if others have failed. 17 Years in Fort Wayne.

COAL AND WOOD.

—Best Grades of Coal—
COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD AND KINDLING AT
Fort Wayne Coal Co.
Phones 1023 and 1905.
WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.

For best quality Anthracite and Domestic Coal at Lowest Prices. Call

OLDS COAL CO.
Home Phone 5034. Bell, 503.

City Coal and Supply Co.
H. C. HEINE, Manager.
Anthracite Coal, all sizes
Phone 3022.

Wm. Kaough Coal Co.
COAL, COKE, WOOD, ETC.
Kinds at Lake Shore Tracts, West of Wells St.
—Phone 502—

HARD AND SOFT COAL
Orders Filled Promptly. All Grades
Both Phones 135
GEO. H. KRUDOP

Satisfactory Grades of Hard and Soft Coal
Prompt Delivery
Phones 550 and 1410.
Yards 1826 Hayden
NIEZER & CO.

SHOULD A WIFE TELL?

"Yes," Says Nellie Higgs. Who Killed for Hate and Wrecked the Life of the Man She Loved.

Sifted From the Life of She Who Loved "Too Well."

By NELLIE HIGGS.

The world is hard on women; men are still harder on us. They try to teach us to be devils, and then condemn us because we are not angels.

Early marriages are seldom happy marriages. I still a woman learn something of life, and learn it out of her own good or bad experiences she'll never be content within the four walls of a home.

I'll think there's something better in the world than lacking bread and washing dishes and she may go out looking for it.

The girl who knows the ways of the world can guard herself against the world's temptations.

Ignorance is sweet, but ignorance is a crime. Some people think they mean the same thing, but they don't.

By HONOR FANNING.

Chicago, Sept. 20. Nellie Higgs is on trial here for the murder of the man she hated after ruining the life of the man she loved.

She's a winsome little thing, is this girl with round white throat, the boy is trying to twist a hangman's rope.

Through the heavy network of her cell two great brown eyes looked at me; they were gentle as the eyes of a fawn, and even though the shadow of fear lurks in them now they are soft as the eyes of her own baby.

A pretty face has Nellie Higgs, with round cheeks which may have been pink once, and a small mouth, smileless now, but it must have been rose tinted long ago. Her dark brows are prettily arched and about her babyish pretty face flutters a frame of naturally curling brown hair.

Sorrow and fear rest heavily upon the girl who loved and hated unwisely, but that fatal prettiness that caused all the trouble has not faded even in prison air.

Nellie Higgs talked with me today about life and about the ways of men and women, the reasons why good women sometimes go wrong and "wise women" the words are less almost always "keep straight."

Nellie Higgs is now less than 30, but she's been a wife for 13 years and a mother for two years.

She killed the man she hated and wrecked the life of the man she loved; she sought the light of love and she found the shadow of the gallows sex, perhaps, in spite of her youth, this woman on trial for her life is qualified to speak about life and the things that may lead women to sin or salvation.

I've been thinking a lot since that night last May when something came at my heart shopped and I shot him. I shot the man who ruined my life, whispered Nellie Higgs. "I was never meant given to thinking before I was the innocent kind of girl who never knew good from bad—they brought me up that way at home. I was married at 17 and I never had any love, never kept company with any one but the man I married, and he's 11 years older than I am, and always seemed more like a big brother than a lover."

"Then I met William Willis—he was my neighbor out there at Chicago Heights, where we lived for so many years. His wife and I were friends and our children played together. He paid me lots of attention and I suppose I rather liked it, so now men had ever noticed me, and I didn't know any better. I didn't know the ways of men, and I let him go on giving me presents and being nice to me."

"Great God, how blind I was! Any

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

N.C. Ross Elizabeth Ross CHIOPRACTORS
and teachers of Chioprac. Have their private practice at the Ross College building, 221 West Jefferson street.
Hours—3 to 8 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone: Office, 2382; Res., 2825.
No Charge for Consultation.



NELLIE HIGGS PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE COURTROOM WHILE ON TRIAL FOR HER LIFE

one would have known that he meant evil all the time. But, you see, I had been brought up so carefully, and I didn't know.

"They may bring me for it, take me away from my little boy! What a price to pay for ignorance!"

"I would have been all right if temptation never came my way and that's the way with lots of good women but temptation did come and I didn't know what to do."

"I should have told my husband, but men are so terrible about those things. They forget that women are human, that the things that tempt men tempt us; they forget we have bodies as well as souls, and that a woman may want to find something more in life than just washing dishes and looking bread."

"I told sure my husband would leave me if I told him Willis had been making love to me. So I kept still, but he found it out anyway. Then he divorced me and took my little boy away. Willis was married and he couldn't marry me even if I'd let him, so I didn't know how to straighten things out."

"Then that night last May, on an Illinois Central train—Willis was a conductor you know, something went wrong in my head. I killed Willis. The wrong he did me was a thousand times greater than murder, but the world does not think that way, and I am branded as a murderess."

"So that's my story. I may never have another chance to tell it to the world, but I hope the good mothers who read it will take warning and not mistake ignorance for innocence."

"The girl who knows the world's ways and men's ways is well guarded against the temptations she is sure to meet in the world."

Dr. Bruick, Dentist, has moved to 113 E. Wayne.

KREMLIN WILTON RUGS

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Kremlin Wilton Rugs, like the "Kremlin" fortress, tower above and overshadow all others of their kind in the world. They are in a class entirely their own. They embody strength, beauty of design and exquisite color effects, yet cost no more than much inferior seamless Wilton Rugs.

The Thos. L. Leedom Co.

Are also manufacturers of the famous Latoma Rug. Although a seamed rug it contains the best finish and luster, compared with any similar grade of goods in the market, owing to the fact that the latest improved looms which have been installed recently, produce a weave and finish impossible on the old looms.

Call and See Our Beautiful Display

Pape Furniture Company

The Quality Store

123 and 125 West Main Street



SNAPSHOT OF ENGLISH FIGHTERS TAKEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN FRANCE.



THIS PHOTOGRAPH HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, BEARING THE FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHER'S LINES: "INFANTRIE ANGLAISE DEFENDANT UNE POSITION" (ENGLISH INFANTRY DEFENDING A POSITION).

FORESTER SAYS HE'S FOUND IT

Grasshopper Glacier Was Long Thought to Be Mere Myth.

Billings, Mont., Oct. 1.—"Grasshopper glacier" has long been held merely a mythical marvel. But two forest rangers have just returned to this city with proof positive that it exists.

Seven years ago a prospector, returning from West Rosebud valley, brought tale of a strange ice-river in which were solidified the bodies of millions of grasshoppers. A scientific party went out to study this eighth wonder of the west, but snows had covered all trace of the glacier and its refrigerated insects.

Now arrive Forester Supervisor J. C. Whitman, Fred Rixon, his assistant, and a New York student, Howard Morris, with reports of the finding of the glacier, and convincing specimens of its contents.

Whitman and Rixon had been planning to plant a flag on the 12,500-ft. summit of Granite Peak. They failed; but

on their way back they came across the glaciated grasshoppers, at the head of West Rosebud ten miles from Cooke City.

"There is actually a belt of the grasshoppers, running the entire length of the glacier," said Whitman. "On its surface, their frozen heads, legs and bodies lie scattered about. Frozen into the ice at a considerable depth there are untold millions more. There are no living grasshoppers in this neighborhood today. It must be that a vast host of the insects tried to cross the range at some time past, and were overcome by the cold."

The wife of a Bulgarian rarely goes out without her husband. Does not receive callers in her husband's absence, seldom appears in a restaurant, a cafe or a place of public amusement, and never goes to any such place unless her husband accompanies her.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

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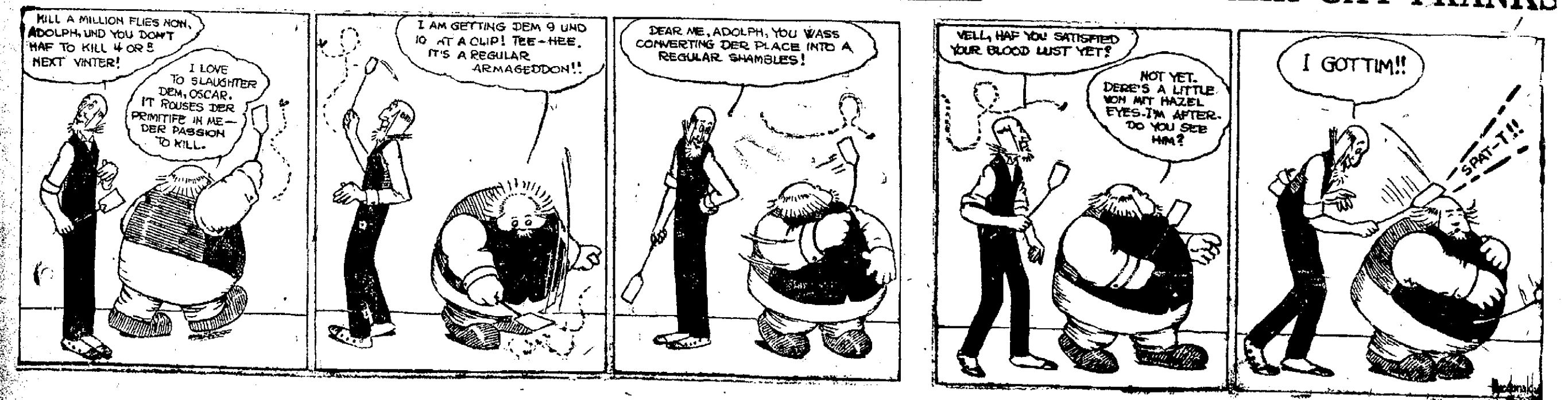
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OSCAR AND ADOLPH

LET NO GUILTY FLY ESCAPE.

AT THEIR GAY PRANKS



WOLF & DESSAUER

All Ready For a Busy Saturday Night With Special Features All Over the Store

Pearl Beads

The most fashionable fad of the hour, and a beautiful showing of this lovely jewelry here. Very special are the Pearl Beads in pink and cream—the new tint—at 50c a strand.

—First Floor.

Black Leather Bags

Fashionable new shaped Hand Bags of black Morocco, fitted with safety lock; silver frame. These Bags are regular \$1.50 values, but special tonight at \$1.00.

—First Floor.

Remnants of White Goods

A big lot of White Goods Remnants, in lengths from 1 to 3 yards, of almost every sort of White Goods, at a fraction of their regular worth. Buy material for Blouses, Fancy Aprons, Children's Dresses and so forth for little or nothing!

—FIRST FLOOR.

Outing Flannel

New light and dark patterns of flannel 5 1/2 yard. Special tonight. 6 1/2c.

—First Floor.

Cotton Batting

Pure White Cotton Batting; regular price 10c roll. Special tonight. 8c.

—First Floor.

Fancy Stamped Towels

Time to Think of Holiday Gifts, and this special tonight is a fine opportunity to begin. All linen Towels, good size, stamped with the dainty designs for embroidery. Complete with dyes, for 50c.

—FIRST FLOOR.

MOOSE WILL GO TO HUNTINGTON.

Fort Wayne Degree Team to Initiate Candidates There.

The degree team of the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 200, will go to Huntington Thursday, when a large number of

candidates will be initiated. The Fort Wayne team will do the work. A delegation from the Moosehead legion will attend the meeting to boost for the Huntington legion.

I have high-class investments in local Bonds and local Stocks. C. F. Pfeiffer, Shoff Rldg.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WOMAN TRAMP IS SEIZED WITH FIT

Neil Holland Drops as She Stands at the Bar of City Court.

Neil Holland, the woman tramp who was dressed in male attire when arrested some days ago with Eugene Barlow, with whom she had tramped from Cleveland, was seized with a fit as she stood at the bar of the city court Saturday morning for judgment on a forthcoming charge. Judge Pro Tem John Hoffman had ordered the young woman to stand up and was just stating the disposition of her case when she suddenly stiffened, went white and with closed eyes fell into the arms of Police Mutton Fannie Wink. She was carried out of the court room, where she lay for some time, and was administered by Stationmaster Joseph Deitz. In a few minutes the seizure had passed and the woman was returned to the court. That afternoon she was in court during the incident and was in evident distress over the collapse of her nervous system. When he got back into the court room from a visit to the hospital, he was filled with tears and he strove hard to keep down his sobs. Judge Hoffman informed the woman that her case was continued indefinitely and that a ticket would be given her to carry her to Cleveland, where her parents reside. She was then taken to the jail. The woman had been in the city for some time and had been arrested on several occasions. She was taken to the jail last week by Officer Stevens in the western part of the city. She was in male attire and had her hair cropped in a man's fashion. When first arrested last week the pair testified that they had started out to look for work and that the woman had sought to pass for a man because she thought it would be easier to get work. She has a husband in Cleveland from whom she is separated, and her two young children are in the care of her parents. Hoffman stated that he and the young woman had made a trip to Pittsburgh from Cleveland before coming to Port Wayne. Mrs. Holland is 25 years old.

Gamblers are Fined. Six men who gave the names of George O'Brien, George Lapham, Harry Frank, John Smith, George White and James Jones were fined \$5 and costs for frequenting a gambling house. Judgment being rendered on pleas of guilty to attorneys for all of them. The fines were paid. A case against Harry Forney for keeping a gambling house was dismissed by the prosecutor, who being a young lawyer, was unable to find a single piece of evidence to sustain the charge. The men were taken in a raid at the Nickel Plate restaurant on Mechanic street, late Friday afternoon by Detective Ed. Jones and Officer George Elmhurst, of the police. The men were found playing poker in the restaurant and had a right stiff little game going with a small stake. All gave bond at police headquarters and were released for appearance Saturday morning. It was shown that the proprietor of the place had noted signs of a gambling establishment, but that the men had torn down the signs, brought their own cards and opened proceedings. Complaint had been made of the place for some time.

Other City Court Cases. Queenie Gaines, colored, arrested at her home on Dwyer avenue early Friday morning in company with a man named Wilson, was released on her own recognizance for appearance Monday on a charge of adultery. Wilson was fined \$25 and costs and given thirty days in jail. Friday, Queenie said she would be in court Monday if still alive, which was taken to be another dark hint that she still had notions of suicide in her mind. Al Gaines, husband of Queenie Gaines, was continued until Wednesday on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and was bound to the city of \$2,000 bond. It is believed that Gaines Hughes (colored), whose skull (Gaines) fractured with an ax, will be able to appear at that time. Valerius Daniska, charged with assault and battery on Michael Mikowski, was continued until next week. It is said that Mikowski was attacked in the street on a fracas on the Gay street bridge Tuesday night, following a dance on Hayden street in which foreigners drank too much beer. There is some doubt that Daniska is the man who wielded the knife. Harrison and Henry Kuykendall, colored, were continued until Tuesday on charge of petit larceny. The case involves the detention of some property.

TRICKED A HOLD-UP MAN.

Dr. W. W. Shryock reports to the police that late Friday night, after leaving the musical club, he took, as is his custom, a walk around the city. He was stopped by a man who asked him to get into a car. The man accepted him with a demand for money. The doctor told the man he had none, and the fellow cut him with a shooting line of profanity and became menacing. The doctor snatched a stick and struck the man on the head with it. The man ran away. The doctor was working steadily around to his home and then to his home, just west of the city building. When he quietly but with diligence, mounted the steps and entered the open door of his residence. The hold-up man then hurried west and was seen no more.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

ANTWERP NEWS.

Antwerp, O., Oct. 3.—Work on the concrete road over the grade at the river bridge has been delayed this week. Contractors Clemmer & Johnson not being able to get material. Several cars of crushed stone were received Thursday, but several cars of cement that was expected did not arrive but is expected today. When the material gets here the road will be closed to all travel. It is expected that it will not require over fifteen days to complete the work, if the weather proves favorable.

If arrangements are completed, as they are expected to be, our village will enjoy the benefits of a twenty-four-hour electric service. This innovation will commence Monday next. Mrs. William Gordon, of Knoxdale, was an Antwerp visitor Friday. George Bovier, wife and son Grover, of Defiance, came Friday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bovier, at their suburban home just east of town. Mrs. Thomas Orelabee and little daughter Leona, of Payne, are spending a few days at this place, the guests of her brothers, Ed and Frank Armstrong, and families.

Mrs. Rev. Kless, accompanied by Mrs. J. Hohnberg, of Defiance, were Antwerp visitors Thursday, where they spent the day, the guests of Mrs. Lewis Smith and family. Frederick Ohlman, of Peru, Ind., who has been visiting in this vicinity the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Spittworth and family out at the farm home southeast of town the past week, returned to his home Friday.

Mrs. A. J. Smith, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Tracy, were passengers to Port Wayne Thursday, where they visited Mrs. Ab. Derck, who is a patient at St. Joseph hospital convalescing from an operation she underwent the first of the week.

The council met in regular session Friday evening and took up the matter again of trying to pay two dollars of indebtedness with one dollar of actual currency, the tax levy not being sufficient to meet the current expenses, and

in consequence the village is nearly six months in arrears.

District Superintendent of Schools Walter Kunc was a Port Wayne visitor Friday, where he was called on a matter of business connected with his school work here.

Mrs. John Underwood and little son, Con Mitchell, of Toledo, are spending the week at this place, the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lahmeyer, of Fort Wayne, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary J. Waters, and the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Clemmer at this place. Parker Brown, among our north of town folks, was a Port Wayne passenger Friday evening, where he will visit his son, Russell Brown, and family for a few days.

Mrs. J. Rothenbuehler and grandson, Fogle, who have been visiting relatives at Toledo and Luckey, O., the past week, returned to their home here Friday.

Contractor F. Clemmer, of Hicksville, was an Antwerp visitor Friday, looking after the work on the concrete roadway at the grade south of the river bridge.

Mariusz Reck, who is home from a season of ball playing with the auxiliary team of the Milwaukee club of the A. A., has now settled down to business and is holding down first base at the Antwerp clothing store, and is playing his position in good form.

GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

By J. N. HURTY, M. D., State Health Commissioner.

No one will deny the efficiency of the Germans. Whence comes their sturdy strength, endurance and wonderful success? These qualities are not built upon sickness and disease. Obviously, health is the foundation. Where do they get their health? Do they get it by getting sick and going to hospitals and taking medicines? Do they get it by foolishly violating all laws of their well being? Well, hardly. Why is it that 70 per cent. of Germans between 18 and 45 are sound and strong enough for soldiers, and only 40 per cent. of other nations are fit?

Of course, the Germans are sturdy stock, but that's not the whole explanation. They are a practical people. They do the thing which brings the power. They look after the health of their children. They give their children a good start. They first make the child a good animal. The American is very impractical in this matter, for he does not concentrate upon making the child a good animal and giving him a good start.

When the German child comes to school, and also to the kindergarten, he first passes a medical inspection. Every defect found is corrected so far as possible, and he is assigned to the physical and mental class to which he belongs. In Germany they are not so impractical as to put physically defective children and those with dull or slow minds into classes with physically and mentally strong children. To do so is obviously bad for both classes, yet we do it in America. We do it because we are impractical in this matter. Well, the German child, being first put into the straight road to health, is kept on the road. His physical well being is assiduously attended to and provided with an abundance of pure drinking water, and above all is provided with clean, inviting water closets where he can decently obey the calls of nature.

We fail in 65 per cent. of Indiana school houses in these particulars. We call our failure economy. It is really stupid extravagance. It's awful bad business. Here is the formula by which sturdy, efficient Germans are made. A well born child, plus medical inspection, plus sanitary school houses, plus continuous intelligent attention to its health, equals a man.

The American formula is: A child from any kind of parents, plus neglect of medical inspection, plus neglect of sanitary school houses, plus neglect of continuous attention to health, equals a weakling.

When will we become sufficiently practical to first make the child a good animal? A child healthy in body and in mind will seek education. He will never become a delinquent or dependent. The Indiana child's creed given below shows clearly the way to secure to our nation a full measure of happiness, by bringing up the child in the way he should be brought up:

"Every child has the inalienable right to be born free from disease, free from deformity and with pure blood in its veins and arteries."

"Every child has the inalienable right to be loved; to have its individuality respected; to be trained wisely in mind, body and soul; to be protected from disease, from evil influences and evil persons; and to have a fair chance in life. In a word, to be brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord."

War Geography

DUFFEL—A small railroad station, 18 miles north of Brussels, and only nine miles from Antwerp.

TEKE DE FLANDRE (Flemish, Vlaamsch Hoofd)—A small community across from Antwerp on the left bank of the Scheldt. Behind it is the great fortified position of the same name. The fort is surrounded by a triple moat.

POLA—Austria's chief naval station, on the Adriatic about 60 miles below Trieste. There is a great naval port, surrounded by arsenals, naval drydocks, etc., all of this fortified area being carefully guarded from casual visitors and possible spies. Pola was one of the most important war harbors on the Adriatic during the Roman period, and today boasts extensive remains of Roman buildings. Among the most interesting of these is the Temple of Augustus, built in the year of 19 B. C., and still in a remarkable state of preservation. In the center of the town rises the citadel hill, with a strong castle built by the Venetians, to whom the town belonged till it was taken by Austria in 1815. The present population is 36,000.

Register Monday, 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FIELD SECRETARY TALKS ON SIGNALS

Committees Are Appointed at Convention of C. E. Societies.

In his address at the Saturday morning session at the Christian Endeavor convention of the Port Wayne district at the Grace Reformed church, W. A. Walker, state field secretary of Indiana, gave an interesting address to the large gathering on the subject, "On Your Mark," in which he told the delegates three signals which every society and every Christian Endeavor should adopt.

In part he said: "On your mark means to hold your place and influence among your friends and members of your society and in your district. The three signals which every Christian Endeavor should adopt are often or at all times used in races on hold day meets. The first 'On your Mark,' the second 'Get Set' and the last 'Go.' Among all things let no one forget that one of the most essential things in the kind of work is to be cheerful." Here he told a story of an incident that happened to a minister of a certain church in a large city, how he acquired the membership of an entire family of six people into his church by being cheerful and greeting the children of the family with smiles.

Committees Named. At the business session Saturday morning committees for the convention who are to report at the Sunday evening meeting were appointed and are as follows:

Nominating committee—R. A. Walker, chairman; Ella Clugston, of Columbia City; Mary Erwin, of Decatur; Phoebe Summers, Ossian; Pauline Roth, city, and Ella J. Moore, Huntington.

Committee for time and place of the next annual convention of this district—Clifford Hutchinson, chairman; Joshua Stauffer, Monroe; Ruth Markley, Bluffton; Ruby Bair, Columbia City, and Ida Walters, Huntington.

Committee on resolutions—Howard J. Wischaupt, chairman, of Decatur; Mabel Lawrence, Columbia City; Faith Krieger, Bluffton; J. R. Swakes, Uebel, and Maud Clark, of this city.

Immediately following the business session, R. A. Walker, state field secretary, organized an expert Christian Endeavor class, which will have two more sessions before the close of the convention. Sunday evening those who successfully pass the examination will be presented with a diploma. There were twenty-five who joined this class. The second session of the class was held at 1:45 o'clock Saturday afternoon and much progress was shown.

The address in the afternoon by R. A. Walker was in the form of a command with the subject, "Cast Off. Launch Out." He said that the church needs recognize two classes of people, namely leaders and followers, and that without a doubt both needed training. Every Christian Endeavor should be willing to study and apply himself and above all things had to show his own personality. "The Christian Endeavor society is the West Point of the church," emphasized Mr. Walker, and went on to prove his statement. He said that a true member of a C. E. society never avoided impediment and never offered excuses, but always sought accomplishments. He closed by saying, "Cast off the old plans and launch out for a wider experience in Christ and His works."

Mrs. Diefenderfer Here. One of the main attractions of the entire convention program is the address to be given Saturday evening by Mrs. Frances J. Diefenderfer, of Erie, Pa., president of the order of Anti-Polygamy Crusaders, an auxiliary to the National Reform association. She arrived in this city Saturday afternoon over the Pennsylvania at 4:06.

In the capacity of speaker for the "Home Mission Board" of the Presbyterian church Mrs. Diefenderfer has traveled and spoken in almost every state of the union before organizations of every name, colleges and universities, summer conferences and assemblies, and is considered authority on the Mormon question. She comes recommended as an interesting and convincing speaker and the application of her thoughts to audiences is expected to be present and hear this number of the program.

Beginning with a sunrise prayer meeting Sunday morning at 6:30, conducted by Mr. Walker, there will be three other sessions for the day. One in the afternoon from 2 o'clock to 3:15 and another from 3:45 to 4:30 and the closing session Sunday evening, beginning at 6:16 with a rousing Christian Endeavor meeting, followed by devotional services at 7:30.

Speakers of prominence for Sunday's meeting include E. P. Gates, Illinois, field secretary, who will give an address on the subject, "Take Your Time," at 3:15 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Strotchers, missionaries from China, will speak at 3:55 Sunday afternoon. A very interesting musical program will be rendered in connection with the evening meeting, at which time officers will be elected.

The opening session of the convention was very encouraging as almost three hundred people were in attendance and listened with attentiveness and interest to the various speakers of the evening. Following a selection by the orchestra and a song service in charge of G. A. Lehman, of Bluffton, O., Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor of the church, led in the devotional exercises. Miss Georgia Bauer rendered a vocal selection and Glenn A. Smiley, president of the City C. E. Union, delivered the welcome address, in which he extended a hand of welcome to all out-of-town delegates and guests.

The response was given by Howard J. Wischaupt, of Decatur. He thanked Mr. Smiley for the kind words of welcome and then went on to tell in a very interesting way what a Christian Endeavor should do, among which he emphasized the fact that at all times they should be pleasant. Here he quoted some of James Whitcomb Riley's poems as proof for his statement.

The convention sermon was delivered by Rev. H. N. Hostetter, president of the Indiana C. E. Union, and the text

Rurode's

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Made In the U. S. A.

Is a slogan which the European disturbance has put in the minds of the people in this country. Wide-spread emphasis is now given to the success which American mills and factories have achieved in the production of many lines of good merchandise.

All Next Week

We are going to display prominently goods "made in the U. S. A." The variety of American made goods carried in the average dry goods store will be a surprise even to those best posted on the extent of American industries.

There is Peace and Plenty

In this great country of ours. Be patriotic and help prosperity along by patronizing American industries. The more goods our manufacturers can sell the more labor they can employ.

Every American Helps Himself When He Patronizes Home Industries.

was, "Where there is no vision, the people perish," taken from Proverbs 29:18. He stated that the vision of a person, or, in other words, his ambition, was the sight of the out-reaching spirit of the soul and unless we have some ambition or foresight our soul will die or perish.

"Had the rulers of the European countries today," he went on to say, "had the foresight and the same vision that many prophets and disciples in the time of Jesus had, I am sure that this great conflict that is being waged at the present time would never have gone down in history."

He closed his address with a word to the young men in regard to their ambition in life and warned them not to go on living day after day without some great ideal in view.

Republicans register Oct. 5.

CONVOY NEWS.

Convoy, O., Oct. 3.—Mrs. George Hoelle and daughter, Mrs. Walter Hillton, were Fort Wayne visitors Thursday morning.

Cleo Ramsey is the guest of her relative, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ramsey and family, west of town, for a few days.

D. W. Loog, Harry Edwards, Wallace Watkins, A. J. Smith and F. S. Temple and Rev. G. W. Whyman motored to Korum, O., Thursday morning to see the M. E. church.

Mrs. E. D. Gerding, of Fort Wayne, are the guests of her parents for a few days.

W. J. Rummel, who recently sold his property on South Main street to Peter Geisler, of Harrison township, is having the foundation built for his new residence in the Shepherd addition.

John Stephens and Jake Moyer left Thursday morning for Michigan, where

FALL BULBS NOW READY

Use a liberal supply of HUMUS in all beds for fall bulbs. It holds moisture, liberates ammonia and phosphorous to the roots, and makes much larger flowers. Call for our booklet on Lawns and how to make and preserve them.

S. BASH & COMPANY.

Every good housekeeper in Port Wayne knows that the only perfect way to make coffee is the Percolator Way. And most of these housekeepers have learned that the

Universal Coffee Percolator

is the only perfect coffee making device yet placed on the market. We have these "Universal" Percolators in Aluminum, Porcelain, and in the Colonial, Empire and other designs. One of the prettiest little useful articles in our entire store is a two-cup Nickel Percolator for only \$2.25. You ought to see it. For most families, however, a larger Percolator is needed, and we have these cups for \$3.50 to \$5.00. The ladies are cordially invited to see these latest, modern household necessities.

Seavey Hardware Co. HARRISON AND PEARL STREETS. "If It's a Good Thing Seavey's Have It."



In buying Coal people generally select the best Coal. People will buy cheaper Coal but are not satisfied—they will come back and buy Old Black Joe. Why? because it satisfies them. Black Joe burns up clean and makes a quick hot fire. Absolutely guaranteed.

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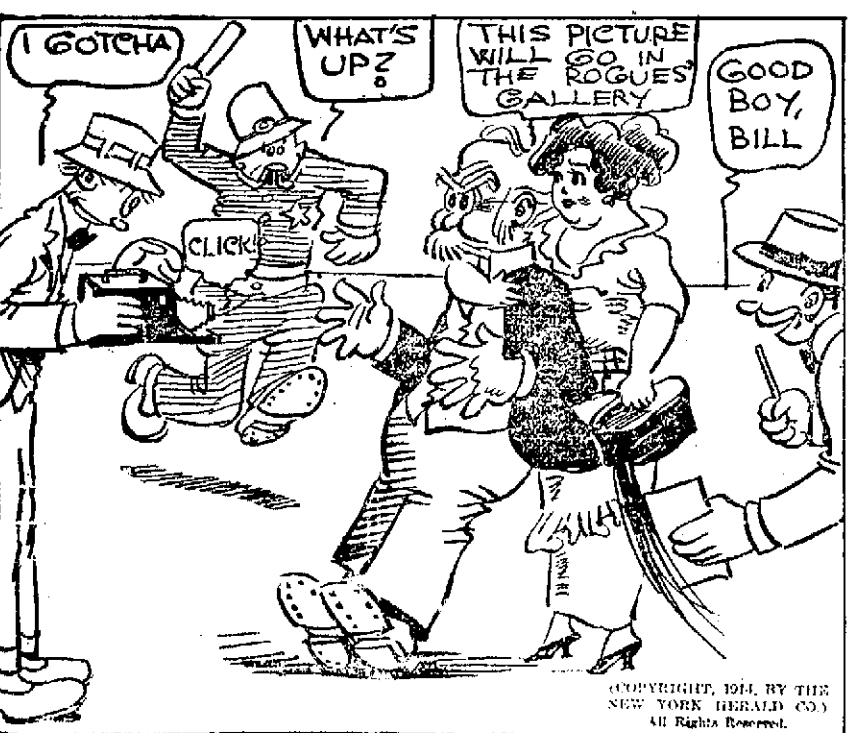
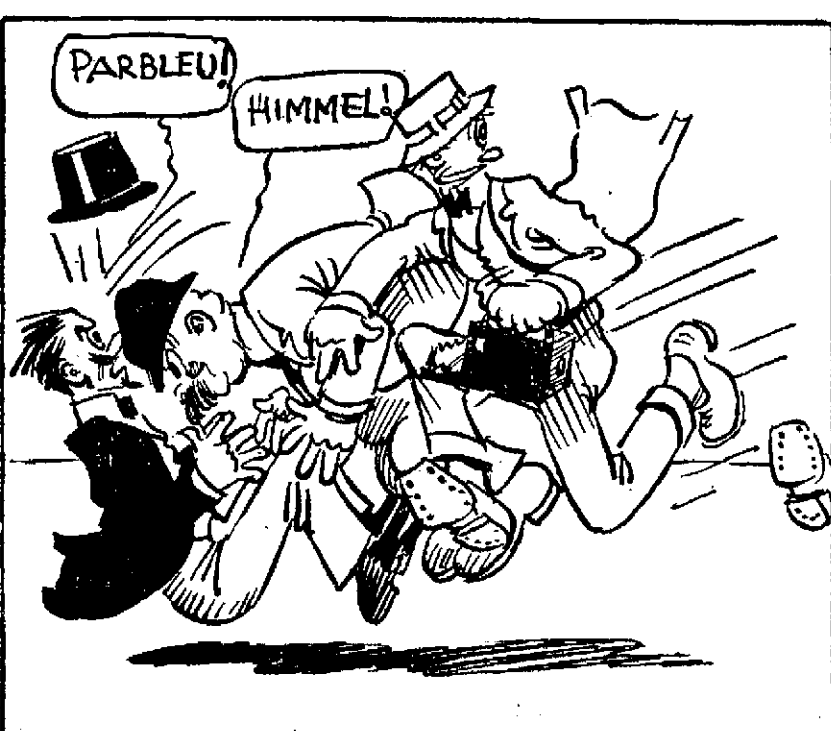
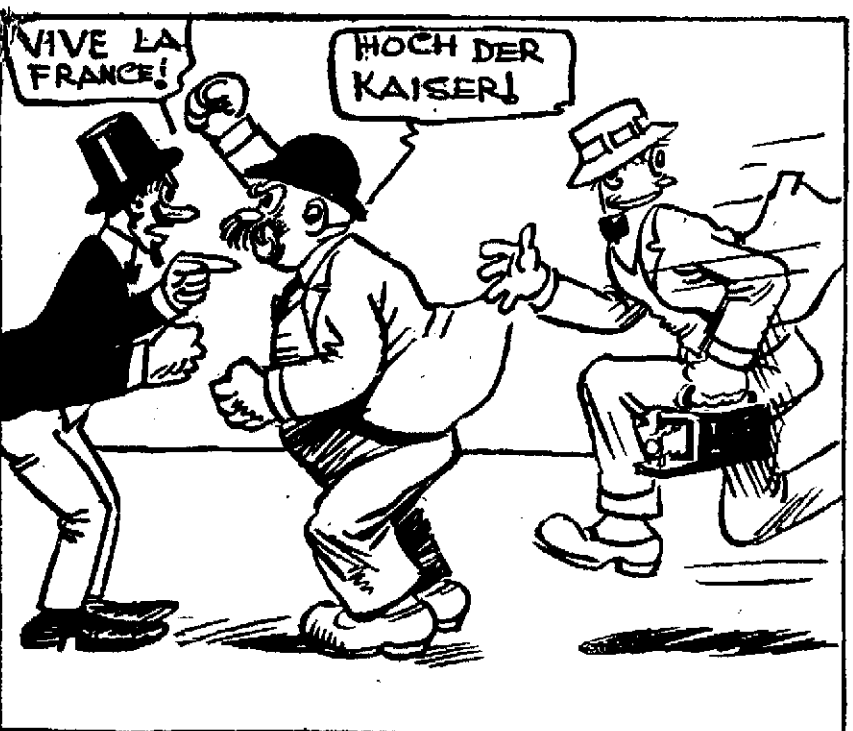
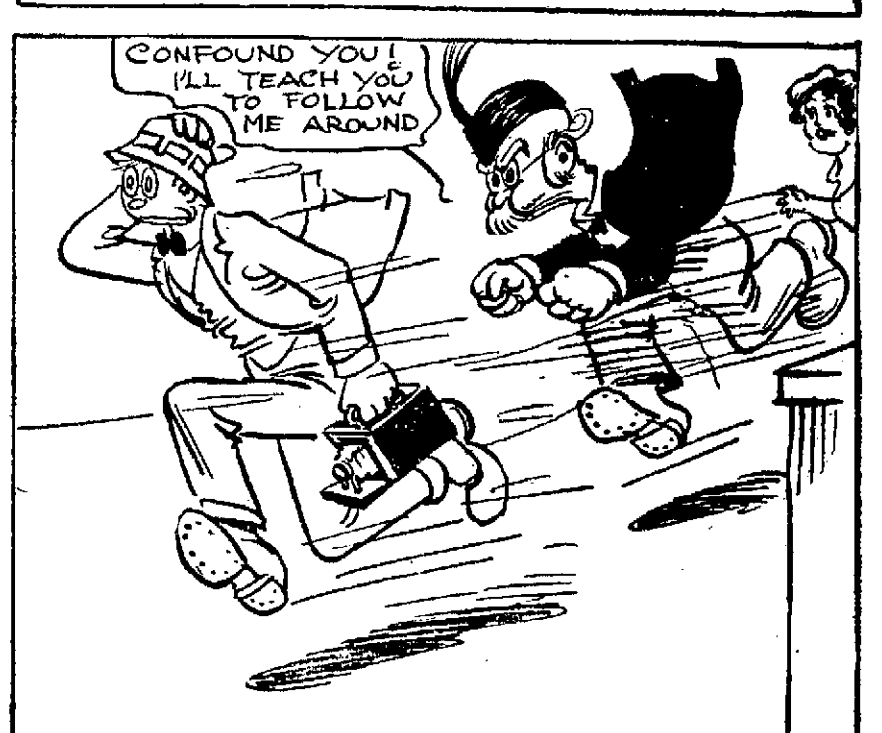
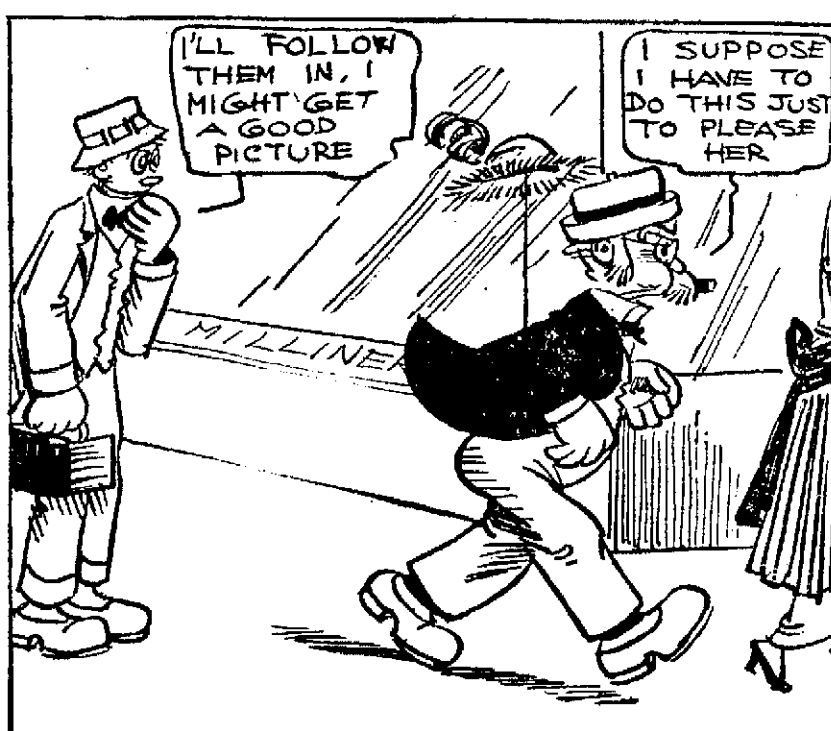
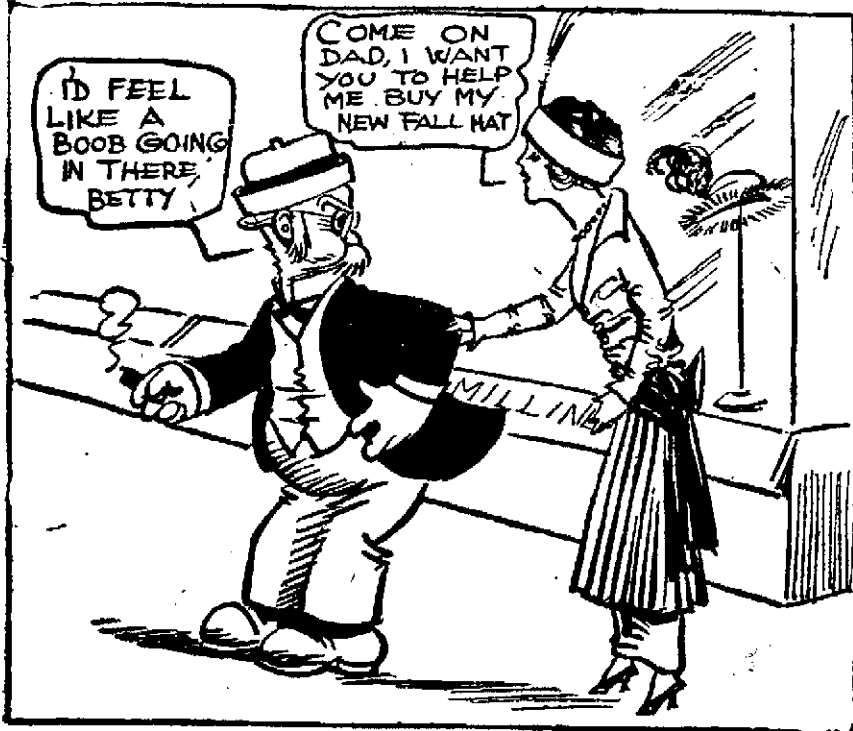
Interests the housekeeper, also the man who pays the bills.

We suit the buyer and payer in that we supply things that clean and keep clean the house at a non-cleaning out of the pocket-book price.

Ask to see our new Vacuum Cleaner.

"I Can Always Get What I Want in Hardware at C. C. SCHLATTER & CO." Cor. Columbia and Clinton Sts.

We Furnish THE HOME on EASY Payments PICKARD HOUSE FURNISHING CO. 212-112-118 EAST COLUMBIA ST. NEW ONE SQUARE SOUTH AND A FEW FEET ON SOUTH TRANSFER CORNER



RUSSIAN SOLDIER A MAN OF IRON

SHIELD OF OLEG FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER



Peter the Great. Born at Moscow June 9, 1672.
From the sphere.

By Richard G. Conover.

BY what battling values shall the soldier of the steppes be appraised so that his performance in the present great war grapple may be reasonably foreshadowed? What is the rating and the victory-likelihood of the Tsar's fighting millions, gauged by the triumphs, defeats, conquests and losses during turbulent centuries of Muscovite history? What does the past presage for the armed hosts coming from the land of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Siberia?

Consider the Russian soldier from the three key points of character to which he is reducible, and he will be better and quicker comprehended. First, he is Cossack in essence; second, he is conqueror in mould; third, he is Tartar in tendency. Centuries have accentuated each trait of the minglings. The Russian fighting man of to-day has a Cossack-Conqueror-Tartar ideal of warfare based upon and interwoven with a national past, sanguinary and dark beyond compare.

About the camp fire of the present day you may hear the tale of Cossack intrepidity and Tartar destructiveness, both exercised through patriotic motive at some hour of Russian history, ancient or modern. And of the conqueror attribute, the story spinner of the bivariate notes upon this:

Oleg, the cousin of Rurik, the founder of Russia, was a royal freebooter. He started out in 882 and conquered, plundered and annexed until he came to a point on the Dnieper where the angurs and portlands urged that he embark. He recruited first, and then sailing down the river to the Black Sea finally arrived before Constantinople with 80,000 troops, the transportation of which had necessitated the assembling of 900 galleys.

The teller of the tale describes with some unctuous how Oleg fixed his shield to the gate of Constantinople as a trophy. He compelled the Greek Emperor to enter into an ignominious treaty with him and pay him an enormous ransom before he would depart. He returned to Kiev in 911 laden with plunder. Oleg embodies an aspiration for the Russian soldier even to this day. If the Tsar's fighting man had his way his twentieth century shield would hang in the gate of Constantinople and there would be no ransom or return to Kiev. Oleg's soldiers' descendants approve of their ancestors.

As a preliminary certitude it should be noted that it was the Russian soldier who gave two of the greatest captives of history the hardest fight of their conquering lives. In 1738 Frederick the Great attacked a Russian army at Zorndorf. Furiously the battle raged all day. Neither side gave quarter. With darkness the Russians sullenly retired. Frederick remained; the prestige of victory was his.

When the famous King went over the fighting zone the next day he was horror-stricken at what he saw—and that is saying a great deal in the case of a cultured commander like Frederick. Thousands of dead Russians and Prussians lay in frowning pairs, the hands of each clutching the other's throat, and—mark this—in most cases the teeth of the Russian sunk in the flesh of his enemy, where he had bitten and gouged up to the prime moment of his death agony. The prize of victory won through strategy and tactics of a superior leader went to Prussia. The prize for individual field fighting, man to man, would have gone to Russia had such a recognition of valor been bestowed. In all of the celebrated



The Battle of Narva. From "Peter the Great" by Eugene Schuyler.
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Seven Years War no soldier of his many enemies ever gave Frederick such a tussle as the Russian at Zorndorf. The Prussian King met with defeat several times, but even in the battles where he was overthrown his troops never had to fight so desperately as when they encountered the battling man of the Tsar. Again in the succeeding campaign it was the Russian soldier who bore the brunt of the battle of Kunersdorf, where Frederick was disastrously put to flight with a loss of 17,000 men. Had jealousy not divided the Russian and Austrian commanders at this critical time Prussia would have had to succumb, as declared subsequently by Frederick himself.

This fixes the status of the Russian fighting man pretty well, but once more, in 1812, he proved his characteristic battling qualities. Napoleon's woful Moscow campaign of that year cost France nearly half a million soldiers. From the moment Bonaparte entered upon Russian soil he was doomed to defeat because of the methods pursued by Russian troops. Keeping a scant mile ahead of Napoleon's van they fell back in great steadiness, grimly and doggedly, bothering their invaders every foot of the way. Not that the Russian soldier meant to confine his resistance to retreat. In due time he received word from his distant Tsar to make a stand at Smolensk.

which Bonaparte assaulted vigorously August 17, 1812. Calmly he halted.

The French failed to carry the Russian defences, although 12,000 men were sacrificed in the attempt. They got ready to try again next day. This is where the Russian twist began. That night the Tsar's soldiers set fire to Smolensk and withdrew as the French entered. They did the same thing at Dorogobuzh, Viazma and Gzatsk. They were not afraid to utterly sacrifice their own towns and villages, following out their burning and abandoning policy to the limit. Their generals, Michael, Prince Barclay de Tolly and Michael Kutusoff, Prince of Smolensk, conducted the retreating and burning in a most masterly fashion.

On September 7, in obedience to the Tsar's orders, his generals made another stand at Borodino, and there the French army, eager to fight a foe that was not slipping away to destroy provisions and burn towns, made a desperate attack. Napoleon lost 12,000 killed and 20,000 wounded; the Russians, 15,000 killed, 30,000 wounded and 2,000 prisoners.

With these tremendous casualties it might be thought the French victory had gained them some tremendous and final advantage. Instead only the Russian intrenchments had been carried. The Russian soldier again retired, in excellent order and with no material loss of

enthusiasm. He hastened on to the interior, burning and destroying so that the French soldier had a torch to guide him every league of the way, and no obstacles to remove that the war blaze had not done for him.

The Russian army finally fell back on Moscow, and every Russian soldier entered heart and soul into the awful sacrifice called for in the Tsar's tragic plan of campaign. Instead of attempting to defend Moscow, Kutusoff withdrew the inhabitants and removed from it everything of value that could be carried away. He waited until the vanguard of the French appeared in the near distance, September 14, and then marched his army out of the city and its vicinity, followed by the inhabitants. Napoleon entered the ancient capital with a rush and a flourish. Comfortable winter quarters he had planned, from which in the spring he would issue forth against the Emperor Alexander and subjugate the Tsar's mighty dominion.

But no sooner had Bonaparte established his headquarters in the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Tsars, when the cry of fire rang through the city. A dozen blazes in various quarters of the city were with great difficulty extinguished. Napoleon had been astonished to find the place deserted when he en-

tered; he was alarmed to find it the prey of incendiaries. The following night the city was set afire again in many quarters. Nine-tenths of Moscow was destroyed. It was the deliberate work of the Russian soldier, delegated to ruin and raze rather than afford shelter to his French enemies. The great Bonaparte was conquered by the Russian twist. The Tsar's soldiers had given to war methods. The winter faced him without the means of protecting his troops. October 19 he started his retreat, the most terrible known in history. Every step of the way the Russian soldier harassed him. The French had now 108,000 men and 569 guns. Kutusoff barred and fought his foe at Taraslevitz, at Kaluga, and when Napoleon reached Wiazma he had no more than 49,000 men, with the full horror of a Russian winter on him. Back to Smolensk the French retreated, expecting food and warm clothing. The organization had broken down and they found neither.

On November 17 Kutusoff permitted Bonaparte and the main army to pass him at Krasnoi. Then he fell upon its rear and took 16,000 prisoners. As the French crossed the Dnieper they were raked with a deadly fire by the Russian artillerymen. They passed over the Niemen December 18, hardly a handful left, and the Napoleonic scheme completely collapsed. Only a Russian soldier could or would have fought the greatest military commander of any age to a finish in this sort of way. It was no fighting innovation with the Cossack. He deliberately depended upon it, the same as he would plan a gain from fighting a pitched battle.

Stoically brave, ponderously quick, laconically modest, the Russian soldier's blend make him the never wholly comprehensible fighting factor of any war. As a rule he has no life ultimate to shape his views and purposes beyond what the army in activity may bring. His horizon is bound by the army itself. Hence, when the army acts he feels best. He has been in conflict with the Ottoman Empire for centuries. Most of the intervals between battlings have been in the way of armed truces. While one treaty of peace was being signed



Modern Russian Cavalry and Artillery.



Tartars Burning Steppes in Advance of Russian Army. From "Peter the Great" by Eugene Schuyler.
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the phraseology of the next one due was being thought out. Piece by piece the fighting man of Russia has helped his Czar bite off Turkey in Europe, and Constantinople seems destined for certain swallow in the end. The Russian soldier has fought hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory into the Muscovite Empire—all compact territory, no distant colonies to defend or worry. Even Alaska was sold because it gave bother.

Peter the Great may be considered the epitome of the Russian soldier. Defeat never dimmed his energy nor cooled his determination for retaliation on those who overthrew him. It was the harassing Russian soldier at Moscow over a century before the burning of Moscow occurred. On November 30, 1700, at Narva, east of the Gulf of Finland, a Russian army of nearly 30,000 men was utterly defeated by the famous Charles XII of Sweden with only 9,000 troops. Peter was at Novgorod arranging for ammunition. The Russians were surprised, outgeneraled and forced to retreat. They behaved well, but were so poorly handled they were constantly in confusion. When Peter got news of the defeat he said coolly:

"These Swedes, I knew would beat us for a time, but they will soon touch us how to beat them." And immediately he sent 20,000 of his best troops to serve under the King of Poland, who was the next object of the great Swedish captain's attack. "To learn more about how he does it," he told the commander of this force.

It was nine years before Peter had a chance to prove that his soldiers had been learning the art of war. At Poltava or, as it is more generally known, Pultowa, on July 8, 1709, he was again attacked by Charles XII, who commanded from a litter, owing to a wound received several weeks before. Peter was conspicuous among his troops. He received a bullet through his hat, another in his saddle and another struck the ancient cross he wore around his neck. The Russian soldier had stood up and had beaten the Swede at his war game.

The last war of the nineteenth century between Russia and Turkey began in April, 1877. It was the outcome of Balkan trouble. The event of the war was the siege of Plevna, so ably defended by Osman Pacha that the operations of the Russian soldier against such an antagonist brought glory to the besieged as well as the besieger. The Tsar's fighting man heroically attacked the redoubts again and again, only to fail. Finally, his supplies exhausted, Osman Pacha made a general sortie. It was futile and after performing prodigies of valor the Turkish commander was forced to surrender with all that was left of his gallant army after being penned up and assaulted for six months.

This surrender was made unconditionally and specifically to the "Emperor of Russia" after a desperate battle following the last sortie. The Turks were driven back in their assault on the Russian lines in a hand to hand fight until Osman Pacha found himself hemmed in on all sides with no chance of escape. He was severely wounded, having displayed great personal gallantry. By the surrender the Russian soldier gained for his Tsar more than fifty thousand prisoners and a vast amount of artillery, arms and military stores. The Russian army followed up its success, beating the Turks at Tashkhan and occupying Sophia. Early in January, 1878, the entire Turkish force defending the southern outlet

of the Shipka pass, numbering forty-one battalions, ten batteries and one regiment of cavalry, was brilliantly captured by the Russian fighting man. Adrianople was occupied. Only a British fleet prevented the Tsar's army from taking possession of Constantinople.

Aside from his wonderful method of resistance successfully put in operation during the Moscow invasion, the Russian soldier fought many desperately contested battles during the Napoleonic period. In 1798 the Tsar sent an army into Italy, as a member of the anti-France coalition, to expel the enemy there in force. Had not its commander, Suvorof, been hampered by the orders of the Aulic Council at Vienna, he would have crushed Moreau. Again at the battle of Austerlitz the Russian soldier, magnificently battling, was sacrificed to the ignorant rashness of his Tsar, who insisted on his generals following a certain plan denounced by the Austrians.

Whenever the Russian soldier is considered it is impossible to ignore the percentage of Cossack in his calibre. It is that element that marks his fighting characteristics beyond all mistake. Not every Russian soldier is a Cossack, of course, but it has often been said that every Russian soldier of the "proper temperament" wishes that he was. How he endures, fights, thinks, wishes and acts is Cossack in its essence.

The Cossacks as a class date back, in the matter of authentic recording, to the sixteenth century. Fact and fiction in equal percentage cluster around Ivan Stepanovich Mazepa, a renegade nobleman of the Orthodox faith, as the first strong Cossack character. He is the hero of Byron's famous poem of the same name. He was stripped and bound to a horse just as the poem states because of having betrayed the hospitality of a neighbor. Shame made him a wanderer. He became one of the principal leaders of the Cossacks and in 1764 was intrusted with a mission to arrange for the annexation of that body to Russia. He finally got to the Russian court inner circle through his ingratiating manner and became a great favorite with Peter the Great. The Tsar stuck to him despite many accusations of treachery, and it was only when Mazepa went over to the Swedish camp at a perilous moment that Peter was forced to acknowledge the powerful Cossack guilty.

At first the Cossack was nothing but a vagabond. The word Cossack or Kuzak means, first, a free, homeless fellow, and second, one of the partisans or guerrilla warriors formed out of such a class. The name in popular parlance has almost always been applied to robber bands. The Cossack in the past has been a characteristic manifestation of the time—a national protest against the governmental forms which did not satisfy the Russian ideal. The ideal of the Cossack was full personal freedom, unconditional possession of the soil, an elective government, popular justice administered by himself, complete equality between members, contempt of all privileges of rank and birth and mutual defence against external enemies.

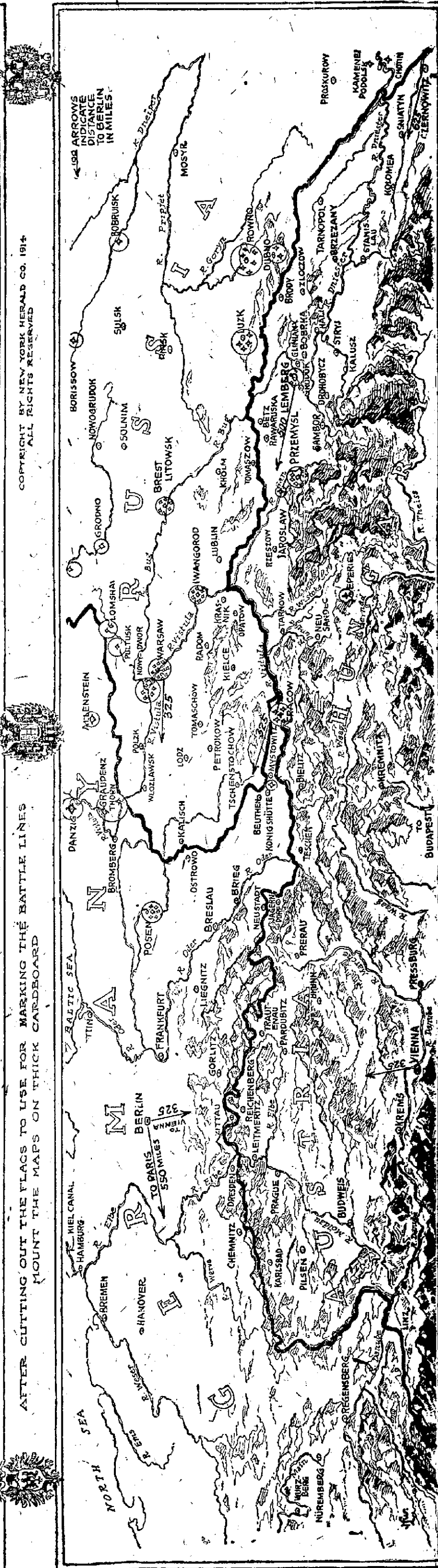
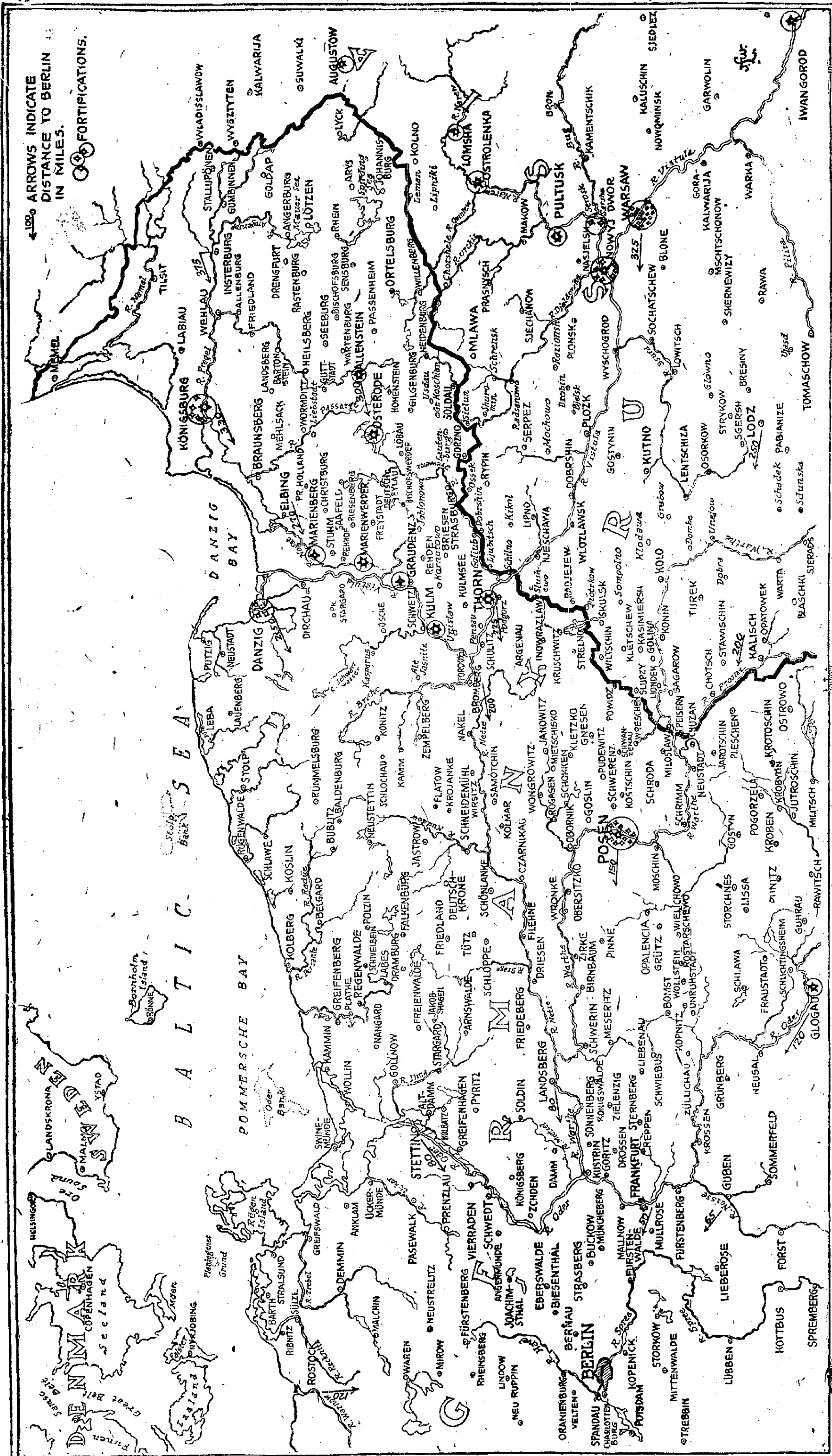
In Poland the Cossacks were registered. They had the freehold of their lands, paid no taxes, were 6,000 in number, and the government refused to recognize any others. This did not suit the popular view, because all the common people sought to be Cossacks. One method of obtaining this object was to run away to Sitcha, Stenka Razin, a Cossack chief, of 1648, is still sung as the Russian Robin Hood.

The Cossack was always a daredevil rider and an amalgamation of the cowboy and the gypsy. He never expected to be domestic, and to die with his boots on was his ordained lot he enthusiastically believed. Careering over the steppes he felt himself to be the very incarnation of freedom, his allegiance always hanging by a thread. To be steadfast was to cramp his ideas of liberty. Mazepa told Charles XII he could turn over 30,000 Cossacks to him. But when Charles received Mazepa and asked for his men, the Cossack leader had to confess that they had even been fickle to him, and that he had come to the Swedish camp to save his own life.

Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar has proved a fatal trust to almost every enemy of the Muscovite. The Russian soldier is the scion of the Scythian. He is, therefore, a fighter of deadly surprises and uncertainties. His next move may not be predicted on any known or limited method of warfare. He is apt to develop a fighting science of his own in a fire minute emergency. Depend upon the Russian battler to behave well. His manner and method of proving his mettle are not predictable.

RUSSIAN WHERE RUSSIANS HAVE ADVANCED OR MAY ADVANCE IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY CAMPAIGN

Drawn by J. W. Livingston



RUSSIAN	AUSTRIAN	GERMAN

A GRACIOUS LADY SHE



HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA.



QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE TUILERIES, 1855.

QUEEN VICTORIA BUILDER OF EMPIRE

Stead's Tribute to Queen Victoria on Her Diamond Jubilee in 1897

"NO other British monarch has reigned so long and so well and has continued so steadily to grow in the love and affection of the people to the very end. The English speaking race has in the closing century made a tolerably conspicuous mark for itself in the history of the world. It opened with the battle thunder as of Trafalgar and Waterloo. It is closing with the peaceful commemoration of a reign which, although darkened by the shadow of one war and one mutiny, has nevertheless for sixty years been a reign of peace.

"Among all the garnered glories of the hundred years there are none that may be regarded with more perfect and absolute satisfaction than the production of the supreme American man in the person of Abraham Lincoln and the supreme English woman in the person of Queen Victoria.

It is easy to suggest how either might have been altered so as to make them conform more closely to the conventional type of the human ideal in person, in character and in capacity. Improvements might be suggested to bring them up to a more ideal standard. Lincoln was not a Shakespeare. The Queen is not a Raphael.

"But, notwithstanding that, the century has very little that is greater to show than the somewhat homely but familiar figures of that man and that woman—neither of them apparently of the stuff of which saints and sages and heroes are made, both modelled out of simple human clay, treading our common earth with average mortal feet, and yet both alike discharging 'the common round, the daily task' with fidelity and capacity, passing through ordeal after ordeal unvanquished, meeting great crises with undimmed heart—who have stamped indelibly upon the mind of the race the conception of the highest duty nobly done.

"There is nothing after the Elizabethan era which compares with the Victorian age except perhaps the troubled glories of the Commonwealth. Elizabeth and Victoria will ever be the greatest names in our history, ranking side by side with Alfred, Edward the Third and Oliver Cromwell.

"Many a time and oft has the idea recurred in later years whether by some strange inversion of the Salic law our dynastic line could be made to pass only through female sovereigns.

"Queen Victoria is the central figure of the whole English speaking race, the supreme woman of our century."

By Mary Watts.

BECAUSE a little woman was sufficiently wise and true-hearted to become a builder of empire half a century ago German statesmen were greatly disconcerted when, at the beginning of the present war, England came forward as an active member of the allied forces.

If Queen Victoria had not been also the Empress of India, if she had not made last the bond between Australia and British North America and the mother country Germany would have been indifferent to the stand taken by England in the struggle that is now disrupting Europe.

If there were not Canada and Australia to feed England, if there were not India and British Columbia to send troops, what would it matter to the armies of Emperor William that Great Britain dared to defy them?

Queen Victoria stood with Sir John Macdonald and Lord Beaconsfield as the builder of the greatest empire that the world has ever known.

She was a strictly constitutional monarch, and throughout her long reign never deviated even by a hair's breadth from the line of conduct which lay well within her right.

Her influence, therefore, in solidifying the position of the crown and in welding together the empire is all the more remarkable. The Queen's career from the beginning to the end of her reign was a triumph of personality.

It is the influence of that personality, more than anything else, which sent the crack troops of India across two seas and a continent to fight side by side with London clerks and Scottish ploughmen. It is the tradition of "The Great White Mother" which Beaconsfield used so successfully in the Orient and Sir John

Macdonald wielded so powerfully in the great north of our own continent that enabled the empire to survive even when a group of English statesmen had come to the conclusion that it would be much better for Great Britain if her colonies were to fall away and demand their independence.

"Under Victoria England has encompassed the world with nascent commonwealths," said William T. Stead.

"The chronicle of the Queen's reign is an unbroken record of imperial expansion. Of all the jewels in her diadem of empire she has lost only one, Heligoland."

When the young Queen came to the throne monarchy had ceased to be greatly admired in England.

It had come to be associated more or less with despotism, lax morals and undignified behavior.

Little that was good or kindly, much that was weak and ugly, was connected in the minds of the people with the preceding reigns.

In order that Queen Victoria should be able to exercise any influence whatever, therefore, it was necessary that she should first gain the respect of her lieges and that she should win from them a personal regard which would prove a much needed bulwark for the crown.

good Queen the English people forgot the bad things which had gone before her. The respect and love for the Queen personally came to constitute an asset for monarchy that in England provided an insuperable barrier to the democratic and liberal principles which in the comparatively early part of her reign flooded Europe and might have found England a very easy conquest if the head of the State had been an object of scorn or of derision.

Thus while the year 1848 shook so many Continental thrones, that of Great Britain scarcely felt the shock of the Continent wide upheaval of discontent with monarchical government. Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Rome, Naples, Venice, Munich, Dresden and Budapest were all shaken by revolutions that year. But royalty was again in stanch favor with the people of Great Britain, and England became an asylum for the royal personages who were forced to flee from their own countries by the misfortunes of their governments.

The Queen was not beautiful, but she had much personal charm, a sweet and self-sacrificing nature and that womanliness which appeals more widely to men of all classes than even more brilliant qualities. From her earliest coming to the throne she had been an inspiration to her subjects. Men of the army and the navy, government officials of all classes and the public at large cherished a sentiment of tenderness for the young sovereign, who represented to them all that was sweetest and best in life. Kipling in one of his stories speaks of this feeling which existed among the officers of the Indian regiments, in which it was the custom for the officers to break the glasses from which a toast to the Queen had been drunk, since no one else was worthy to be toasted from the same glass.

William IV., Queen Victoria's uncle, and her predecessor on the throne, had some vague conception of the relation in which his sweet and charming niece might stand to the people of Great Britain when she came to reign over them. He was fond of the girl and very often asserted that she would become a good woman and a good Queen. That she should ever rise to such heights of

fame and occupy so exalted a place in the affections of her people as came later to be hers he probably never imagined. But in a slighter sense he realized how a pure hearted and devoted Queen might appeal to the hearts of her subjects.

"It will touch every sailor's heart to have a girl Queen to fight for," said the King when he realized that he was fast coming to his last hours. "They will tattoo her face on their arms, and I'll be bound they'll all think she was christened after Nelson's ship."

It was the personal popularity of the Queen which was the strongest bulwark of the crown in the Chartist movement which in 1849 was supposed to have found a tool in Edward Oxford, a tavern pothook, who sought to take the Queen's life while she and Prince Albert were driving up Constitution Hill in an open carriage. Oxford fired two pistols, but the bullets went wide of the mark. He was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, but his rooms were found to be filled with the literature of a society called "Young England." So impassioned did the demonstrations of loyalty for the Queen become after this episode that Sydney Smith, the English wit, declared that even the London street dogs barked "God save the Queen."

Having invested the crown in the minds of the people with the integrity of her own character so that it had come to be again regarded with reverence, the Queen then came to the second phase of her building of empire.

The statesmen of her day, many of them at least, had brought the home government into disrepute with the colonies by insisting that those dependencies and federated states owed allegiance to England as a sovereign state.

The colonies universally rejected this theory of government and insisted that they owed allegiance to the crown only, and not to England as a sovereign state. Modern historians are of the opinion that the insistence on the former theory of the mother country would have disrupted the empire.

The Queen and her favorite advisers set about making the crown the symbol of empire. It was tacitly admitted that the colonies owed allegiance only to the crown, and since the person of the sovereign was so much beloved the bonds which united the various parts of the empire soon became strong beyond possibility of severance. While the Queen played her part in the strengthening of the empire by standing as its embodied expression, Lord Beaconsfield, her favorite minister, made imperialism a rallying cry for the nation through a political party and also advanced the interests of the empire in the Orient.

Sir John Macdonald held the great North American territories to the crown as his part of the compact. It is interesting to note that British historians have set down the conviction that it was the combined power of the Queen and Macdonald at this point that kept Canada from seceding, with the probability of later joining the United States.

It was well for the empire that the Queen had been able to make for herself so strong a position in the hearts of the people of the colonies, for between 1859 and 1880 a number of the leading British statesmen arrived at the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismember the empire by pursuing a course of action which would goad the colonies into demanding their independence.

These statesmen had come to believe that in the matter of markets for English goods and in all other ways it would be best for Great Britain to be free of her colonies. Conditions of trade were largely responsible for this point of view, as in certain instances special arrangements in regard to trade existed between the mother country and the colonies which seemed to some economists of the times to be a drag upon the home market.

The colonies by this time, however, had learned to disregard the Ministers and to consider the sovereign as of sole importance. What has since been called the fallacy of dismemberment was therefore entirely ineffective.

The name of Queen Victoria was one to conjure with throughout the world. The men who built up the empire in Australia, South Africa and British North America, worshipped the Queen, whom many of them had never even seen, as they might some fair divinity who furnished them with an ideal for which to

fight. In India the natives called Queen Victoria "The Great White Mother," and even in the most remote portions of the empire, where the name of the greatest British Minister or the Viceroy would have been received without recognition, that of the Queen was respected and loved.

The Queen became the Empress of India in 1876 by the passage of a bill introduced into Parliament by Disraeli. The bill was strongly opposed by those who conceived the title to be merely an empty bauble, designed solely for the pleasure of the sovereign. But there was a much bigger reason for the introduction of the title. It was intended to impress the Indian princes and people with the suzerainty of the British crown. It was also a recognition of the sovereign's responsibility toward her great dependency. The effect of the adoption of the title upon the Indian subjects was immediately felt in their greater devotion and in greater unity. Some years later the influence of the Empress of India was still further to be noted in the voluntary raising and equipment of a native force to be maintained at the expense of the tributary States.

The newly created Empress left no stone unturned to impress upon her Indian subjects her interest in their welfare. That the "Kaiser-i-hind" loved them and took a personal interest in their well being they were never left to doubt. The Queen endeavored herself in her Indian subjects by studying the literature of the East, in which she was instructed by learned Indians. She

learned Hindustani when she was seventy years old and she kept a diary in the Urdu tongue. She kept many Indian servants about her and at all times continued until the end of her life to show a warm and never waning interest in her dark subjects.

In June, 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, the Queen had the opportunity of reviewing a procession which represented in magnificent fashion the imperial solidarity for the furtherance of which she had expended her influence for sixty years.

The Ministers of Great Britain seized the opportunity to make the occasion a festival for the British Empire.

In the Jubilee procession there were, in addition to the regiments of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen, Mounted Rifles from Victoria and New South Wales, from the Cape, from Natal and from Canada; Maussas from the Niger and the Gold Coast, colored men from the West Indian regiment; Zaptiehs from Cyprus, Chinese from Hong Kong, Dyaks from British North Borneo, Imperial Service troops sent by the native princes of India and detachments of Sikhs who, next to the brilliant Indian troops, received the most admiring applause from the spectators.

The Queen, greatly affected by the magnificent loyalty of the display, sent to her subjects throughout the world the message:—

"From my heart I thank my beloved people; may God bless them."

The Queen died January 22, 1901, having reigned sixty-four years.

GREAT BATTLE OF TSU-SHIMA.

IN the armaments engaged and the fierceness of the fighting Tsu-shima has not been equalled in the authentic annals of the sea before the present war. According to Sir George Sydenham Clarke in his preface to Captain Lindsay's translation of "Tsu-shima," a book by Captain Semenov, commander of the Russian war ship Suvaroff, the Russians had eight first class battle ships, the Japanese four; the Russians three coast defense, armor clads, the Japanese none; the Japanese eight armored cruisers, the Russians three.

It was May 26 when the stately Russian vessels, wrapped in fog, approached the straits. Later in the morning a large body of vessels was sighted, steaming on a parallel course to the Russians. The Orcl opened fire by mistake and the Japanese withdrew.

At the Admiral's order four Russian battle ships turned to starboard, as though to attack the enemy, and, then wheeling, formed in line ahead, parallel to the rest of the fleet and somewhat ahead of it. The Japanese withdrew from range, and at about half-past one in the afternoon four more Russian ships joined the advance line to starboard.

The fleets were now in the wide eastern strait of Tsu-shima. At about a range of 9,500 yards the heavy Japanese vessels, with Togo in the Mikasa leading, steamed obliquely across the Russian bows and began a circling movement, which would enable the line to recross the Russian bows, the ships being so spaced that the Russians would be under a converging fire.

The light cruisers, meanwhile, unknown to the Russians, were manoeuvring to attack from the rear.

To oppose the Japanese circling movement, Rodjestvensky swung to starboard and opened fire at 8,500 yards. With batteries silent, the grim vessels of Togo swept onward to 6,500 yards. There was a series of flashes from the sides and turrets of the Mikasa and the vessels near her and shells began to explode on the Suvaroff and the Ooshibaya.

The Japanese gunnery was unswerving. A heavy shell exploded against the conning tower of the Suvaroff, and Rodjestvensky staggered back, his skull so injured that he could not speak.

By now the Emperor Alexander III, and the Ooshibaya were in flames. A few minutes later three other ships of this division sheered off, wrapped in flames and black smoke.

practically all her steam pipes having been severed.

The Emperor Alexander III, had become the flagship and she led the Russians in a circle in an attempt to fool the Japanese and break through eventually to the north, but Togo followed in a parallel line until, as the Russians were pointing due south, he wheeled his ships in short hair circles and was ready to cross the Russians' bows as they finally bore away to the north.

The Alexander was the next to drift out of the line ablaze. The Borodino was now ahead, but as she tried to reform the Russian line one of the light cruiser squadrons appeared from the rear, commanded by Rear Admiral Dewa, who is now said to be attacking Kiaschoa. This threw the Russians into a huddled mass and doubt as to the outcome of the battle was at an end.

Away to the west lay the Suvaroff, aflame, the Admiral speechless with a fractured skull and Captain Ignazius blown to atoms. From her mast a tattered Russian naval flag still floated and as a group of Japanese destroyers darted out to finish her she fought them off with six quick fires which were still in commission.

Under the guns of enough Japanese vessels to blow her out of the water the Russian destroyer Buiny ran alongside and took off Rodjestvensky and a handful of survivors.

When night fell the Japanese battle ships withdrew and eighty torpedo boats and destroyers which had remained under cover all day were unleashed. The night roared with the explosions of the hunted Russian vessels. With no light showing they sped through the heavy seas, but the enemy were relentless in their pursuit.

The war ships then renewed their attack. A squadron of Japanese vessels asked the Svetlana to surrender, but Captain Schein and his officers decided to fight, though they had but 100 cartridges in the now.

As the last shot was fired Captain Schein opened the sea cocks and the great vessel sank beneath the wind tossed waters. The fighting was fraught with similar acts of heroism on both sides and Togo showed his appreciation of Rodjestvensky's gallant conduct by refusing to receive his sword when the Russian Admiral was finally captured May 28.

Only two Russian destroyers, the Brawny and Gromny, and the cruiser Almaz reached Vladivostok after the battle of Tsu-shima, the greatest naval battle of all time, previous to the present war.

To While Away an Idle Moment



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JOE THE WAITER

He Has Temporarily an Editorship.

By ISRAEL J. ZEVIN ("Tashrah.")

WOULD you like to have a nice piece of pickled fish? It is a long time since you have eaten our pickled fish. You need not be afraid to eat it when I am offering it to you.

Say, you ought to have seen what happened here the other day. Katzenellenbogen, the literary and dramatic critic of the Daily Voice, came in here Wednesday afternoon shaking with fright and out of breath. One side of his face was clearly shaven while the other side was full of lather.

"He nearly cut my throat!" he said, as soon as he was able to catch his breath. "Who?" I and some of the kibitzers asked him.

"Prager, the literary barber," Katzenellenbogen said. "I dropped in for a shave in a Rivington street barber shop. And when I sat down in one of the chairs I saw Prager standing over me with his razor. I was too frightened to say a word and I let him shave me. But as soon as there came a chance I ran out only half shaved."

And then all the kibitzers laughed so much and so loud that the whole house was shaking.

You see, Prager is a barber and a writer all in one. All the east side barbers are proud of him and claim that he is a great writer, while the writers think that he is a fine barber. About a year ago Prager published a book of his sketches and Katzenellenbogen criticized it in the Daily Voice. He never has a good word for any book, and that is how he has made a big name for himself. People like to see authors being roasted by critics. They enjoy it just as much as a wrestling match or a prize fight. And do you know what Katzenellenbogen said at the end of his criticism? "This is what he said: 'The book of sketches by our literary barber may prove useful for the author himself to wipe his razor with its pages.'"

The criticism appeared about a year ago, and in the meantime Prager, his book and Katzenellenbogen's criticism were all forgotten. But last week it happened that while Katzenellenbogen was passing Rivington street he dropped in for a shave in a place that was little known to him. Absent-mindedly, he sat down in one of the chairs, and it so happened that that chair was in Prager's charge. It was too late for Katzenellenbogen to get out, for Prager was already stropping his razor, getting ready for the fray. One sudden move, Katzenellenbogen thought, and it would be all over with him.

And as Prager started to shave him, Katzenellenbogen noticed that he was wiping off his razor with a page of something printed in Yiddish. "I am following your advice," Prager whispered into Katzenellenbogen's ear. "I am using the pages of my book to wipe my razor with them."

As he said this he made a long stroke with his razor below Katzenellenbogen's chin, down his throat, and Katzenellenbogen thought that the end of the world was coming. He was sure that he will never get out from the chair alive.

But then as if by some good magic something happened. Katzenellenbogen believes that it was an act of Providence. The telephone began to ring and Prager was called away to receive a message over the wire. Katzenellenbogen looked around and, seeing the way clear before him, he jumped from the chair, dashed out from the place, only half shaved, but he was able to grab his hat and coat on the fly.

Prager is now having a laugh at Katzenellenbogen. He says he never intended to do him any harm, but he enjoyed seeing him so scared every time he wielded his razor.

Well, how is the fish? Don't worry, it is fresh. I can imagine how Katzenellenbogen was scared sitting in Prager's chair. I once had a scare myself that was much worse while sitting in an editor's chair.

How do I come to sit in an editor's chair? Well, it was only for five minutes, and this is how it happened.

Golubek, the play writer, left a little package with me for Kerwin, the editor of the Morning Bulletin. But as Kerwin did not come that day, so I took it over to his office next morning on my way to work.

I went up right to the editorial room. You know, our east side newspaper offices are democratic institutions. Any one can come up, any day, at any hour, and sit down in the editorial room, read the exchanges, discuss politics and even take a nap. When I came in there was nobody in the room, for the writers usually come in about two in the afternoon, but I was told by the office boy that the editor is expected to come any minute.

So I sat down in Kerwin's big chair, by his desk. I took a newspaper in my hands and tried to look like an editor. "Mister!" I heard somebody speak to me. It was a woman with a shawl over her head and shoulders. She pointed out to me something in a newspaper that she held in her hands. "Mister! I want to know who is that rascal who wrote this about women that spend their lives in the kitchen and never find time to dress and look pretty? I know who wrote that!"

"Well," I said, "if you know who wrote that why do you ask me?"

"It is you who wrote that," she hollered. "My husband told you to write that. I know it! It is just what he says to me every day. No husband knows how to appreciate a good, faithful wife. They want painted girls, not wives that can cook a decent meal. Why don't you write that in your paper?"

Before that woman finished her talk another woman, a younger one, and neatly dressed, came in.

"Say, Mister," she addressed me. "Put something in your paper about the furniture and housefurnishings free for newly married couples. And when I said that to my knowledge there is not such an institution, she became angry and said:—

"Well, if there isn't there should be! What kind of an editor are you, anyhow? And you always claim that you stand for the rights of the people!"

The next caller was a young man who brought a poem.

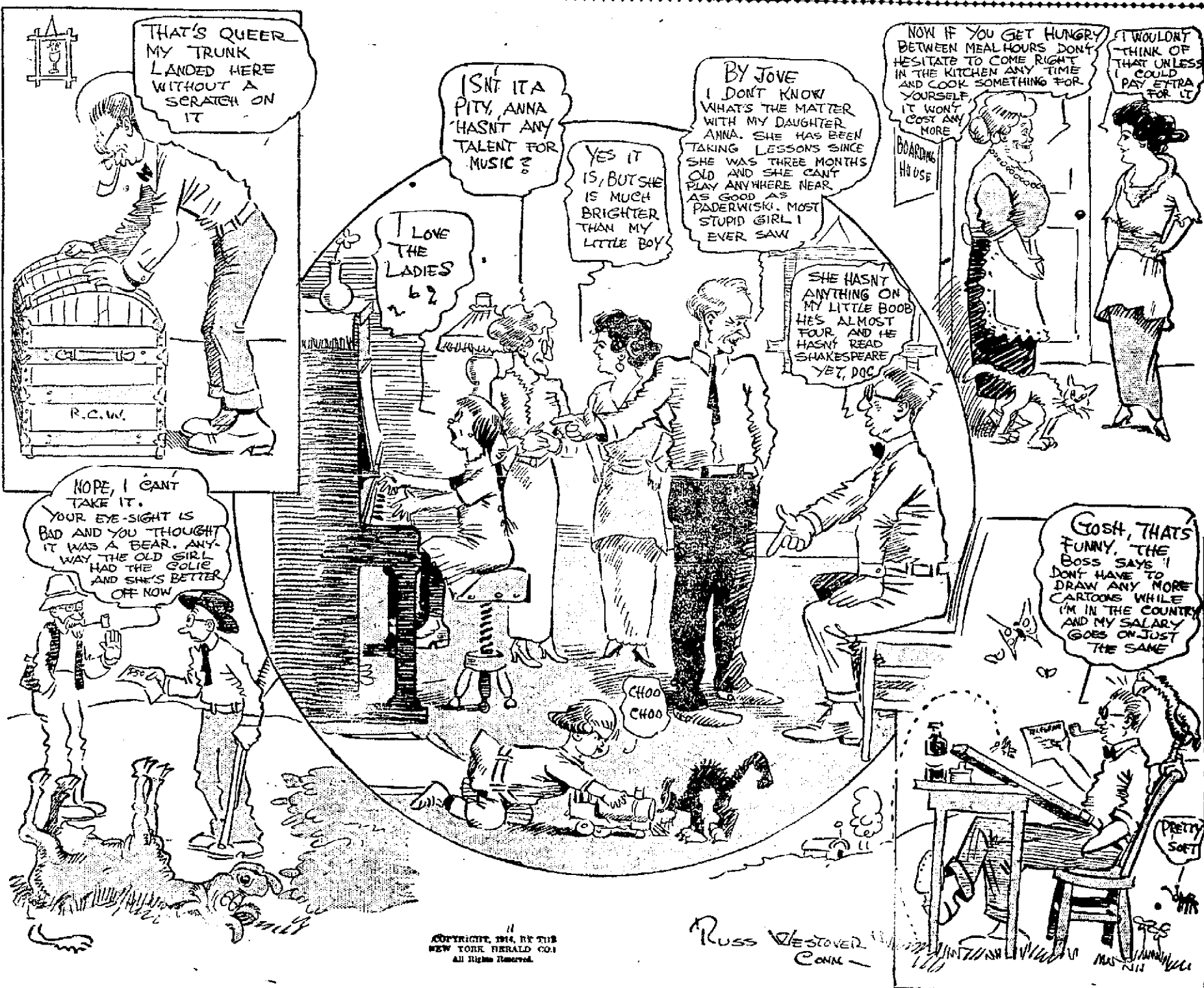
I looked at it and then I looked at the young man, and as he did not seem to me to look like a poet, I handed him back his manuscript, saying:—

"It isn't bad, but we prefer to print only first class poetry."

"A lot you know!" the young man said. "I have been sending you my poems by mail for the last two years, and you have always returned them to me with the same remark. It is not bad, ah? Do you know I have trapped you this time? This is a poem by Gargniblum, the famous poet, and it is one of his best, too! I copied it just to try how much you really know. If it is written by Gargniblum it is good, it is excellent, but if it is written by some unknown young man, then, of course, it is no good." I don't give a penny for your judgment."

Well, he had one on me all right, and I had nothing to say in my defense. I was thinking of some way to get rid of him, but he stood there looking at me with a wild stare. I felt nervous. Who

FAT CHANCE!—By Russ Westover



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Russ Westover
Come

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knows what a desperate poet can do? I felt the same as Katzenellenbogen, the critic, felt when he found himself in the literary barber's chair, and maybe worse.

Then, as if by some miracle, another young man came in. I caught on to him just as a drowning man to a straw.

"What do you wish, my friend?" I asked him.

"I want to become an editor," he said. "It was my ambition all the time. I feel that I was born for it."

Here I saw my chance to escape. I got up and I said:—

An Englishman's Tribute To the American Girl

ONE of the warmest tributes ever paid to American women has recently been laid on their shrine by a visiting Englishman who on returning to his native country raved thus about the American girl in a British publication:—

Our British admirer speaks particularly of the neatness, effectiveness and becomingness of the clothes worn by the American girls who go daily to their toil in the shops and offices of the great cities. Keen observers along this line have declared that the difference between the appearance of the American

"You want to be an editor? All right, my friend. Take my chair. I resign in your favor."

I left the two young men together and I ran downstairs.

In the street I met Kerwin on his way to the office. "Don't go up," I warned him. "There are two lunatics in your room. They will murder you."

"I am not afraid," he said. "I have been dealing with all sorts of queer people for the last twenty years. Dealing with lunatics is my specialty." And he went up his way.

proper one but which for ordinary everyday wear, are much too picturesque and inclined to be drooping rather than crisp, fresh or smart looking.

Another feature which does much for the effectiveness of the American girl on the street is her scrupulous care as to her shoes. Perhaps there is no country in the world where the girl of small or moderate income is so particular about her footwear. This adds immensely to her neat and well groomed appearance.

It is not, to emphasize the point once again, of the women of fashion I speak, though many are, heaven knows, lovely enough. Nor yet of American actresses, who do not seem to me to be, on the whole, nearly as good looking as their English colleagues. It is the ordinary, everyday-go-to-work girl who takes her lunch at Child's, runs to catch a trolley car, jostles in the subway, and patronizes what you call the cinematograph theatre and she calls the "movies." It is, in fact, the goddess of the typewriter, the fairy of the newspaper office, the grace of the telephone that I sing. Every time I see her I am more and more amazed at her average loveliness.

Test the tribute he suspected of mere infatuation it will be perhaps just as well to make a confession. Contrary to the usual ideas on the subject, I do not, so far as generalization is possible at all,

like the American woman nearly as much as the comparatively plain looking average American man. Either literally or metaphorically, sometimes both, she is too liable to be discovered unexpectedly in the act of chewing gum—a most distressing habit for a goddess to possess. Thank heaven, by the time these lines are printed there will be half the ocean between her and me. The hutpin in New York looks even longer and sharper than in London.

Is an Apartment Home.
Lodger:—"Ah! Good! The German musician in the next room will have to go at last!"

Landlady:—"No, sir. But 'is pianny is stuffed that full of ammunition that 'e won't be able to make a sound."—By-stander.

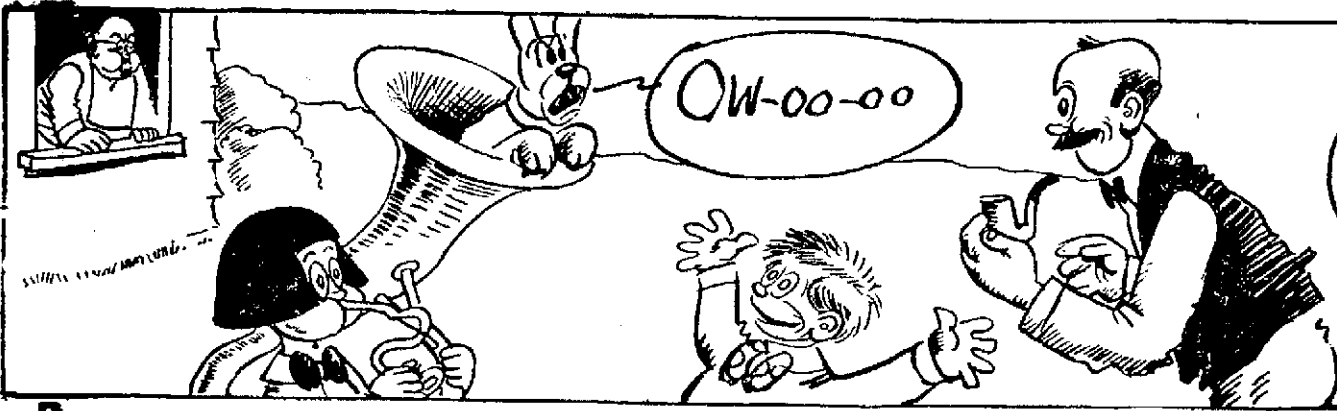
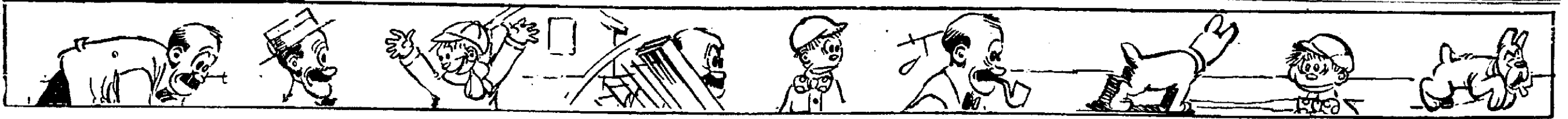
Foreign Censorship.
The sky came over very dark and murky one day last week. We tried to quiet a lady relative who is nervous of thunderstorm with the remark that it was only the censorship. But it was of no avail.—By-stander.

Serves Him Right.
Damned Enver Pasha, of Constantinople, has married the Sultan's niece. Previous to the marriage he was simply known as Enver Pasha. Now, however, he is Dammed.

Do It Again

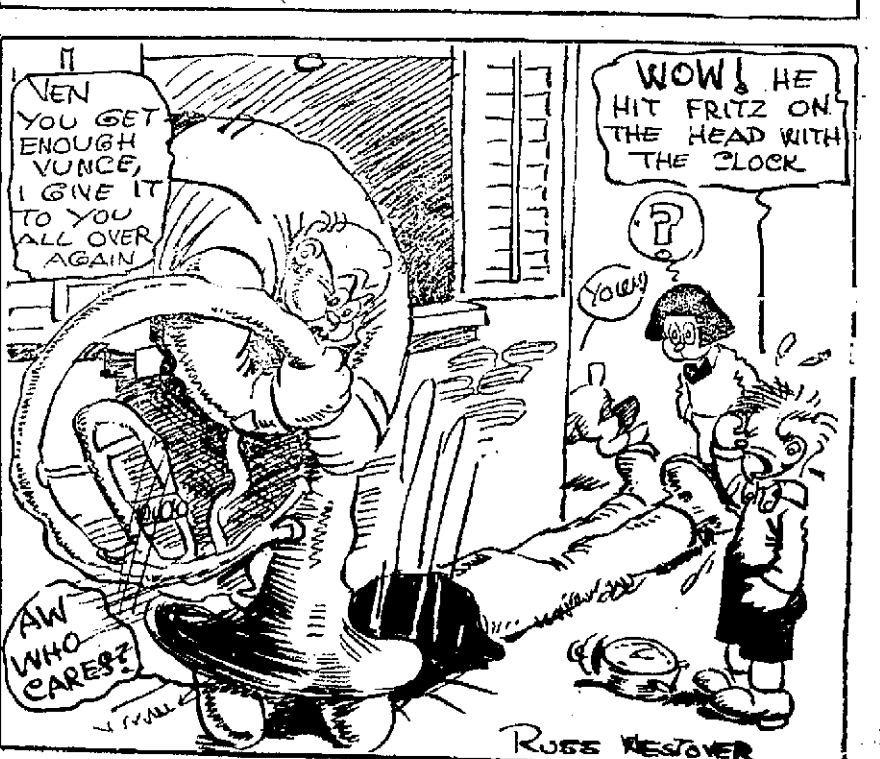
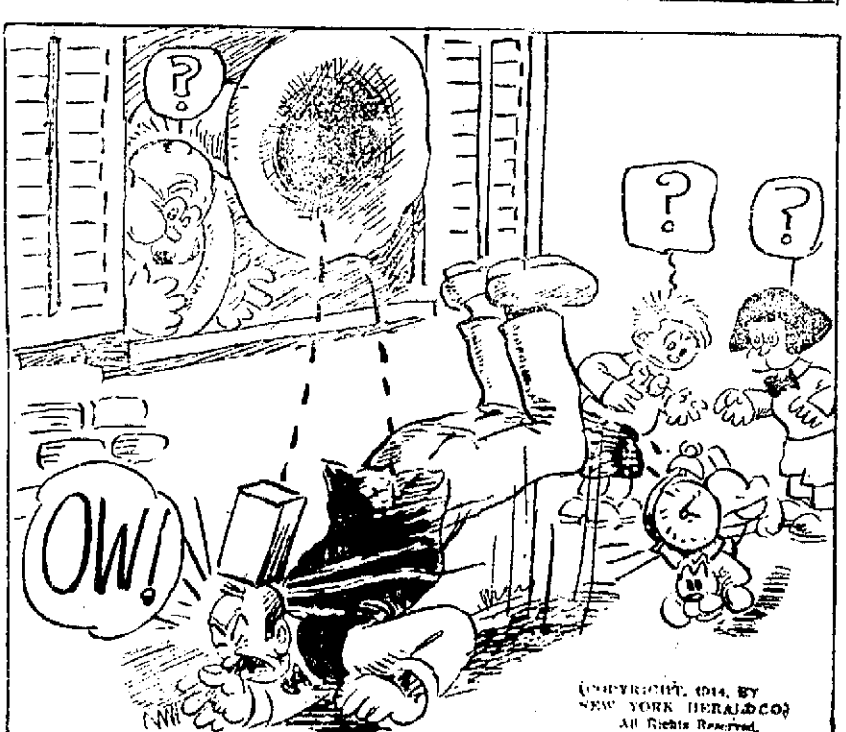
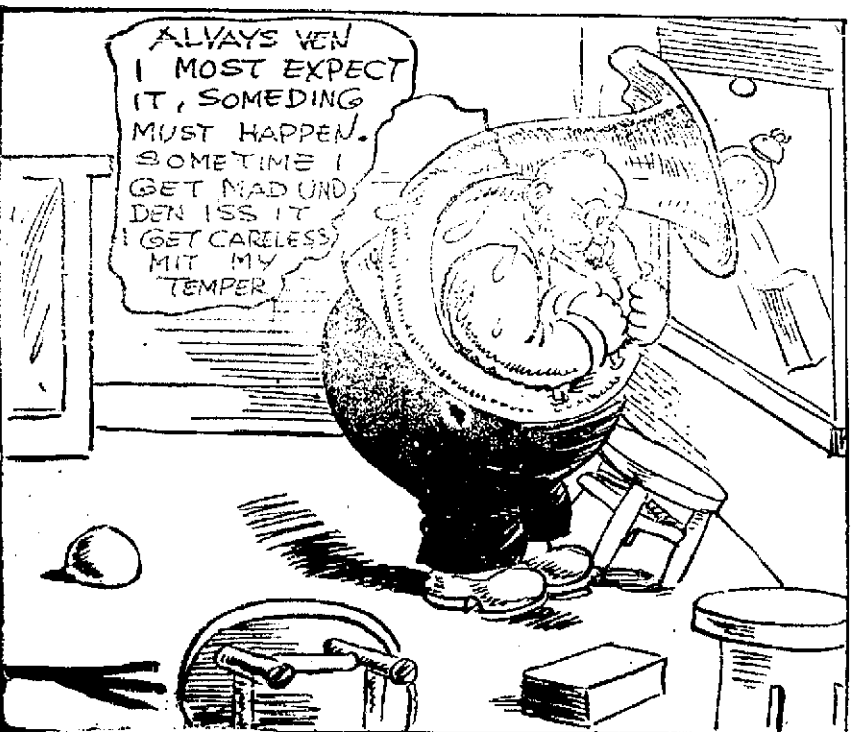
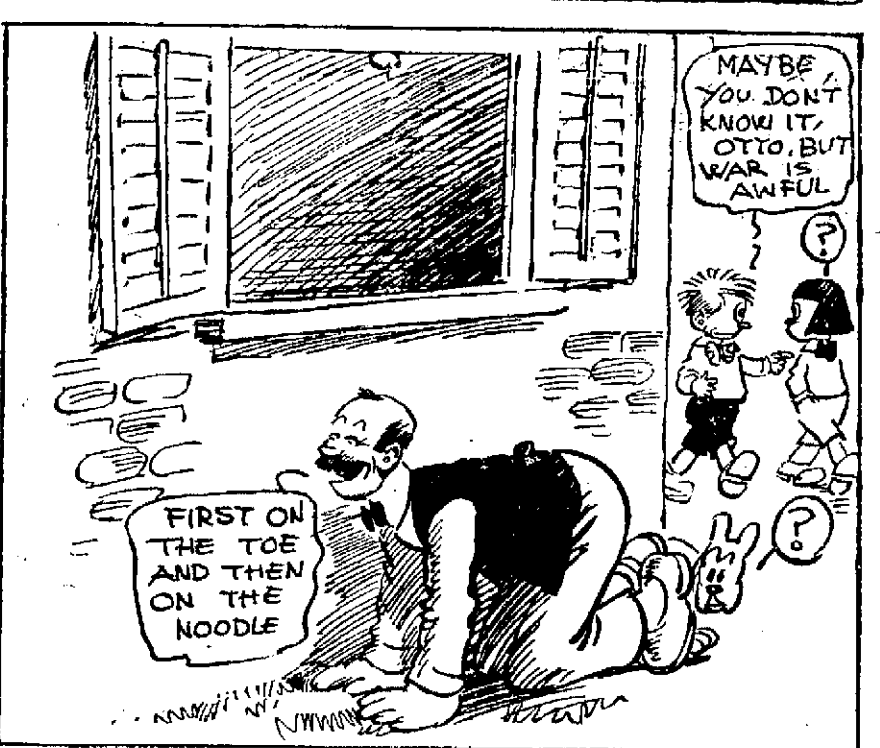
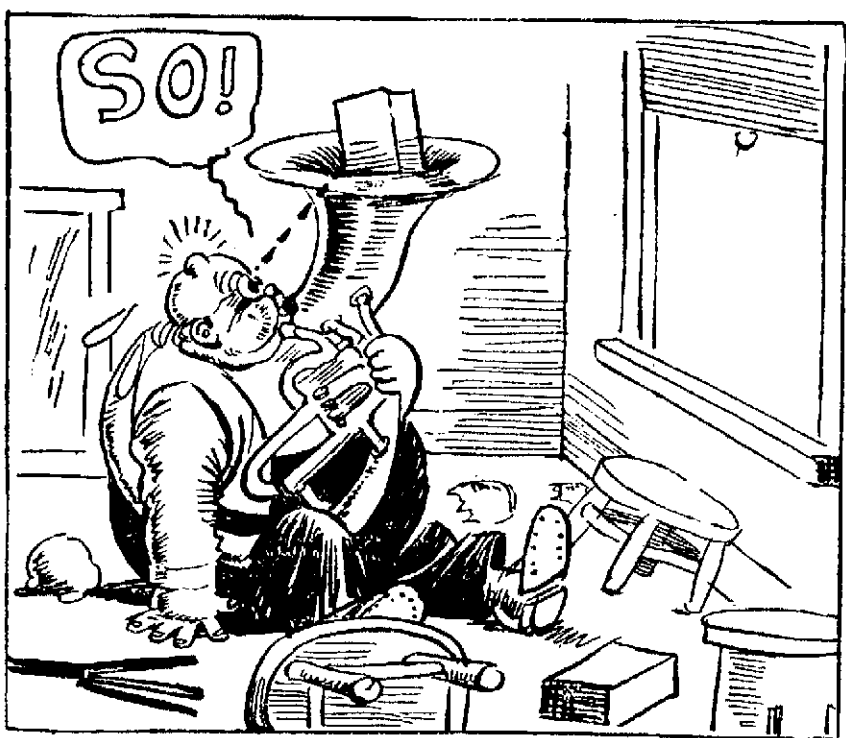
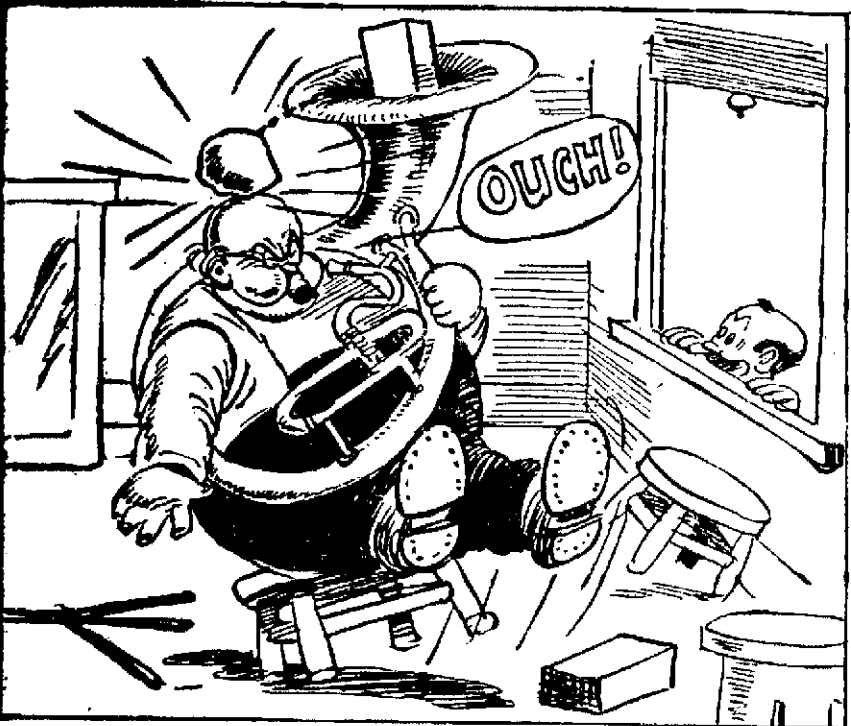
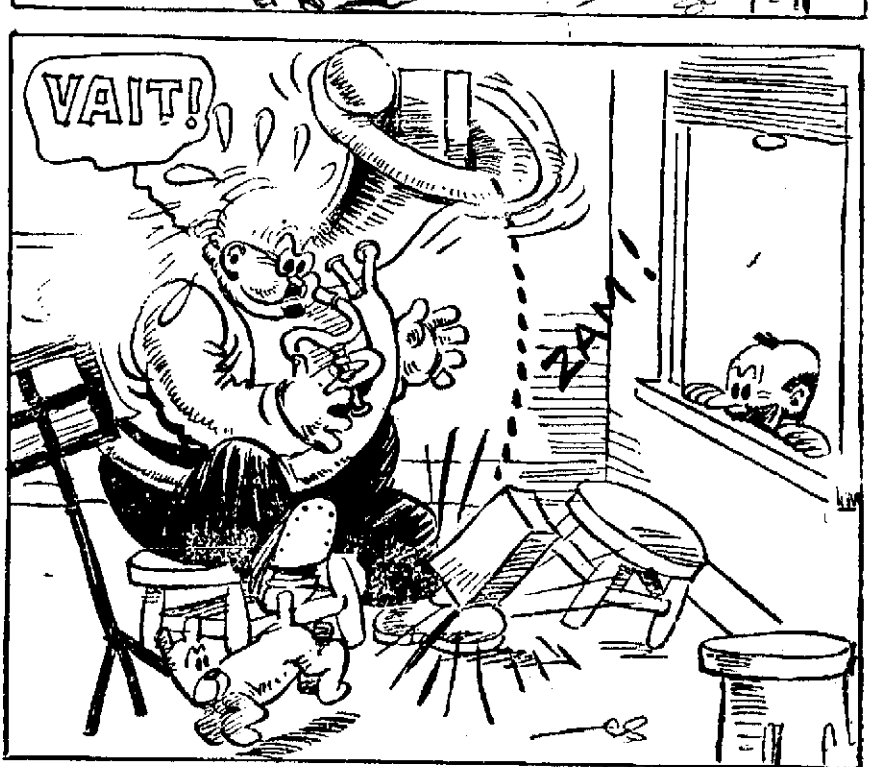
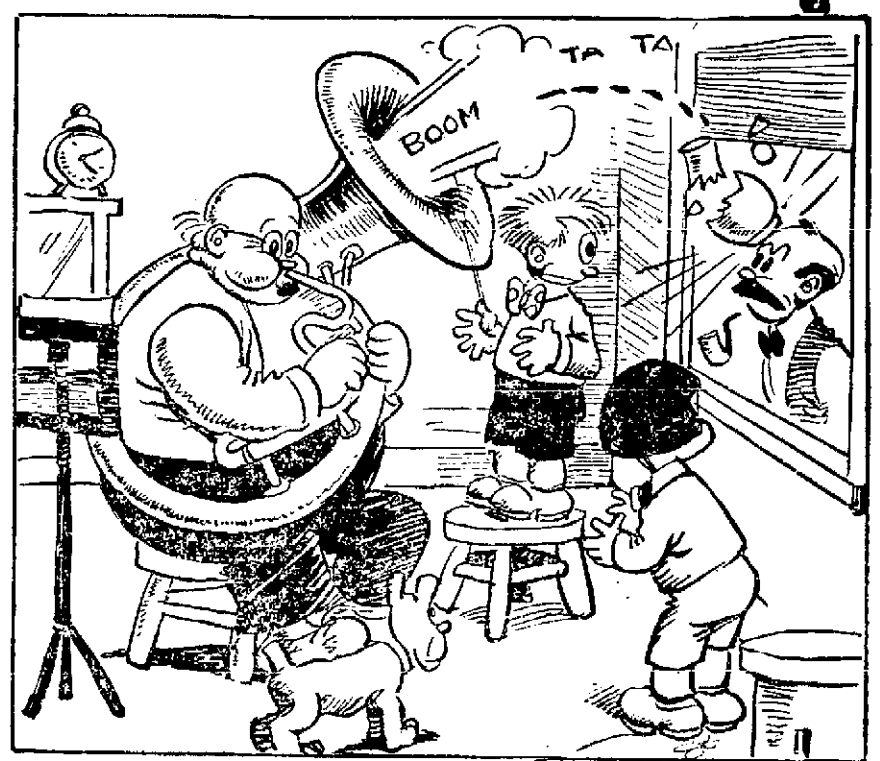
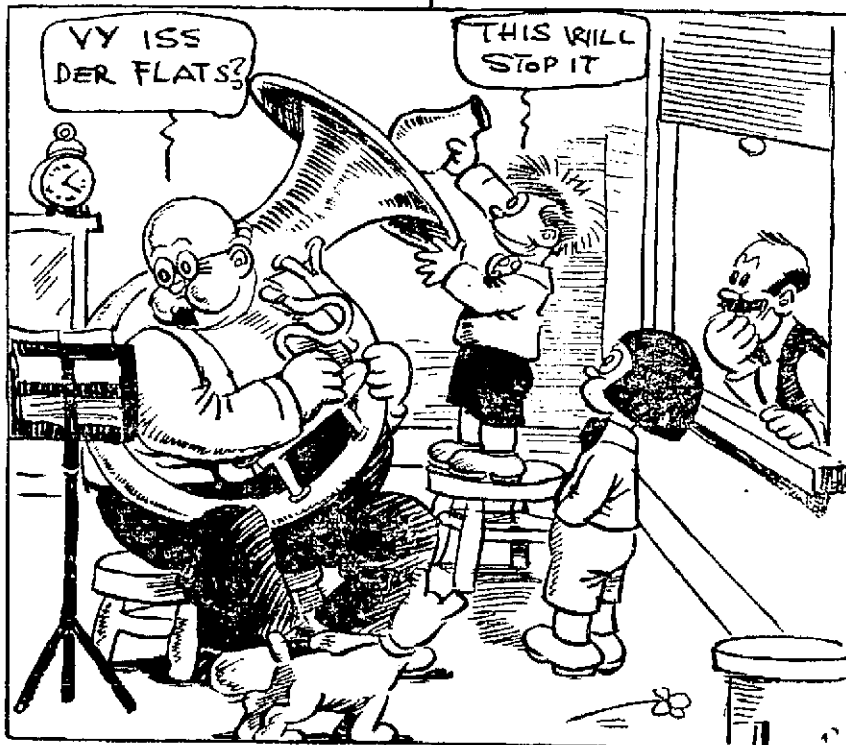
By Harry Coultaus





GINGER POP

HE'LL NEVER LEARN





ADVERTISE IN THE BUGLE!

Have you got anything to sell or swap? Do you want to buy anything?

THEN TRY A AD WITH US

Biggest & only newspaper in this end of the Co.

Advertising rates furnished with great cheer. Circulation books open to nobuddy.

YOULL HAFT TO TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT

INERGIA FATUM
PARIT



BY
NEWTON NEWKIRK

(Copyrighted, 1912, by E. A. Grozier.)

DON'T BE A TITWAD!

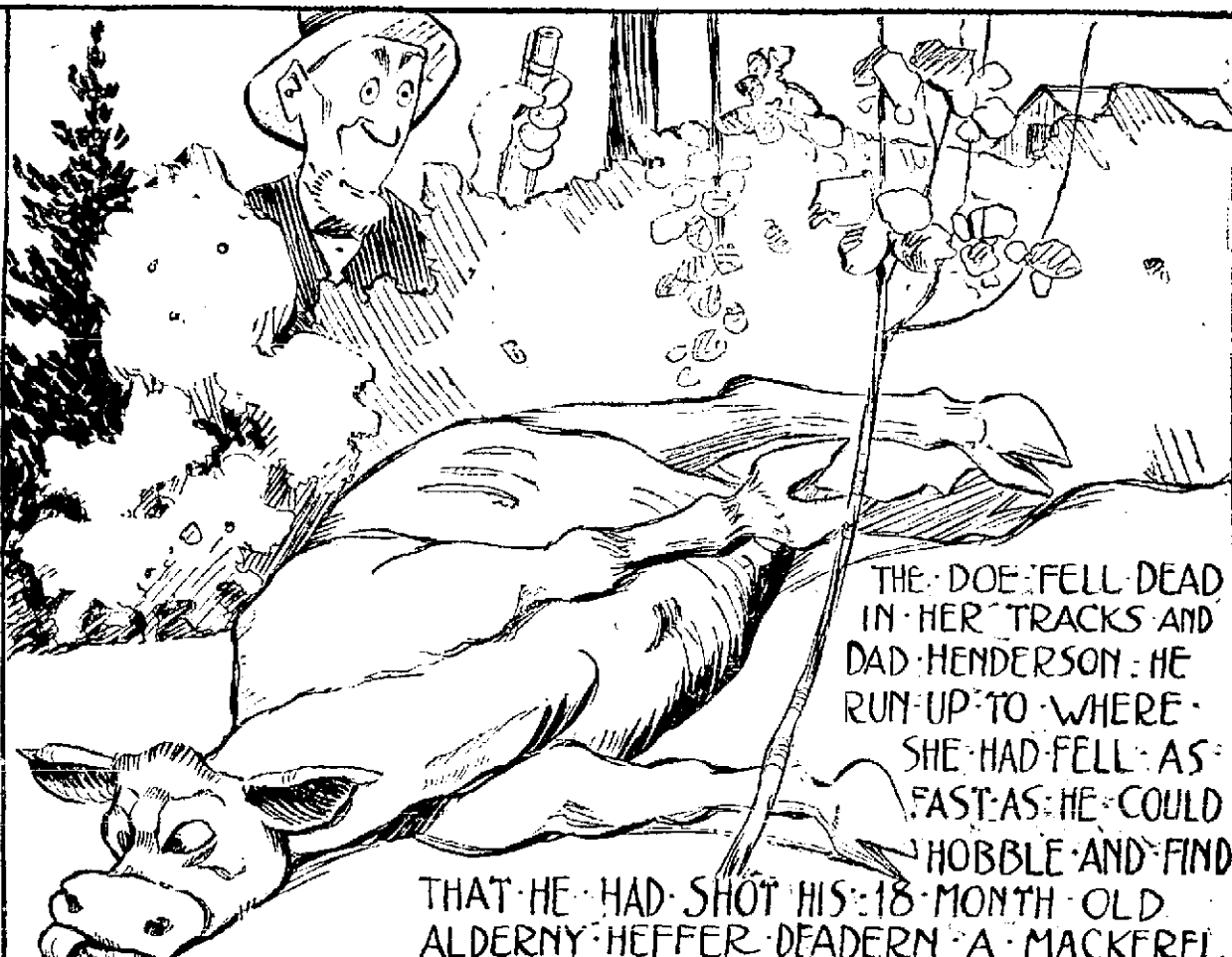
Pay up your back subscription to the Bugle & thus fill a long-felt want on our part.

WE CAN'T RUN A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER ON HOT AIR & COLD POTATOZE.

P. S.—If we are not in leave the money with our wife next door.

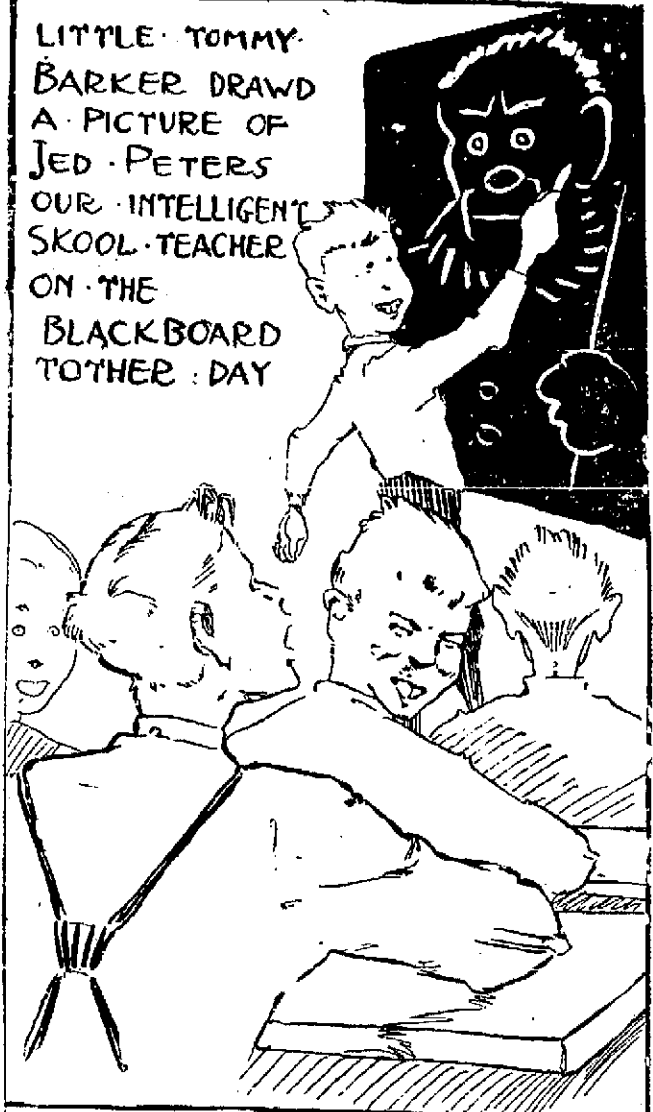


FOR THE PAST TWO WKS
SEVERAL OF OUR MOST
RESPECTED CITIZENS
HAS BEEN CLEANING AND
OILING UP THEIR GUNS



THE DOE FELL DEAD
IN HER TRACKS AND
DAD HENDERSON HE
RUN UP TO WHERE
SHE HAD FELL AS
FAST AS HE COULD
HOBBLE AND FIND
THAT HE HAD SHOT HIS 18 MONTH OLD
ALDERNY HEFFER DEADERN A MACKEREL

LITTLE TOMMY
BARKER DRAWD
A PICTURE OF
JED PETERS
OUR INTELLIGENT
SKOOL TEACHER
ON THE
BLACKBOARD
TOTHER DAY



MRS. MARTHA TUCKER
ENTERTAINED THE SOWING CIRCLE
AT HOME LAST FRIDAY AFTERNOON
FROM 2 TO 5 PM



THE BINGVILLE BUGLE

The Leading Paper of the County
Bright, Breezy, Balloose, Bustling



How do the busy little bees
improve each shining hour—
By gathering honey all the day
From every opening flower.

The cheapest advertising medium in the
county. If you believe in advertising,
come and see us. For further information
call or address the editor.

OTTUM EDDYTORIUL

My goodness, here it is early in
Ocktober again! We wouldn't of
knowd this if we hadden of went
and lookt at the calendar so as we
would know what the next date of
the Bugle would be, and lo & be-
hold we was brung to a stern real-
sation of the fackst that Ocktober
is here onct agin. When we real-
ised this we decided that we would
take our pen in hand and dash off
a edditoriul on "Ottum," so here
goes.

Ottum comes but onct a yr and
usually ockurs about the same
time in the fall although some yrs
we have a early Ottum & some yrs
we dont. Ottum is that season of
the yr betwixt summer and winter
when it aint too cold nor too hot
but jest the ticket for comfort.

When Ottum comes then all the
leaves turns yellor & brown & red
and various other shades until the
woods looks as purty as a pickler
whitch no artist can paint. Then
bye and bye the leaves all falls from
the trees to the ground and leaves
the trees bare & gant until the fol-
lering spring when the sap begins
to clime up em agin and the buds
to bust out whitch is a indication
that spring has arrive.

A good menny folks dont like
the Ottum becuz they say it makes
em feel sad & melancolick like as
if they didnt have no friend. Some
pote has wrote a pome about Ottum.
We cant jest recall the gentlemen's
name who write it but it goes some-
think like this:

The melancolick days has come
The saddest of the yr,
I know theyve come becuz I feel
So sollum like and queer.

That is a bewtiful pome, but why
should emnybuddy feel sad and
down in the mouth during Ottum?
On the contrary we all ort to feel
thankful that the hot summer is
over and that weve got enuff crops
harvested to last us and our stock
through the winter. Let us there-
fore rejice & be full of happiness in-
stid of going around with long fases
like as if some turrible calamity
had fell on us.

Ottum is whatever you make it—
sad & melancolick, or bright & cheer-
ful. Let us all make it the latter.

Lokal Items

Amri Haines sold a horse to Hake
Peters last wk for the ridiculus sum of
\$21. Hake started to lead the horse
home, but it died jest as he arrived with
it at his own door yard. Amri says he
knowd the horse was a going to die
whitch is why he sold it to git it offen
the premises and escape having to berry
it, and that he considers \$21 was a good
figger for a almost dead horse and that
he would of gladly tuk \$5 for it or
give it away if Hake had thort that
price was too steep.

Miss Molly Tucker has neuralgia in
her face at the present writing whitch
is sweld up on one side. Until Molly
looks absurd & ridiculus in the extreme.
Molly says that when she looks into
the glass she can skereely realize that
she is herself or somebody else.

Snide Peters paid us 75 cts on his
back subscription last wk. Of course
this is only a drop in the bucket as you
might say being as Snide still owes us
the enormous sum of \$14 on back sub-
scription. Be that as it may however
we are awful glad to git the 75 cts
whitch will keep body & sole together
for a day or two more by whitch time
perhaps somebody else will pay us
something. As for Snide we never ex-
pected to get nothink—not even the
75 cts.

Mrs. Martha Tucker entertained the
Sowing Circle at her home last Friday
afternoon from 2 to 5 p. m., during
whitch the members of the circle near-
ly worked their fingers off for Martha
and all they got in return was some
sody crackers & weak tea. They all
said that the next time Martha in-
vites them to a sowing circle at her
home they will send their regrets with
indignation.

Personal Mentchion

We have leant on good authority that
the reason Miss Nancy Green who
sings in the church choir got so faint
last Sunday and had to go outen the
church to git some fresh air and reco-
perate was becuz she was nearly
squeaze to deith in a new pr of corsets
whitch was too tite for her. We should
think Nancy would be used to being
squeaze tite being as she keeps slidy
company with Rufe Brown two or 3
nites per wk.

Abe Witherow went to cut off a
chew of tobacco from his plug with a
new barlow nife whitch he pur-
chased recently down to Hen Weathers-
bys store tother evng and sliced his
thumb whitch bled turrible. Abe says
he calkates he has about the sharpest
barlow nife in town.

Little Tommy Barker drawd a pic-
tur of Jed Peters, our intelligent sko-
ol teacher on the blackboard tother day
when Jed wasnt lookin, and when Jed
found out who done it he give Tommy
a good thrashin. All the skollers says
the pickture Tommy made was a
speakin likeness of Jed whitch is prob-
ably why Jed didnt like it. It makes
some folks turrible mad to see them-
selves true to nature on a black board
or in a lookin glass, and we dont know
as we blame em.

Subscribe for the Bugle (and pay in
advance) before the cold weather sets in.
A copy of the Bugle each wk will
come in turrible handy to pass the long
winter evgs with and will also keep you
posted on what is going on in your
midst and surrounding towns too for
that matter.

Honk Says He Will Work

Hank Dewberry, one of our respect-
ed if good for nothink citizens, dropped
into the Bugle offis tother day to say
that he wished to goodness we would
a nounce that he is looking for a job.

Hank says he is willing to do enny
honest work provided the hours aint
too long and the work aint too hard
and the pay is good. He gets three
square meals per day and something to
eat before he goes to bed if he wants
it and Saturday afternoons off. Enny-
buddy having a job of this kind will do
Hank a great favor if they will let him
know so he can consider taking the job.

HUNT-

ing Begind Last Thursday!—
LAW OFF on Deer Hereabouts!
no Deers Shot as yet but some
Folks Nearly!—Full Particklers as
per Follers:

Last Thursday morning at one min-
ut past midnight the open season for
hunting begin in Bingville & vicinity
and this is somethink whitch has been
looked forward to by them of our citi-
zens who likes to take part in the
chase.

For the past two wks several of our
most respected citizens has been
cleaning and oiling up their guns so as
to be ready to start out bright and airy
last Thursday morning in the hope that
they would shoot a big buck deer big
enuff to keep em in meat for several
wks.

That there is quite a good menny
deers in and about Bingville there aint
no doubt. All summer long they have
been saw here and there by various
parties. In some instances the dog-
goned deers have et up gardens during
the night and been a regular noosants
as you might say.

It is allus a curious fackst however
that up odds how plenty deer he all
through the summer when the law is
on and there is a fine for shooin em,
theyre allus as skeerce as hens teeth
soon as the law goes off on October 1,
and this yr aint no exception to the
rule.

Wes Woodruff, our expert hunter
and trapper, has been looking forward
to last Thursday for quite a spell be-
ing as Wes told about town that he had
a big 12 point buck lockated within two
miles of Bingville where he could go
soon as the law was off and shoot easy
as rollin offen a log. Time and agin
Wes has bragged about knowin where
this buck was down to Hen Weathers-
bys store recent. Several of the boys
tried to pump outen Wes where it was
but he was as mum as a oyster. Lem
Brown thort the matter over and he
decided that when Thursday morning
come instid of going deer hunting or
his own act he would jest wait till Wes
started out and sneak along after him
being as then he might git a shot at the
big buck whitch Wes has been talking
so much about.

Well, long afore daylight Lem was
hidin behind Wes barn and jest as
dawn broke Wes snuk outen his house
the back way, looked all around, then
started for the woods with his gun over
shoulder. Lem with a rifle follered
along behind Wes who went down along
Snake Creek for a ways, then started
up the hardwood ridge over into Moose
Valley. Lem judged that Wes must be
gittin purty close to the deer from
the way he snuk along so soft and
stopped to crane his neck and look
ahead so often, so Lem got up as close
to Wes as he could and follered in his
footsteps as you might say.

Jest as they got to the top of the
ridge Wes stopped all of a suddint and
scrooched down and started to bring
his rifle up to his shoulder. Lem
lookt ahead and blamed if there wasnt
the biggest buck deer he ever seen
in his life. Lem brung his rifle up to
his shoulder quickern scat, tuk a quick
aim and fired so as to kill the buck be-
fore Wes did.

Lems bullet whizzed past Weses ear
only a few inches away and missed the
buck clean & clear. The next instant
the buck had whisked outen sight and
is probably rummin yet. Wes was so
scart that he didnt shoot at the buck
a tall, but as soon as he got his eye on
Lem and realized what he had did, he
laid to and called Lem everythink he
could think of. Lem said Wes called
him some bitter names and it was all
he could do to take em & at the same
time retain his self respect. Lem
and Wes then separated and aint spoke
to each other since. Wes says that for

two cts he would of kicked the pants
offen Lem for follerin him up like that
and gittin his chanst to git that big
ole he-buck deer.

Old Dad Henderson had a curious
experiments. Ole Dad cant see very well,
but he likes turrible well to hunt. Well,
bright & early Thursday morning Dad
shouldered his rifle and meandered
back over his farm to where there is a
few old apple trees whitch is all that
remains of a old orchard all growd
up to briars and brush. Dad thort it
might be a likely place to see a deer
feedin on the appels on the ground, so
he made his way to the edge of the
orchard where he could git a good view
and set down outen sight with his back
agin a stum fence and lit his pipe and
waited for somethink to turn up.

Well it wasnt long until somethink
turned up. Dad seen the bushes movin
in near the edge of the woods and
rocked his rifle and waited and all to
oet he seen the fore shoulders of a
big doe deer, so he tuk keeful aim and
puld the trigger. The doe fell dead in
her tracks and Dad he run up to where
she had fell as fast as he could hob-
ble and was turrible amazed and dis-
gusted to find that he had shot his 18
month old Alderney heffer deadern a
mackerel. Dad had her sad remains
take home and will of course use her
for meat, but he says shes turrible ex-
pensive deer meat being as she was
worth a good eal more to him on the
hoof than dead.

Up to the hour of going to press
there had been a great menny went deer
hunting hereabouts but so far nobuddy
has been successful in killing a deer.
The only game shot as far as we can
learn is Dad Hendersons heffer.

Country Correspondence

SORROW HOLLOW

Josh Shade has a awful painful beal-
ing in his ear at the present writing.
Josh says he aint sleep a wink at night
for moren a wk on acct of that beal-
ing, and that it akes him so at times that
he almost wishes some kind hearted per-
son would step up to him and knock his
damned head, ear and all, offen his
shoulders.

Mrs. Alvira Johnson, who has been a
handsome widder now for nearly a yr,
and who during most of that time has
been keeping company with Simon
Peters of this settlement, has hinted
around that folks neednt be surprised if
her and Simon should take a nooshion to
get married. Folks wont be surprised
Alvira—they be a good eal more sur-
prised if you and Simon didnt make a
nitch of it. The only thing is do you
think its proper for you to marry Simon
and your husbands grave skeerce de-
cently grassed over yet?

Pete Hankins is engaged in repairing
his hen house whitch job Pete has been
working on and off all summer and fall.
Pete says he dont know when he will
get these repairs finished being as every
time he goes to work he smashes his
finger or somethink driving a nail. Pete
aint much of a carpenter. UNO.

Roomyitz Shifted

We are glad to report that Hank
Snyder, who was suffering so bad from
roomyitz in his left shoulder last wk
is not suffering from roomyitz there a
tall this wk—the roomyitz has moved
down to Hank's right knee this wk.
Hank says he wishes to thunder it
would keep on movin down until it
went clean outen his system and into
the ground being as he gits all nerved
up with a roomyitz that jumps from
one place to tother and no matter where
it is now he never knows where it will
be next—like as not hop into his heart.
Hank says and then it will be goodby
John.

Cy Is Packing Appels

Cy Hoskins is packin appels in bark
to send to the co seat. Cy is a expert
hand at packin appels being as he allus
fills the bark over half full of rotten,
wormy and runty appels and then puts
a few good appels on top jest for the
sake of looks. We have allus noticed

however that no two appel buyers deals
with Cy two yrs handrunning. If Cy
was as smart as he thinks he is he
would know the reason for this.

NUTS FOR SALE

I desire to inform the general
publick & everybuddy else who is
interested that I am a going to
gather various kinds of nuts
for sale this fall inclooding
Chestnuts, Hickorynuts, Beech-
nuts, Butternuts & Hazelnuts &
other kinds of nuts too numerous
to menchion. In other words I

perpose to make a regular bizness
of gathering nuts for lokal con-
sumption. Heretofore I have
only gathered enuff nuts for my
own use, but as Hen Weathersby
said to me tother day, "Eph why
dont you make a extry dollar
or two gathering nuts for sale?"

The more I thort that over what
Hen said the more I concloded it
was a good skeme and so I am
a going to try it on onct. Hen
he says, "He take a bu. or two my-
self & put em on sail here in my
store." Then I says to Hen,

"Bgosn lie do it!" Here is a
chanst to get nuts at a reasonable
price depending on what kind of
nuts you want & how menny you
want of same. I wont be able to
tell you how mutch these various
kinds of nuts will be per pk or bu
until I know how skeerce they
be and how mutch it will be to
gather them and lug em into town,
but dont let that discouridge
you from putting in your order
now.

Spose for instants I was to fall
out of a nut tree and break a
leg or somethink then I would be
laid up and have a dockter bill to
pay and of course I would haft to
charge you for the nuts accord-
ing.

First come first served
Gimme your order now.

Eph Foster

Nut Collector

Bingville.

RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH

A Single Soul

"Ruth, I have the tickets for the concert of the Bell Ringers on Wednesday night. Can you go? Alice said to a friend, as she stopped at her gate.

"It is prayer meeting night."

"I know; but they sail for Europe Friday night and this is their last concert."

"But I never stay away from prayer meeting for anything."

"But this is a sacred concert—and only once. We can worship just as well there."

So, reluctantly, against her conviction, Ruth consented.

That night the girl dreamed that an angel in shining raiment stood beside her and asked gently, "Where are you going tomorrow night?"

And she answered I thought I would go to the concert.

Then the angel said sadly, "Have you so little appreciation of the value of a single soul?"

Vividly the vision came back to Ruth the next morning, as she lay, saying softly to herself wondering what it could mean—"So little appreciation of the value of a single soul."

She decided that she must take back her promise to attend the concert, and go to prayer meeting.

Ruth sat in the house of prayer, with a strange joy in her soul, singing:

"Plenteous grace with thee is found,
Grace to cover all my sin:
Let the healing springs abound,
And keep me pure within."

Thou of life the fountain art freely
let me take of Thee:
Spring Thou up within my heart, rise
to all eternity."

As the music ceased, the girl sprang impulsively to her feet.

"I meant to hear the Bell-Ringers to-night?" she said, but I decided that I would rather come to prayer meeting; and I am happier here than I should have been at the concert; and I am sure no music could be sweeter to me than the hymn we have just sung."

As the hour of closing drew near, the pastor arose and invited any who would give themselves to Christ to come forward.

As they waited, in silence, a lady in mourning walked slowly up the aisle, and, kneeling, was shown the way of salvation.

When the service was ended a friend came to Ruth and said:

"The lady who went forward wishes to be introduced to you."

Much astonished, the girl went to receive the introduction to Mrs. Walters.

"I wanted to tell you," the lady said, "that I owe the fact of being a Christian tonight to your testimony. I have not been inside of a church for ten years. I came here to please a friend, and when you would give up a concert for a prayer meeting, and that no music could be sweeter to you than the hymn,

"—Jesus, lover of my soul!"

I thought to myself, 'there must be something to religion, and I am going to have it. So I wish to thank you that it is because of your testimony that I shall go home tonight a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.'

Ruth held out her hand, pressed gratefully that of her new friend.

She knew the meaning of the angel's message.

She could not tell Mrs. Walters how nearly she had come to proving recreant to her trust, nor of the dream that had influenced her in the true direction, so she answered simply:

"I thank you for telling me this; I shall never forget it."

Yet she little guessed what cause she would always have to remember it.

Ruth's house was close beside the railroad track. About midnight she was awakened by a horrible crashing sound.

Looking from the window she could see where the midnight express and the 11:30 freight had collided.

The frantic cries of the frightened, and the shrieks of the wounded made her shudder. But she bravely put away all thoughts of self, and, calling her father, was soon ready to go with him to the rescue.

And the first face that looked into hers as she stood beside the burning train was that of Mrs. Walters.

Pale and peaceful it was, though showing how intensely she suffered.

She was extricated and borne to Ruth's home.

The power of speech was almost gone. She rallied a little as they placed her on Ruth's couch.

Taking Ruth's hand, and pressing it to her lips she whispered feebly:

"Child, I'm going; it was my last chance—what if you had not spoken—what if I hadn't taken it?" And kneeling there, beside the dead, the tears raining down her face, Ruth promised her father always to do her duty; always to give her testimony; always to appreciate the value of a Single Soul.

When I was a young boy, before I was a Christian, I was in the field one day with a man who was hoeing. He was weeping, and he told me a strange story, which I have never forgotten.

When he left home his mother gave him this text:

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

But he paid no heed to it. He said when he got started in life and his ambition to get money was gratified, it would be time enough then to seek the kingdom of God. He went from one village to another, and got nothing to do. He went into a village church, and what was his great surprise to hear the minister give out the text:

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

The text went down to the bottom of his heart. He went away from that town and at the end of a week went into another church, and he heard the minister give out the same text:

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

He felt sure this time that it was the prayers of his mother, but he said calmly and deliberately:

"No; I will first get wealth."

He said he went on, and did not go into a church for a few months, but the first place of worship he went into he heard a third minister preach from the same text. He tried to stifle his feelings, to get the sermon out of his mind, and resolved that he would keep away from the church altogether, and for a few years did keep out of God's house.

"My mother died," he said, "and the text kept coming up in my mind, and I said, 'I will try to become a Christian.' The tears rolled down his cheeks as he continued, 'I could not; no sermon ever touched me; my heart is as hard as that stone,' pointing to one in the field.

I couldn't understand what it was all about; it was fresh to me then. Soon after I went to Boston and was converted, and the first thought that came to me was about this man. When I got back I asked my mother:

"Is Mr. J. living in such a place?"

"Didn't I write to tell you about

The Woman of Samaria

(By Henry Hofman, Modern German Biblical Master.)



Jesus answered and said unto her, Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again; but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."—John 4:13-14.

Facing homeward toward Nazareth once more, Jesus passed through Samaria, the land of the Samaritans, the people anciently brought into Palestine as colonists by the Assyrians. The

Samaritans were despised by the Jews, who would seldom even converse with them. But the love of Christ extended equally to every human soul without regard to race or to sex. It was through a woman that he summoned the Samaritans to hear him, a woman of low rank and evil life.

He had journeyed northward as far as the celebrated well of Jacob, so often referred to in the Old Testament story. Beside this well Jesus rested in quiet meditation, while his followers went to

secure food in the neighboring town of Sychar. A woman of the town came to draw water; and Jesus spake to her asking for a drink. Her answer was one of surprise that he, a Jew, should speak to her at all. Then Jesus told her of that "living water" which he came to give to all, so none should ever thirst again. He showed also such knowledge of the woman's secret life and sins that she cried in amazement that he was a prophet, and begged him to reveal to her the deep truths of existence.

"I Girded Thee, Though Thou Hast Not Known Me."—Isa. 45: 5

Often during the year 1883 and 1884, as the evening train came in from the city of London to "Lordship Lane Station," Dulwich, there might be seen a gentleman some fifty years of age by the name of Wollerton, who would frequently stop at a garden gate to talk to a Christian about religion, always opposing Christianity. But one evening, with more than usual earnestness, he told Christian that he "graduated at Cambridge, was a Bachelor of Arts, had read the Bible all of his life, and had come to the conclusion that the Bible was a myth and he did not believe it."

Christian replied: "By this speech sir, you prove the Bible to be true, for it is written in the Bible, 'The world by wisdom knew not God.' 1 Cor. 1: 21. 'The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God.' 1 Cor. 2: 14. 'Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God.' John 3: 3. And then the Christian, looking him earnestly in the face said: 'I know what would make you a Christian before morning, so that you would say grace at the head of your family at breakfast.'

Mr. Wollerton smiled at what appeared to him an utter absurdity, and said:

"I should like to hear how that could be."

Christian: "You go to bed tonight at ten o'clock, sleep until eleven, still slumbering at twelve, fast asleep at one; but at two o'clock you wake up, conscious that you hear a voice in the room distinctly calling you by name, saying, 'Wollerton, Wollerton.' I girded thee, though thou hast not known me, Isaiah 45: 5. Startled and ashamed, you would answer: 'Lord, you don't mean me. I am a great sinner and a wanderer from the truth.'

Still small voice: "I have blotted out, as a thick cloud thy transgressions, and as a cloud, thy sins; return unto me; for I have redeemed thee." Isaiah 44: 22.

Christian: "By this time you would be in tears, out of bed, on your knees, and saying, 'But dear Lord, I am an exceedingly great sinner and have wasted my life trying to prove the Bible a lie.'

Still small voice: "Though you sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be like wool." Isa. 1: 18. "The blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanses you from all sin." 1 John 1: 7.

Christian: "Now, Mr. Wollerton, by this time where would your infidelity be? Remember, these are the promises of God. You must receive them as for your own self, and believing, you are saved."

Mr. Wollerton stood still a minute and said in a subdued tone: "I would not mind if it were so," walked slowly down the hill toward his home, and Christian never saw him again.

About three months after this occurred, a young man dressed in deep mourning walked into Christian's house, shook hands with him and said: "Mr. Wollerton is dead; he became a Christian and is gone to Heaven. Mother sent me to tell you. He was sick a long time, talked much about you and what you had told him, found peace in believing in Jesus Christ, and went home to Glory. I have come to thank you for showing him the way."

Reader, this incident is true. It is printed and given to you in the hope that you will find Life and Peace in believing in Jesus Christ. John 11: 25. Rom. 5: 1.

"And the spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Rev. 22: 17.—T. G. F. Dolby.

OPPORTUNITY.

There are opportunities everywhere for doing good. One with a true spirit will see them anywhere. A kind word is not without good results. A boy had just been expelled from school, writes Dr. Cowan, and, smarting with disgrace, he moved away from the jeers and stares of his playmates. No one believed in him; it was a crucial moment. He would continue his downward plunge until he reached bottom. But a girl on the outskirts of the throng—just a schoolgirl, not his sweetheart or best friend—said to him: "Jim, don't be discouraged. One misstep needn't ruin you; you can mend it. There's a man in you that the world needs and God has use for. Don't disappoint God." The boy's countenance brightened, and he said not a word; but today that boy is a leading minister.

AN UNSUSPECTED ENEMY.

A woman in Connecticut, who had earned the reputation of having the best rose garden in the town where she lived, was working about a bush one day when her hand was accidentally scratched by a thorn. Blood poisoning developed, which terminated fatally. "In the midst of life we are in death," says the old burial service, and out of the home of beauty and fragrance may come an unsuspected enemy of life.

ENLARGEMENT

"He brought me forth into a large place." David was born in a small place, moved in a small circle, had a very narrow outlook until the Lord led him into a large place. He will lead you; he will lead; God leads every man and every people into a large place. He will lead you; he will lead the Disciples of Christ into this State, into a large place if you and they are willing to be led, but it must be along his way. David came to the throne by way of many a hardship and many a battle. Joseph reached his large place by way of the prison. Abraham left small place of Ur of the Chaldees and journeyed to Canaan. Moses went out of Egypt to his large place. Peter's life as a fisherman on the little depressed sea of Galilee was very small until God led him out to become fisher of men, but it was by death that he glorified God. Paul was a heresy-hunter and theological hair-splitter until he became obedient to the heavenly vision. James A. Garfield's low-path experience was very narrow, his presidential experience very large. "He brought me forth into a large place." Following God's leading enlarges our place and power and usefulness. God does not lead men backward, but forward and onward into a large place.

Nursing a Grudge

If a man was seen to stick the blade of his penknife into the palm of his hand and twist it around as if he enjoyed the pain, he would probably be regarded as a dangerous lunatic, and several such acts would land him in an insanity court; yet the person who nurses a grudge maltreats his thoughts just as surely as this man abuses his body, and he is immune from the condemnation of society. Silence nourishes a grudge until it may become an obsession, and one grudge breeds another until in the end black thoughts rule the white, and the grudge bearer will wake up to find himself a social outcast and a person whom little children openly distrust. The mortal grudge which Esau had against his brother Jacob should bring a pretty sharp lesson to the man who finds himself slipping into the grudge habit. And if he thinks his grudge is just and that by retaining it affords himself satisfaction, he should then consider its influence on those who can not avoid contact with him. The mental habits of parents pass to children as a matter of

course, and in families where discord reigns and quarrels have a prominent place daily, there may be generally found a parent who nurses a grudge until it explodes and effects all within reach. The deadly enemy of a grudge is loquacity. The talkative man may be aroused to violent anger, and in the heat of such an outburst he may do things which he later regrets, but he seldom tortures himself by nursing a grudge. The chances are that he will talk about his incipient grudge, for he almost always talks about what is uppermost in his mind, and talks brings to the surface the folly in sullen dislike. If a grudge shows itself only in dark looks and sullen conduct there is little hope for a cure, for even among friends appearances must be verified by words before sympathy and advice may be offered; but when a person brings his grudges out in the open he soon finds himself the object of a good many jocular witticisms, and his grudge withers in the sun light of levity, leaving him cheerful and clean in thoughts, and little the worse for his experience.

His Second Coming.

(By William D. Page.)

If He should come tonight
Would I be waiting to receive my Lord?
Would I, rejoicing in His precious Word,
Be with His saints on earth, "of one accord."
If Christ should come tonight?
If He should come tonight,
Would not dark shadows from my sinful past
Come as black clouds the heavens overcast,
And shut His glory from my eyes at last,
If Christ should come tonight?
If He should come tonight,
And in the twilight walk and talk with me,
As once He walked and talked beside the sea,
Would I discern "The Man of Galilee,"
If Christ should come tonight?

If He should come tonight,
And by my bedside in the darkness stand,
And on my forehead rest His loving hand,
Oh, would I know Him? Would I understand?
If Christ should come tonight?

ETERNAL THINGS

The only things which endure are normal truths and the characters which they form. No matter what changes occur in human society, or in the realm of the physical world, no matter whether the world or the universe changes or not, right is right, and always will be. Goodness is better than sin. Love, charity, self-sacrifice and holiness remain the same, and ever must. God is "the same yesterday, today, and forever," and as the divine character is unchanging, so is that imitation and reflection of it which men and women are permitted, and enabled by divine grace to attain. To this holiness change in the sense of development and further culture must be possible, but not in the sense that its nature can vary. The eternal endurance of righteousness is an inspiring fact which nothing can disprove, and on which we may depend safely.—Exchange.

HE DIED TO MAKE US GOOD.

Theology is often better sung than formally put into propositions. This familiar line is better than a treatise in telling us plainly the purpose of life and death of Jesus. "He died to make us good." It is not merely to display something, or to vindicate something. Jesus lived and died, and lives again forever, in order that men might be made better. The purpose of the atonement is the creation of character. And the character that is thus created is the vindication of the atonement. The proof of the power is what the power does. Somehow bad men are made good, and good men are made better, and finally the best is proved to be attainable, because, on a "green hill far away," Jesus, the Divine Redeemer, "died to make us good."

TODAY'S HEALTH PROGRAM.

Don't use drugs for sleeplessness. Drugs lead to drug habits. Insomnia is usually the result of worry.
Do not go to bed with mind tense or agitated. Do not worry or fret about anything. Especially do not worry about not sleeping. If sleep does not come promptly it will when you are sufficiently exhausted; therefore be calm.
If you can sleep it is all right; if you can not sleep, it is all right. The people who get desperate from sleeplessness get desperate not because of the sleeplessness, but because of worry about their sleeplessness. When you get this established in your mind you will sleep.

THE DAY OF ADVERSITY

"If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small." Of course any man can hold out in the fair and sunny day when there is nothing to hold out against. It doesn't take much of a sailor to row a boat across the mill pond. Nearly any kind of a soldier can cut a figure in the procession. But every day isn't fair and sunny. The ocean is not always a mill pond, and soldiering isn't all dress parade. Somehow we ought to get that iron thought into our minds that we are just no good at all if we cannot match ourselves somewhat to the difficulties and problems and strenuities of life. The hard fiber in man's soul is made for resistance and aggression, and the man who allows his to soften down into mere flabbiness is not much of a man, as the old proverb-maker looked at it. What sort of Christian, he would ask if he were living today, is that one who falls down before the first big temptation or who runs away from the first hard job given him to do? And he would answer by calling him a little weakling unworthy of the big, strenuous name of Christian. Fainting in the day of adversity is like falling in a pinch, where failure is fatal.—The Christian Guardian.

ABSTINENCE AND CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fastest swimmer in the world, according to reports from England, is Jack Hatfield of Middlesex, England. At twenty years of age he has broken the world's record for a five hundred-yard swim.

He has another record which both he and his parents believe has a close relation to his swimming record. He is a life-long abstainer from alcohol and tobacco, and so are both of his parents. In the Olympic games at Stockholm, Hatfield was the second best swimmer, the first being the Canadian marvel, Jodson.

Another noted swimmer, Webster, the "back-stroke" champion, is also an abstainer and a non-smoker.

A remarkable feat of endurance was recently reported from the English training-field, Aldershot. Mr. Tom Burrows, a club-swinging champion, swung a pair of Indian clubs continuously for 107 hours. To thousands of soldiers and civilians who witnessed this feat of endurance it stands out strongly as an advertisement for clean living. This record for endurance was won by a life-long abstainer and non-smoker.

A RECEIPT IN FULL

Do you remember the story of Martin Luther when Satan came to him, as he thought, with a long black roll of his sins, which might truly make a swaddling band for the round world? To the arch-enemy Luther said, "Yes, I must own to them all. Have you any more?" The accuser of the brethren, being expert in the business, soon supplied him with a further length of charges, till there seemed to be no end to it. Martin waited till no more were forthcoming, and then he cried, "Have you more?" "Were not these enough?" Aye, that they were. "But," said Martin Luther, "write at the bottom of the account: 'The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin.' Brothren this was a receipt in full, stamped in such manner that even Satan could not question the correctness of it.—Exchange.

BROTHERHOOD.

It's the kindly hearts of earth that make This good old world worth while. It's the lips with tender words that wake

The care-crashing smile, And I ask my soul this question when My goodly gifts I see— Am I a friend to as many men As have been good friends to me?

When my brothers speak a word of praise My waverings will to aid, I ask if ever their long long ways My words have brighter made. And to my heart I bring again This eager, earnest plea— Make me a friend to as many men As are good, staunch friends to me.

—Nixon Waterman.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

The extremely strict regulations of the Pennsylvania railroad against the use of liquor by employees, both off and on duty, have resulted in a remarkable improvement in the observance of safety rules, tests showing 99.9 per cent. perfect in a total of 989,000 observations.

THE pain we have to suffer seems so broad.
Set side by side with this life's narrow span,
We need no greater evidence that God
Has some diviner destiny for man.
He would not deem it worth His while to send
Such crushing sorrows as pursue us here,
Unless beyond this fleeting journey's end
Our chastened spirits found another sphere.
So small this world! So vast its agonies!
A future life is needed to adjust
These ill proportioned, wide discrepancies
Between the spirit and its frame of dust.
So when my soul writhes with some aching grief,
And my heart-strings tremble at the strain,
My Reason lends new courage to Belief,
And all God's hidden purposes seem plain.

—Experienced Christian.

ARTISTS' CONCEPTION OF ARMED CONFLICT

WAR IN ART

FAMOUS PAINTINGS BY L. SERGENT AND DETAILLE



"The Rear Guard of the Northern Army," by L. Sergent. The retreat of the French Army of the north, in the war of 1870-71, was covered by marines from the war-ships as well as by the land forces. Note the brave yet tragic figure of the officer who may at any moment fall dead or wounded, at the foot of the crucifix.
(Courtesy of Braun & Co.)

"Episode from the Fight at Bazelles," by L. Sergent. Depicting a furious house-to-house fight for the possession of Bazelles.
(Courtesy of Braun & Co.)



"Reconnaissance," by Detaille.
(Courtesy of Braun & Co.)

Saving the Birds

By arousing public interest in the care of birds in Meriden, N. H., a small town, Ernest Harold Baynes thinks he has begun a movement that will spread throughout the United States, with the natural result of wise protective legislation which the people will gladly obey. Already bird clubs have been formed in six other New Hampshire towns, six in Massachusetts, one in Vermont, and one in New York.

Starting with the idea that birds want to eat and homes, \$200 was raised, in amounts from fifteen cents to two dollars, to provide these things in and about Meriden. A food house was built, with a "hopper" of wood, an upper food tray inclosed by four glass sides, and a lower food tray which is open, the whole being supported by a pole which runs to the roof.

After the birds have eaten the contents of the lower tray, the more adventurous lead the way to the upper, in which is kept a permanent supply, protected from wind and storms by the glass and the roof. The boys and girls of a school look after the arrangements in winter.

Such food as suet, hemp seed, bread crumbs and the like are fastened in feeding boxes to the trees, so that the birds can help themselves in time of need in winter. Window boxes made of plain glass set in wooden frames, with one side open, are also used as food receptacles. A small farm has been bought as a bird sanctuary. Under such kindly treatment the feathered creatures are thriving, and they have become surprisingly tame.

NAMING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

One of the offices of the bureau of plant industry is concerned in naming fruits and vegetables correctly. It is the privilege of anyone having an unknown variety of fruit or vegetable to send specimens to this office to be identified. This work is done absolutely without cost to the sender.

The importance of naming varieties correctly is not realized until the general confusion which results to the truck grower, fruit grower and farmers from incorrect naming is considered. In a great many cases one variety of vegetable is sold under a great many names. For instance, 150 varieties of cabbage listed, there are really not more than ten varieties. The same condition prevails throughout the entire vegetable kingdom.

Any grower of fruit or vegetables who wishes to send specimens and receive information regarding their right names may advise the bureau of plant industry at Washington, beforehand, and he will be supplied with a suitable mailing box, which may be returned, containing the specimen, without postage.

The home canning of fruit in a commercial way is increasing rapidly.

A FEW OF THE USEFUL FARM GRASSES OF OUR COUNTRY

The Importance of the Grass Crop, Both From a Financial Standpoint and From Its Relation to Other Agriculture, Would Suggest That It Be Given Much More Careful Attention Than It Ordinarily Receives

By C. G. WILLIAMS

The perennial grasses of this country constitute a very large per cent of our hay crop. While it is true that they have but a small place in intensive agriculture, the fact remains that there are extensive areas which, for various reasons, not the least of which is the lack of farm laborers, are likely, for some time to come, to be farmed in grass. These grasses are exceedingly useful in holding the soil. This is a service of value everywhere, but for some locations it means the salvation of the soil. Most of these grasses make good sods, which in turn makes humus, and humus gives life to the soil.

Timothy is a native of Europe, having been brought to America by the early colonists. It takes its name from one Timothy Hanson who introduced it from Europe in 1720. Its success under cultivation in various parts of the new country led to its being carried back to England some thirty or forty years later, the new name going with it. The old name for this grass was meadow fescue. It is doubtful whether it had been cultivated in England previous to this importation from the American colonies. Timothy is also known as Hard's grass in New England from the fact of its having been introduced

in New Hampshire at an early day by John Hird. Timothy is distinctly a grass for hay rather than pasture. It may be used in pasture mixtures for early or temporary pasturage, but it will soon give place to the better sod-forming grasses, as it does not take readily to close grazing and tramping. As a meadow grass, however, it stands at the head. The popularity of timothy is easily accounted for. It lies in its good yield; in its palatability; in the ease and cheapness with which it is harvested; in the great demand at good prices for the hay; in the moderate expense of seedling an acre to timothy; in the good germination of seed and the relative certainty of securing a stand, and in its longevity when properly cared for.

Kentucky blue grass, very commonly called June grass, and in England, smooth-stalked meadow grass, is native to both Europe and North America. It is a hardy and persistent perennial well distributed over most of the United States, holding the position as a pasture grass which timothy holds as a grass for hay. It makes the best of sods and tends to crowd other grasses out when land is left any considerable time in grass, particularly if it be pastured. Blue grass is

not well adapted to rotation farming. It is seldom used for hay, though it really makes a very nutritious hay. It is both an early and a late fall grower, furnishing excellent pasture at both ends of the season. Its short season is in mid-summer, particularly if the weather is dry. It stands grazing and tramping well, but it is a mistake to graze it too close. Blue grass is the basis of all

wet lands it may be expected to do fairly well on a great variety of soils. Orchard grass is a native of Europe. Its American name is due to its successful and persistent growth in partially shaded places. Orchard grass is about equally valuable for hay or pasture. It calls for a drier soil than timothy, and does best on rich, well-drained loams. The price of the seed is usually quite high and the returns per acre are fairly remunerative. Orchard grass stands drouth better than timothy and blue grass. It is one of the first grasses to start in the spring, offering the first bite of the season in pastures. However, it seems to lose its palatability with size and age and should be kept closely cropped. Unless cut for hay when in blossom it rapidly deteriorates, becoming quite woody. Orchard grass is a very persistent grower, the writer knowing of patches seeded 35 years ago that do not seem to have changed any during the last 25 years.

Meadow fescue is a native of Europe and is very extensively cultivated in England. Where harvested properly it makes a palatable hay, but it is better as a pasture grass. One great objection to this grass is the high price of the seed. A full seedling calls

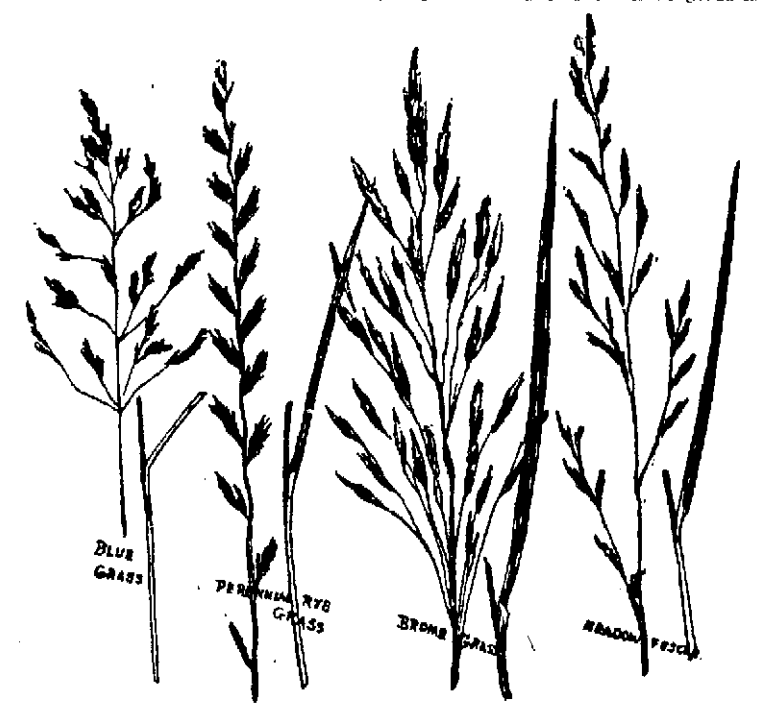
for about 30 pounds per acre, which would make the cost double what it would be to seed to a mixture of timothy, blue-grass and redtop.

Tall fescue is one of some eighty species of the Fescue family. This grasses four to eight inches taller than the meadow fescue and is somewhat more vigorous. The hay of tall fescue is of very good quality.

Brome grass is a native of Europe, having been grown upon the cold, dry steppes of Russia for centuries. As compared with other grasses it is a recent introduction in this country. It is proving a great acquisition in the northwest and parts of the west. Brome grass is in greater repute as a pasture than as a hay grass. It has a very deep and abundant root system which fortifies it against drouth.

Downy brome grass has been naturalized from Europe. It is hardy and spreads rapidly where introduced.

Perennial rye grass is a native of Europe. It is a great favorite in England and is perhaps the most important grass of Europe. It is valued highly as a pasture grass and is used to quite an extent for hay also, though it is preeminently a pasture grass. It has not gained a very prominent position in the United States.



Downy Brome Grass.

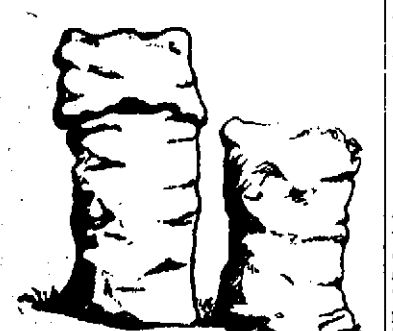
lawn grass mixtures. It stands frequent cutting admirably. Its one weakness is its habit of turning brown in dry weather, but when water can be supplied it leaves little to be desired.

Redtop belongs to a family of grasses very generally distributed over the globe. It is a hardy and long-lived grass, making a heavy, tough sod which stands tramping well. It is about equally valuable for hay and pasture. It is a little later in the season than timothy but may be seeded with it insofar as harvesting is concerned. It will do well on soil that is too acid for clover or timothy to thrive. While better adapted to



SOME PRINCIPLES OF SOIL FERTILITY

Plants need food of different kinds, very much as do animals. That is, a plant will starve if deprived of any one of several substances in the soil, just as a man will starve if he tries to live on fat meat alone, or on starch alone, or on sugar alone, or for that matter, on all three of these articles of food, because they lack the element that makes blood and lean meat and which is found in eggs, milk, beans, and the like. To state the case another way, a person to be well fed, must get not only food



Limed Corn. 44 bu. per acre.

enough to satisfy his hunger, but also food that contains in proper amount the elements needed to renew all parts of the body. In like manner, plants, to be well nourished, require an abundance of each of a number of elements.

The elements found in the soil which are necessary to plants are nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, potassium, magnesium, sulphur and iron. Those that come wholly from air and water are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The latter group makes up the bulk of the dry substance of plants, or 90 to 95 parts out of 100. The element nitrogen can be given an

intermediate place between the two groups, because the original source of the soil nitrogen is in the air. Also certain kinds of plants, the legumes, are able to utilize atmospheric nitrogen, though this is done indirectly, through the nodule-forming bacteria found in their roots.

To the farmer the discovery of the elements that plants must have meant much, for as long as they were unknown there was no way to tell exactly what could be used to help make poor land rich. Since this knowledge was obtained the world has been searched for minerals that supply these elements; soils have been analyzed to find out how much of each they contain; and it is now possible to take almost any soil and make it fertile.

Of the seven soil elements mentioned, only four have been found to be especially important in practical farming. That is, they are the only ones which are apt to be deficient in the soil, and which generally make the difference between a rich and a poor soil, so far as plant food is concerned. These four elements are nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, and potassium. The last three are sometimes called "minerals" and are generally referred to under the names of "phosphoric acid," "lime," and "potash."

As a rule the most marked difference between rich and poor land is between "new" and "old" land lies in the content of nitrogen and humus, which are abundant in the rich soil but deficient in poor soil.

Fortunately there is a family of plants that is able to get nitrogen from the air through the aid of bacteria which live in their roots. This family is known as legumes. Those of most importance are as follows: Red clover, alsike clover, white clover, crimson clover, Japan clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, cowpeas, soy beans, garden beans and peas, and vetches. On the roots of all kinds of legumes

are found small growths resembling warts, which are called nodules. These nodules are produced by exceedingly small forms of plant life which can be seen only by the aid of a powerful microscope. These bacteria take plant food of the various kinds needed from the sap of the plants in which they live and in turn they supply the plant with more or less nitrogen, which they have the power to get from the air. If a legume be grown in a soil which does not contain these bacteria it can only make use of the soil supply of nitrogen, like



Alfalfa hay. Manure only. Manure, phosphate, potash and lime.

other plants, such as corn or wheat. Thus the proper bacteria must be supplied before a legume can be grown successfully.

One of the chief soil constituents which are well known to decrease under usual cultivation is humus, as the dark-colored organic substances which result from the decay of vegetable matter are called. The value of vegetable matter in the soil is not to be over-estimated, for the humus produced from it increases the water-holding capacity of the soil and improves the texture, so that the soil is less inclined to bake. Also its importance in connection with different kinds of necessary bacteria is very great.

Co-Operation

Co-operation is the working together of a number of persons for some common end. In agriculture, it means the organization of farmers for the transaction of business pertaining to farming. Its purpose is to do jointly what cannot be done as economically or as well by individuals.

Its success depends upon several factors. A sufficient amount of business is essential. The co-operators should live near enough together to have a community interest and personal acquaintance. The business transacted should be simple in nature, free from any great degree of speculation and of vital importance or convenience to the co-operators. Loyalty to the organization and an intelligent spirit of co-operation are fundamental. Leadership and harmony among co-operators must be subordinated to the common good.

The failure of farmers to study and practice co-operation is the chief cause of these excessive middle profits. It is not essential that farmers should sell their own produce to the consumer, but it is essential that they should be so well organized that if they cannot get their food to the consumer with reasonable charge for distribution, they should be able to establish distributing agencies of their own. Until they do this, producer and consumer will both be fleeced.

KEEP THE EDGES OF THE FIELDS CLEAN.

Most owners of creek farms do not make any great effort to fight the brush and timber that keeps creeping in from the woodland along the fields. Where there is plenty of rain, the timber can crowd in on the fields very rapidly, and the farmers who do not desire to have the size of their fields decrease should make every effort to keep the edges of the field trimmed up.

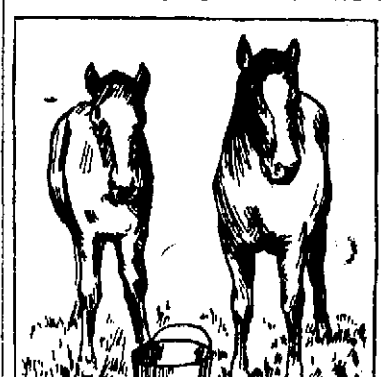
White elms are especially bad about working into a field. This tree has long limbs, which grow for really wonderful distances over the fields, shade the ground, and prevent the crop from making a profitable growth. Then the tree produces great amounts of seed which fly—yes, "fly" is the word, for they have wings—out over the fields, where they sprout and begin to grow. It is true they usually will die, but they cause as much bother as weeds, and they must be killed.

A fond mother, very much worried about the success of her son, who was a lieutenant in the army, one day said to Mr. Lincoln: "I am worried about my son's physical development. How long do you think a man's legs ought to be in proportion to the rest of his body?" "Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "not having given the matter any particular study, I should say they ought to be at least long enough to reach the ground."

THE MARE AND HER COLT AT WEANING TIME

Weaning the colt is not simply an act of separating the colt from its dam, but it is a matter that will require careful feeding and management of both, just the same as changes in other conditions demand different rations and handling.

From four to six months is the usual age at which the colt should be weaned. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, some doing better if weaned earlier, where the mare's milk does not seem to agree with the colt, and some requiring the dam's milk for a longer period on account



Well-bred colts.

of the colt being puny or unhealthy, but in most cases this is the proper range of age for weaning.

However, if the mare has been rebred and is thought to be pregnant, the colt should not be allowed to suckle over four or five months at the farthest, as the composition of the milk begins to change at this period, and will wield a deteriorating effect on the health of the suckling colt at the same time tending to rob the dam of the nourishment that should be transmitted to it, while the complications caused by these unfavorable conditions also detract from the health of the mare.

In weaning the colt, one must be guided partly by the amount of milk produced by the mare; and adaptability to dry up quickly and properly, without damage to the udder.

These are the points that should be given special attention in connection with weaning.

With handling the mare, and while some will require several days of gradual separation from the colt before the weaning is made permanent, most dams will stand the more sudden weaning.

To guard against mistakes in this respect, let the colt suck only at night and in the morning for two days then allow it to suck only once a day for a couple of days. Next, let it suck every other day for four days, then shut it away from the mare, permanently.

At this time the mare should be milked three times a day, or oftener if necessary. Milk her just before the colt sucks every time.

It is not intended that the colt secure much milk. The object is simply to make the weaning gradual for both dam and colt, and to keep the fever and heat sucked out of the udder.

After the colt has been permanently removed from the mare her teats and udder should be given a thin coating of home-made soap, which will assist in the drying-up process and also prevent inflammation of the teats and udder. Again, if the colt should chance to break out and get with the mare, the soap would not be at all inviting for it to take hold of, and is apt to prevent it from sucking.

Right here we may mention the importance of making sure that the mare and colt do not get together again after the weaning once is begun as this makes it much more difficult than it was at the start, and one may be the whole fall and winter weaning the colt.

When the final separation of the dam and its colt is made for weaning, it will be a good plan to confine the colt in a box stall, where it cannot injure itself, next to the dam.

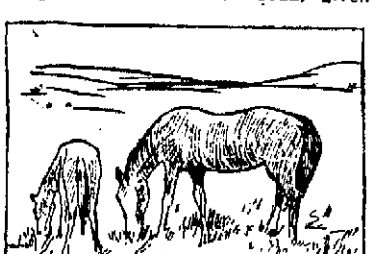
In this way it will quickly become accustomed to doing without milk and yet be near enough to the mother that it will not fret much.

Place a little clean, bright clover or alfalfa hay where it can nibble at it, and feed it about a quart of oats, a quart of bran, and a pint of shelled corn. Also, have a little clean salt where it can reach it at all times, and be sure to keep a vessel of clean, cool water before it.

If fed and watered plentifully, it is

not nearly so apt to want to suck. Watch its manure closely, as this sudden change of rations is very apt to affect the bowels, and any irregularity should be checked promptly and remedied at once. The tendency probably will be for them to become somewhat tight, in which case, dosing the amount of oats being given, and cutting out most of the dry roughage and corn, usually will prove a sufficient laxative.

Sometimes worms will trouble the weaning colt, and for these we find a teaspoonful of common soda, given



Farm money makers.

once a day in its feed to be an effective remedy.

It is essential that the colt be turned to pasture as soon as possible, since the grass and exercise are more conducive to maintaining its good health than the stall confinement, and this usually can be done after two or three days, after the colt has quit down and there is no danger of its running into the wire or worrying after the mare.

Practically the same management should be applied to the mare, except that she ought to be worked lightly and fed mostly on roughage and oats, in order to discourage the formation of milk in her system and aid in drying her up.

It is not advisable, however, to turn the mare and the colt in adjoining pastures till they seem to be entirely reconciled to the new order of things, as they are liable to get into the wire by attempting to reach one another, and they should not be turned into the same pasture till one is quite sure that the weaning is complete and that both mare and colt have forgotten their former relations.—M. Coverdel.

INCREASE OUR RESOURCES.

There are still in this country millions of acres which have never felt the plow, while those which are now under cultivation are being depleted by the application of scientific principles, be made to produce many times the present value of their products. How to use and not abuse this great resource is the most important problem which faces the farmer of today—one worthy of the best efforts of our most profound and learned scientists; for upon its solution depends the future prosperity of the nation.

The peony and its companion, the iris, are among the best of hardy flowering plants for the adornment of the farm home surroundings.

Liquid manure intelligently applied to the chrysanthemums will improve both the foliage and flowers.

POULTRY AND FRUIT.

The poultry business goes very well with fruit growing. Chickens are especially good in eating insects that are harmful. Plum trees are very good in poultry yards, also apple and pear trees, but they need plenty of room so they will not grow over the fences. Movable houses for chickens, that can be changed from one part of an orchard to another, are very serviceable and really better than permanent houses, especially for summer use.

Nearly 3,000,000 young trees were set out this year on the national forests of northern Idaho and Montana. On the St. Joe national forest in Idaho 3,000,000 acres will be planted.

Preserve the surplus fruit by canning, drying or making into juice.

THE REAL FARMER.

What is a real farmer? We use this expression, "a real farmer," often and desire to define what we mean. A real farmer is a person who makes his living by tilling the land and who lives on the land he works. Men who own farm lands and live in towns or cities, renting their property, or leasing it on shares, are not farmers, even when they claim to be farmers. The test is not a sentimental one, but economic. Real farmers live by work alone on the land.

A Remedy for Plum Aphids.

Thirty pounds of soap (soft soap is the best), one gallon of coal oil, three pounds of naphthalene, and nine parts of water for the stock solution. If boiled until the soap is dissolved it will readily mix. Use eighteen pounds of the stock solution to one hundred gallons of water. Spray before the buds swell.

POINTERS FOR THE SQUAB RAISER.

New arrivals in the loft should be well dusted with insect powder. Take no chances on filling the flock with vermin.

Keep a dish of equal parts of oyster shells, grit and charcoal where the birds can help themselves.

Rats are an enemy to the squab. The loft should be made proof against them. Rid the premises of them by the aid of traps as fast as possible.

Watch the nappies and keep them clean. Use plenty of soap and hot water. Fifth always breeds disease.

SOME APPLE TERMS.

In describing the fruit the word "base" means the part of the apple at the stem end; "apex," the portion at the blossom end; "cavity," is the depression around the flower end; "calyx," the so-called flower in the apex of the apple. The general form is referred to as being "round," "oblate," "conical," and "oblong." As regards size, apples are said to be "small" when two and one-half inches in diameter or under; from two and one-half to three and one-half inches they are termed "medium"; and above this, "large."

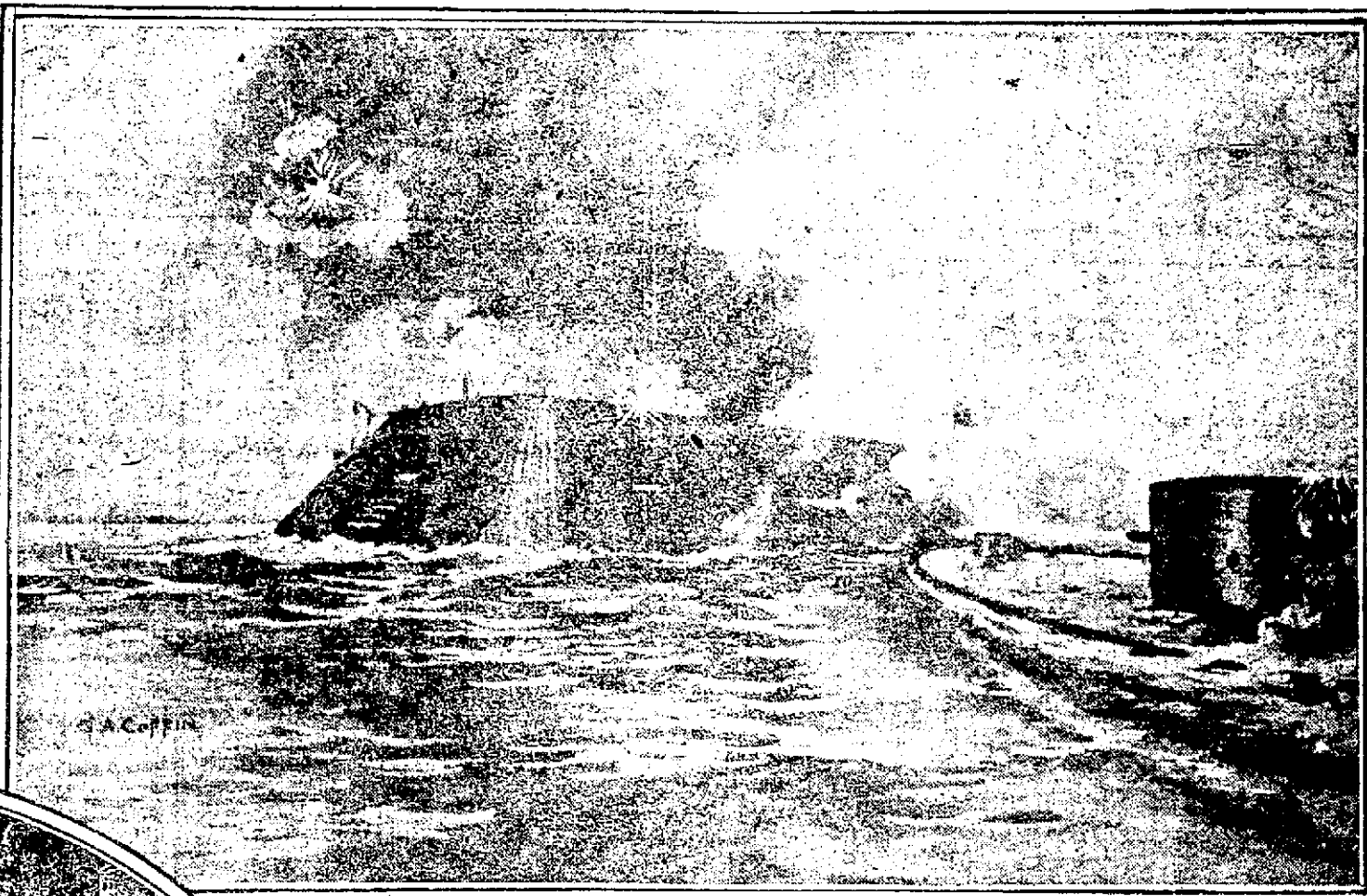
THE SAILOR BOYS' PART

GREAT SEA FIGHTS in ANCIENT TIMES and MODERN

By Henry M. Snevily.

SHOULD Germany tear asunder the provinces of France, should she drive the British troops from the Continent and hurl the human wave of Russian advance back upon itself she would still have Great Britain to destroy upon the water.

There are those who assert that fighting at sea is only the side play incident to the decisive campaigns on land. History controverts this. The fates of nations, even of races, have more than once been decided by a single naval engagement.



Fight Between the First of the Ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimac, Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862.

The "Great Armada" Entering the Channel.
From "Famous Sea Fights," Little, Brown & Co.

It is difficult to say just when man first fought in ships. In Egypt carvings have been excavated which tend to show that fighting vessels were in use 5,000 or 5,000 B. C. Herodotus describes ships of war which legends ascribe to Ulysses and which, while they did not fight as a ship against war ship, were used to force a blockade at the siege of Troy. If these vessels were used in actual fighting, however, their effect on the issue of the war must have been small, for there is little mention of them. The first great naval battle of which there are fairly accurate accounts, and which decided the fate of a world, was fought off Salamis, 480 B. C. Rome became an empire as the result of a naval battle, according to many historians, who date the end of the republic from the Battle of Actium. After a defeat of Brutus and Cassius on the plains of Philippi, Antony, Octavius and Lepidus, who had gained control of the empire after the death of Julius Caesar, were all their political enemies from Rome. Lepidus himself was banished, his professed friends, and Antony, living fallen under the spell of Cleopatra, remained in Egypt, where he attempted to set up the seat of government or Rome. Rivalry between Octavius and Antony led to war and again the issue was to be decided at sea.

Near Actium, in the Adriatic Gulf, the Egyptian and Roman fleets met. Although Agrippa, in command of the Romans, had begged Octavius to allow him to fight on land, he proved himself a wily seaman.

For a long time the two fleets lay off, both refusing to be drawn into an engagement, but at last Antony, whose supplies from Egypt were cut off, was obliged to attempt to break through the Roman blockade. His galleys were heavier than those of Octavius and he preferred a defensive engagement inshore, but the Roman vessels, being lighter, maneuvered for an engagement in the open sea.

As the vessels drew near each other catapults on the Egyptian vessels began hurling great stones at the Romans. It was like the action of artillery before the infantry closes in death grips. Some of the Roman galleys were sunk, but the real test came when the vessels

clashed and men fought across the decks. The lighter ships of the Romans did not attempt to ram their heavier opponents, but ripped away their oars as Arminius had done at Salamis. Cleopatra and sixty galleys fled from the fight when it was seen that Octavius was getting the better of it, and in the confusion Agrippa used fire tipped arrows, which threw the Egyptian fleet into a panic.

September 21, the date of the battle of Actium, is set by many historians as the beginning of the Roman Empire, for it was as a result of the prestige gained by this victory that Octavius declared himself Emperor.

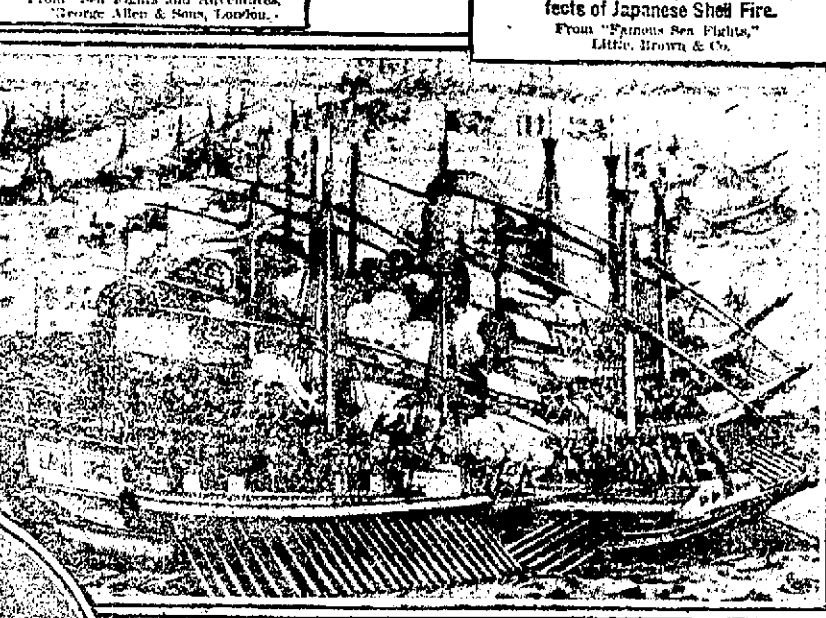
These two battles were typical of the many fights between the galleys of European and African or Asiatic nations. Alfred, King of England, had a number of vessels in which he did effective work against the Danes, and King John defeated a French fleet carrying an army of invasion, but the battle of Sluys, 1340, is generally accepted as the beginning of British naval supremacy and the founding of the British navy as such.

Edward III, having challenged the title of Philip of Valois, King of France, the latter gathered a great fleet in the River Ede, near Sluys. Altogether Philip had 100 ships, including many from Genoa under Barbavera, who was more of a seaman in the true sense of the word than any other commander on either side. Hearing that the French

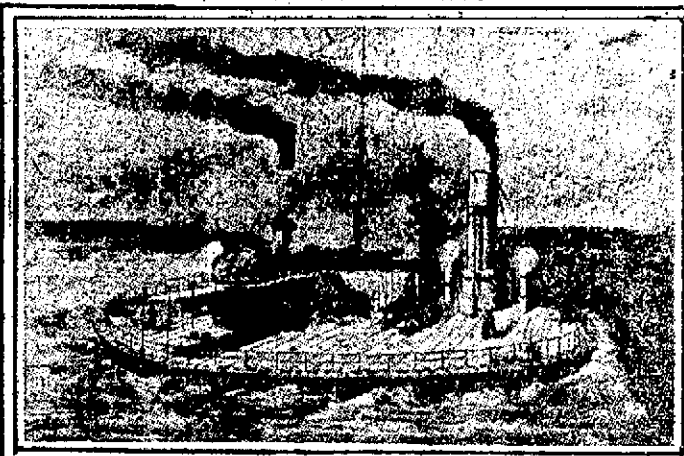
fleet was lying in the river, sterns toward the land, its left toward the river's mouth and its right toward the town of Sluys, Edward decided to force an action. The ships in each of three divisions of the French fleet were fastened together into a sort of floating fort, which enabled the English, led by Edward himself, who climbed over the side of a French vessel and fought among his men, to attack the vessels singly, beginning at each end of a line.

As the fleets neared each other a cloud of arrows rose from the English decks and drove many of the enemy to cover. Knights in armor crowded the bigger vessels of the fleet waiting for an opportunity to board, and it is said that many even had their horses below decks. The destruction of the French and Genoese fleet made it possible for England to hold Dover and Calais and for two centuries to absolutely control the gateway to Northern Europe, thus bringing great pressure to bear on the German cities of the Hansa League, the Low Countries, Spain, Genoa and Venice.

Some historians assert that artillery was used at Sluys, but this is doubtful. Cannon of the time were very unwieldy and used mostly for siege operations. Contemporary writers describe the loading of these cannon over night and their discharge at sunrise before the opening of an attack, after which they were frequently not loaded again until the following night.

Serapis and Bon Homme Richard.
From "Sea Fights and Adventures," George Allen & Sons, London.The Russian Battle Ship Orsk, Taken After the Battle of Tsushima, Showing Effects of Japanese Shell Fire.
From "Famous Sea Fights," Little, Brown & Co.

Galleys of the Knights of Malta in Action with Turkish Galleys

Russian Circular Monitor "Novgorod".
From a Contemporary Wood Engraving.

The possibility of Turkey becoming one of the potent factors in the present war recalls the first great sea battle in which gunpowder played an important part in fleet operations. Near Lepanto, in 1571, a Christian coalition under the direction of Pope Pius V. engaged in war against the Turks, who had been for years enslaving Christian men for their galleys and women for their harems. The hostile fleets were more than a year in preparation, but at last they met in open sea.

The victory of the Christians, under Don Juan of Austria, was in great part due to a vessel called the galleon, a transition type between the galley propelled only by oars and the sailing vessel.

The clash of the two fleets was much like a charge of cavalry against cavalry. In fairly regular formation they swept down on one another.

The flower of Southern Europe's chivalry was on board the Christian fleet, and it is interesting to note that on one of the Spanish vessels was Cervantes, whose "Don Quixote" was to go far toward laughing Europe out of the age of chivalry. As the battle lines drew near, the

story of the Great Armada of Spain is familiar to all. It was in 1588 that a fleet of galleys, galleons and pinnaces attempted to land the armies of Philip II. of Spain on the English coast. Under Lord Howard of Effingham and such men as Drake, Frobisher, Seymour, Hawkins and Winter the smaller English vessels, short of ammunition, but swifter and more maneuverable, harassed the Spanish fleet until it attempted to return to Spain and was broken up irretrievably by storms and disaster.

In the fighting which destroyed the Armada the Spanish attempted to employ ancient naval tactics, trusting to the grappling of vessels and deck fighting, but the English ships were handled by men who fought as seamen and refused to close with their adversaries, hanging off in the distance and lancing away with their artillery, smashing one Spanish vessel at a time, but gradually reducing the great fleet.

In 1805 the Battle of Trafalgar was fought and Great Britain crumpled the naval power of France and Spain. By sweeping his forces from the sea it paved the way for Napoleon's downfall. The British lost 2,300 men, among them Nelson, and the allies lost 7,000.

It was in American waters that the first great fight between steam propelled, iron clad vessels took place. In March, 1862, the Merrimac, a confederate vessel which had been captured from the United States at Norfolk, rebaptized the Virginia, cut down and protected by railroad iron, sank the Cumberland and drove the Congress ashore near Newport News. The following day the Merrimac returned, but instead of destroying the Congress at her leisure, as she had expected, she was met by the Monitor, a vessel built by a Swede, John Ericsson. The Monitor was an ironclad lying very low in the water, steered from a turret which appeared like a cheese box. Neither vessel was able to inflict any great damage on the other, and the Merrimac retired up the James River after a battle in which solid shot had bounded off the sides of both craft.

The battle had little effect on the outcome of the American civil war, but its

effect on naval warfare as a whole was enormous. All the navies of the world began at once to build ironclad vessels propelled by steam, and the era of sailing ships in war was closed.

Four years later ironclad fleets clashed for the first time in history, off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. It is notable that in this fight Austria opposed Italy in the same waters where it is not impossible the two nations may clash again.

Admiral Persano attempted to land men from an Italian fleet at the island of Lissa, off the Dalmatian coast, but before he could effect a landing Wilhelm von Tegethoff and his far inferior Austrian squadron attacked him.

The Austrians steamed toward the Italians in three V-shaped lines. First came the ironclads, with the flagship Ferdinand Max at the apex of the wedge. Behind them were the old wooden ships, and in the rear the gunboats. The Italians steamed to the attack in three divisions, line ahead, crossing the Austrian line of advance obliquely.

As the firing commenced Tegethoff signalled from the Ferdinand Max, "Ironclads will ram and sink the enemy."

These simple orders were carried out to the best of the seamen's ability, but it was demonstrated that it was no easy matter to ram a steam vessel which could turn and manoeuvre without respect to the wind. Tegethoff himself was able to ram the Re d'Italia and steamed straight through the squadron, his gunners directing every shot at the gun ports of the enemy.

The Affondatore came very near to ramming the Kaiser, one of the Austrian ships, but suffered so from gun fire that she failed and sank shortly after the battle.

Having fairly broken the Italian fleet, Tegethoff reformed his third division between them and Lissa, preparing for an attack with all his vessels, but the Italians steamed away, an action for which Persano was signally disgraced.

The story of Santiago, when Schley and Sampson sunk or burned the entire Spanish fleet under Cervera, in 1898, has been often told. The American vessels, lying off the entrance to the harbor, met the Spaniards as they steamed out, line ahead, and chased them along the coast, until every single ship was destroyed. Historians say that never was the annihilation of one fleet by another so complete. Dewey's victory at Manila, another of the world's great sea fights, is also too familiar to Americans to need description here. With the loss of only one man killed the American admiral destroyed the Spanish fleet and reduced the forts of the harbor.

Tsushima is the name which thrills the seaman of every land, for this great battle, the greatest ever fought afloat, is the only engagement of modern times where two fleets of almost equal strength met and fought with modern weapons, under modern conditions. Santiago, in point of enormity, pales beside Tsushima.

Of all the Russian ships engaged in this great sea fight only two cruisers and two destroyers were able to reach Vladivostok.

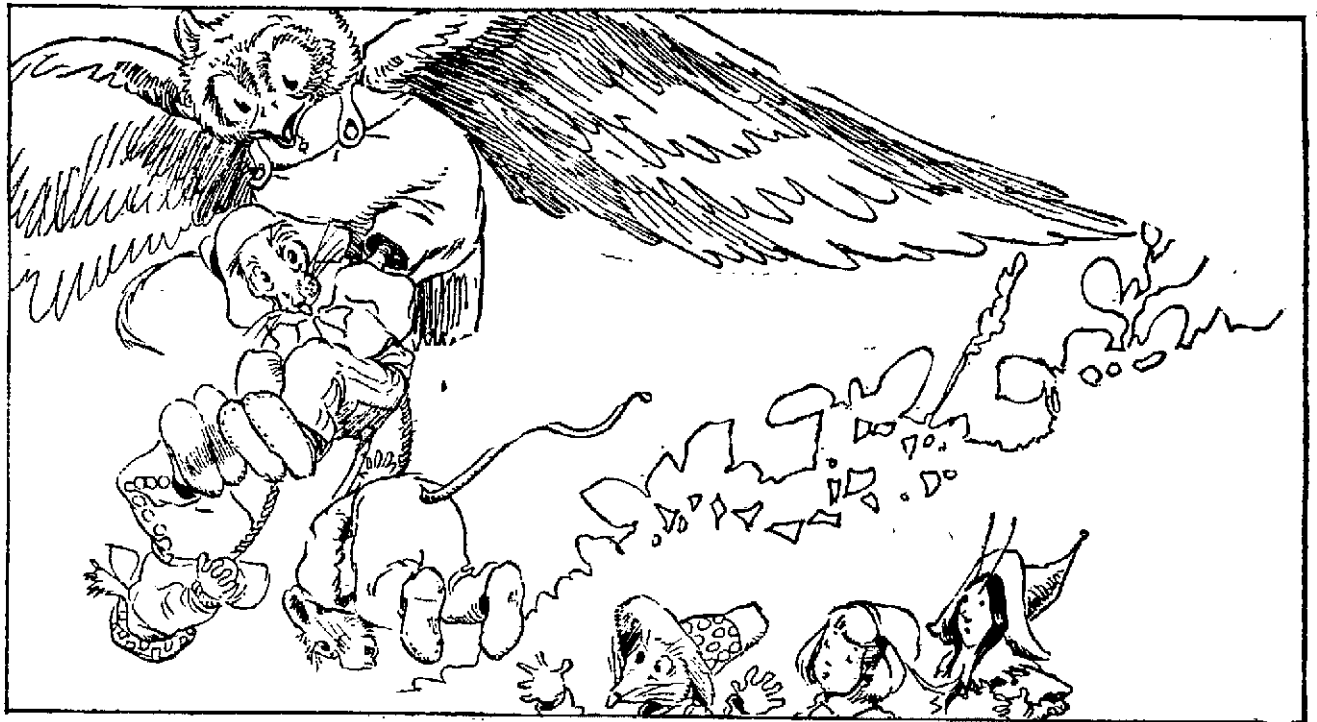


MR. TWEE DEEDLE.

THE ADVENTURE WITH THE ROBBER RATS - BY JOHN B. GRUELLE.



1—"Now," said Mr. Twee Deedle when the detective ferret had captured the robber rats. "we will take the eggs and the baby chick back to Mamma Cluckluck." So Mr. Twee Deedle asked two friendly mice to be their horses, and the mice pulled the tiny wagon with the eggs in it toward Mamma Cluckluck's nest.



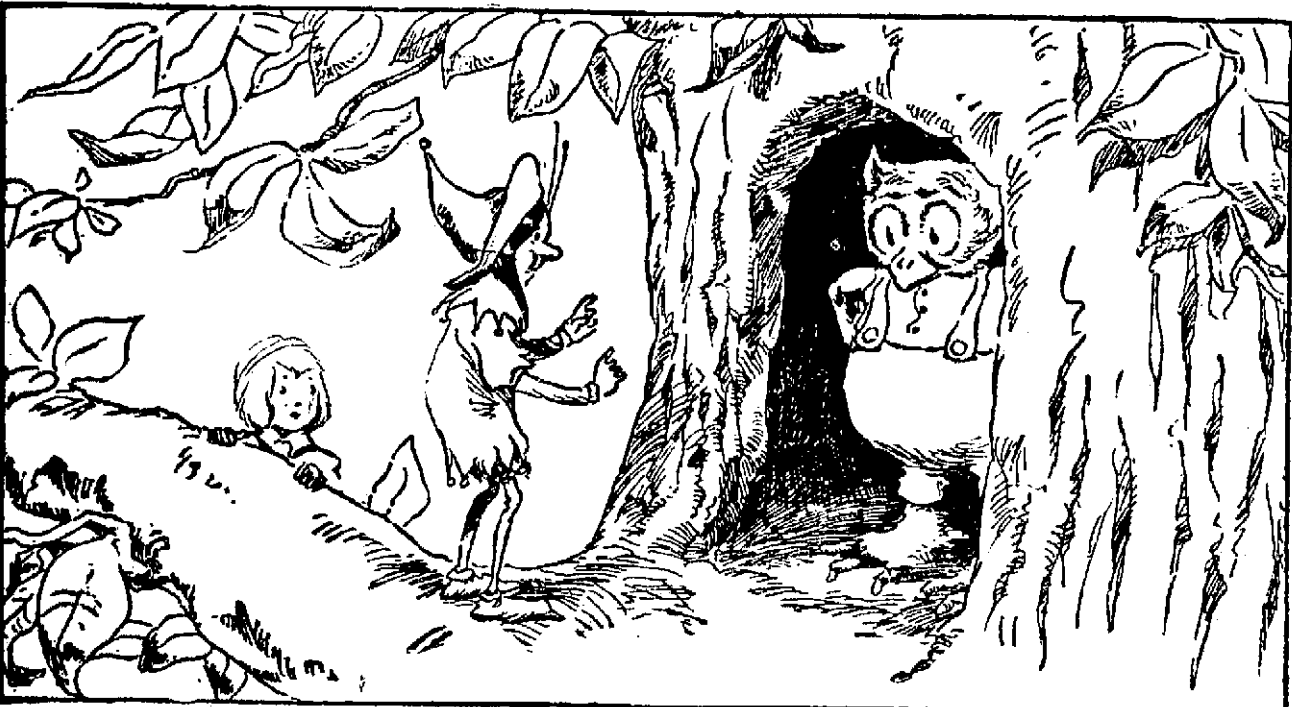
2—They had not gone far when there was a swish of wings and Billy Barnowl flew down and caught one of the robber rats in his claws and flew away. Of course, the other two rats went along, for the three were tied together.



3—"We will have to get them back again!" said Mr. Twee Deedle. "Mr. Ferret will you drive on to Mamma Cluckluck's nest with the eggs? Dickie and I will follow Billy Barnowl!"



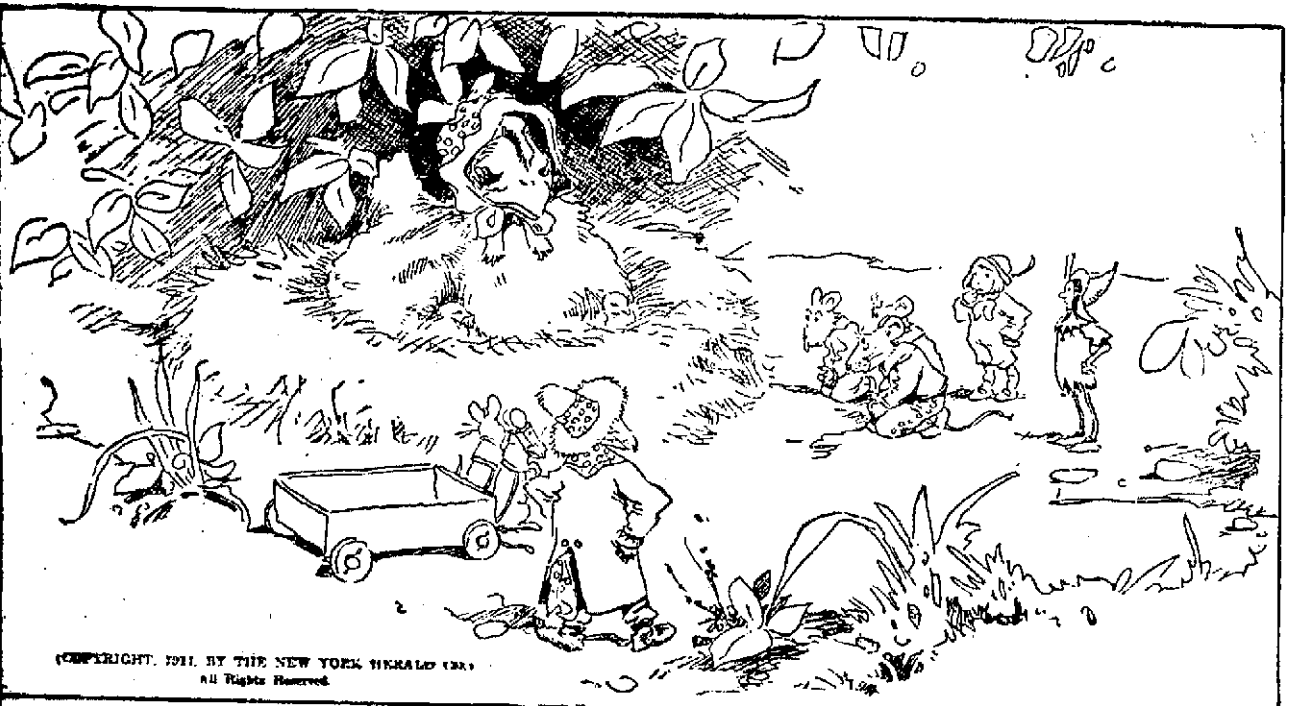
4—Then Mr. Twee Deedle said a magic word and he and Dickie flew up in the air and followed Billy Barnowl.



5—When Mr. Twee Deedle and Dickie came to Billy Barnowl's home in the old oak, Mr. Twee Deedle made Billy give up his captives.



6—The robber rats were so grateful to Mr. Twee Deedle for getting them away from Billy Barnowl that they fell upon their knees and begged to be forgiven. "We will see!" said Mr. Twee Deedle.



7—When Mr. Twee Deedle and the robber rats arrived at Mamma Cluckluck's they found that another chick had hatched, and Mamma was very proud. The robber rats asked Mamma if she would forgive them for stealing her eggs, and she said:—"Yes, indeed!"



8—The next day Mr. Twee Deedle took Dickie to visit Mamma Cluckluck, and they found that the robber rats were very busy preparing wheat meal for the ten little chicks which Mamma now had. "We have found that it is a great deal more fun doing good to others than it was in being bad to them!" said the rats, "so you will never hear of us doing anything naughty again."